

*The new Church of St. Peter le Poer, Broad Street.
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EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

London Review,

Containing the

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Arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age

„Simulet jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE

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THE
European Magazine
For JANUARY 1799.



Embellished with, 1. AN ELEGANT FRONTISPIECE; representing the New Church of ST. PETER LE POOR. And, 2. A PORTRAIT OF SAMUEL LORD HOOD.]

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Vol. XXXV. JAN. 1799.

B

THE FRONTISPIECE

represents the New Church of St. Peter Le Poor, which was rebuilt in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1788. The City of London subscribed 4000 towards this work, and the remainder, supposed to be about 4000l. was raised by Annuities. For the convenience of the Public, it was placed more backward, and the street considerably widened.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The length of the Poem on looking on the Medway obliges us to postpone it until next Month.

A Correspondent requests us to solicit some particulars concerning Fettiplace Bellers, Esq. the Author of an able Delineation of Natural Law, &c.—when he died, &c.—If we receive any such, they shall be transmitted to him.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Nov. 17, to Dec. 15, 1798.

Wheat						Rye						Barl.						Oats						Beans						COUNTIES upon the COAST.					
s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.	
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	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		
INLAND COUNTIES.																																			
Middlesex	53	9	00	0	30	8	25	2	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Surry	52	2	00	0	30	4	25	10	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hertford	46	8	00	0	29	4	25	3	34	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bedford	47	8	28	4	27	3	24	3	31	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hunting.	45	6	00	0	26	8	20	4	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Northam.	45	6	27	6	25	6	18	10	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rutland	48	6	80	0	28	6	20	6	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Leicester	47	9	00	0	28	2	20	0	29	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nottingh.	50	2	29	0	31	9	19	8	33	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Derby	53	4	00	0	32	10	20	7	37	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stafford	49	7	00	0	30	11	23	4	34	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Salop	46	0	32	5	33	4	18	0	42	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hereford	44	7	36	8	30	4	17	9	34	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Worcest.	48	0	29	2	29	8	22	7	24	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Warwick	47	11	00	0	28	8	19	7	34	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wilts	47	4	00	0	27	10	21	2	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Berks	51	9	00	0	27	7	22	10	32	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oxford	48	2	00	0	25	5	20	5	28	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bucks	49	0	00	0	26	1	21	10	29	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
COUNTIES upon the COAST.																																			
Essex	50	6	27	0	28	4	22	7	30	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kent	50	6	29	0	29	0	23	3	33	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Suffex	49	0	00	0	31	6	23	3	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Suffolk	44	10	00	0	27	6	22	3	50	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cambrid.	43	10	26	8	26	8	20	4	29	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Norfolk	42	10	26	7	25	7	20	3	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lincoln	45	0	30	0	27	0	20	8	29	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yprk	44	6	31	0	28	8	21	1	32	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Durham	49	10	00	0	27	6	19	4	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Northum.	43	3	27	5	24	3	19	2	27	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cumberl.	52	2	35	11	27	3	19	9	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Westmor.	55	1	38	8	30	4	20	0	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lancash.	51	11	00	0	35	6	21	2	35	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cheshire	49	7	00	0	32	0	21	10	41	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gloucest.	50	6	00	0	28	5	19	11	29	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Somerset	54	2	00	0	31	0	18	4	30	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Monmou.	47	8	00	0	28	2	00	0	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Devon	55	1	00	0	29	2	18	4	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cornwall	54	7	00	0	27	8	15	11	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dorset	53	2	00	0	28	11	19	8	32	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hants	50	3	00	0	29	10	23	6	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WALES.																																			
N. Wales	56	0	40	0	32	0	15	8	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
S. Wales	56	0	00	0	30	8	13	11	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

DECEMBER.				JANUARY.			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
27	29.81	18	E.	1	30.47	28	E.
28	29.70	17	N.	2	30.51	29	N.E.
29	30.22	19	S.W.	3	30.50	30	E.N.E.
30	30						

European Magazine.



The R. Hon^{ble} SAMUEL LORD HOOD.

ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE.

Published by J. Sewell, N^o 30 Cornhill. Dec^r 1st 1795

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR JANUARY 1799.

SAMUEL LORD HOOD.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

IN our Magazine for June 1782 (Vol. I. p. 399.) we presented our readers with an account of this Nobleman, who had just at that juncture achieved the most signal services for his country, and a portrait which then afforded to his countrymen a striking likeness of their gallant defender. In the lapse of more than sixteen years, events have occurred which have added to his honours, and made him more illustrious; time however has silently taken from him some of his former resemblance; it has given him a more venerable appearance, though it cannot increase the respect in which he has been held. We once more therefore gratify ourselves in pointing out to the Nation one of its most distinguished heroes.

In September 1783 Lord Hood was created a Peer of Ireland, by the title of Baron of Catherington; and peace, chiefly owing to the victories in which he had borne so distinguished a part, succeeded. This enabled most of the heroes of the sea to enjoy their well earned honours. Lord Hood, however, was not suffered to remain in a state of inactivity. The Parliament which met in 1784 required the aid of every friend of the country, and Lord Hood was prevailed on to engage in the disagreeable contest of a popular election by offering himself a candidate for the City of Westminster, in which he at length succeeded. In July 1788 he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and in 1790 was again returned for the same city.

At length the aggressions of our insatiable enemies once more called into

service, on their own element, those by whose valour the safety of Great Britain had been heretofore secured; and in the year 1793 Lord Hood had the command of the Mediterranean fleet. The horrors of the French Revolution at that time began to develop themselves, and a very deep impression was made on the minds of the most considerate and best informed people of Toulon and Marseilles, whose eyes were at length opened to the hazard of their situation. Convinced, though late, of the villainy of those who had seized the reins, and usurped the powers of Government, and foreseeing the dangers with which they would be surrounded, unless some effectual measure was adopted, they were able to form no expectation of security for their lives, liberty, or property, but by throwing themselves into the arms of their adversaries, and relying on their justice and generosity. On this ground a negotiation was opened between the principal authorities of each place and Lord Hood, in behalf of the British Government, which at length terminated in an agreement to deliver up both places to his Lordship, in trust for their lawful Sovereign Louis the Seventeenth. The preliminaries being settled, Lord Hood took possession of Toulon on the 28th of August; but the surrender of Marseilles was prevented by General Carteau, who obtained information of the design. This important business was transacted with great address, and the delivery of Toulon for some time promised to be attended with advantages. The enemy were surprised of its importance, and strained every

every nerve to regain it. They poured down troops in great numbers; and, after many engagements, in which they often were worsted, they so far made an impression, that it was judged prudent to relinquish the place, after destroying as many of the ships, and as much of the ammunition as possible. This was effected in the month of December, after having been in our possession about four months. The detail of these transactions will be found in our Magazines for the years 1793 and 1794.

This was the last service Lord Hood was enabled to render to his country in the immediate line of his profession. In March 1796 he succeeded Sir Hugh

Palliser in the post of Master of Greenwich Hospital, to which has been added, the Rangership of the Park. On the 1st of June in the same year he was advanced to the English Peerage by the title of Viscount Hood. Here we leave him to the calm enjoyment of those honours, and of that well founded estimation, which worth and valour and long services always experience from a grateful country.

Lord Hood married Miss Lindzee, of Portsmouth, by whom he has a son, Henry, born in 1754, who married Jane, daughter of Francis Wheeler, Esq. by whom he has issue to perpetuate the honours in the family.

STATE PAPER.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

WHILE with reverence and resignation we contemplate the Dispensations of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, in the alarming and destructive Pestilence with which several of our cities and towns have been visited, there is cause for gratitude and mutual congratulations that the malady has disappeared, and that we are again permitted to assemble in safety at the seat of Government, for the discharge of our important duties. But when we reflect that this fatal disorder has, within a few years, made repeated ravages in some of our principal sea-port towns, and with increased malignancy, and when we consider the magnitude of the evils arising from the interruption of public and private business, whereby the national interests are deeply affected, I think it my duty to invite the Legislature of the Union to examine the expediency of establishing suitable regulations in aid of the health laws of the respective States; for these being formed on the idea that contagious sickness may be communicated through the channels of commerce, there seems to be a necessity that Congress, who alone can regulate trade, should frame a system which, while it may tend to preserve the general health, may be compatible with the interests of commerce, and the safety of the revenue.

While we think on this calamity, and sympathize with the immediate sufferers, we have abundant reason to present to the SUPREME BEING our annual oblations of gratitude for a liberal participation in the ordinary blessings of his Providence. To the usual subjects of gratitude, I cannot omit to add one of the first importance to our well being and safety: I mean that spirit which has arisen in our Country against the menaces and aggression of a Foreign Nation. A manly sense of national honour, dignity, and independence has appeared, which, if encouraged and invigorated by every branch of the government, will enable us to view, undismayed, the enterprizes of any Foreign Power, and become the sure foundation of national prosperity and glory.

The course of the transactions in relation to the United States and France, which have come to my knowledge during your recess, will be made the subject of a future communication. That communication will confirm the ultimate failure of the measures which have been taken by the Government of the United States towards an amicable adjustment of differences with that Power. You will at the same time perceive that the French Government appears solicitous to impress the opinion that it is averse to a rupture with this country, and that it has, in a qualified manner, declared itself willing to receive

receive a Minister from the United States for the purpose of restoring a good understanding. It is unfortunate for professions of this kind, that they should be expressed in terms which may countenance the inadmissible pretension of a right to prescribe the qualifications which a Minister from the United States should possess, and that while France is asserting the existence of a disposition on her part to conciliate with sincerity the differences which have arisen; the sincerity of a like disposition on the part of the United States, of which so many demonstrative proofs have been given, should even be indirectly questioned. It is also worthy of observation, that the decree of the Directory alledged to be intended to restrain the depredations of French cruizers on our commerce, has not given and cannot give any relief; it enjoins them to conform to all the laws of France relative to carrying and prizes, while these laws are themselves the sources of the depredations of which we have so long, so justly, and so fruitlessly complained.

The Law of France enacted in January last, which subjects to capture and condemnation neutral vessels and their cargoes, if any portion of the latter are of British fabric or produce, although the entire property belong to neutrals, instead of being rescinded, has lately received a confirmation, by the failure of a proposition for its repeal. While this law, which is an unequivocal act of war on the commerce of the nations it attacks, continues in force, those nations can see in the French Government only a power regardless of their essential rights, of their independence and sovereignty; and if they possess the mean, they can reconcile nothing with their interest and honour but a firm resistance.

Hitherto, therefore, nothing is discoverable in the conduct of France which ought to change or relax our measures of defence; on the contrary to extend and invigorate them is our true policy. We have no reason to regret that these measures have been thus far adopted and pursued, and in proportion as we enlarge our view of the portentous and incalculable situation of Europe, we shall discover new and cogent motives for the full development of our energies and resources.

But in demonstrating by our conduct that we do not fear war, in the ne-

cessary protection of our rights and honour, we shall give no room to infer that we abandon the desire of peace. An efficient preparation for war can alone ensure peace. It is peace that we have uniformly and perseveringly cultivated, and harmony between us and France may be restored at her option. But to send another Minister without more determinate assurances that he would be received, would be an act of humiliation to which the United States ought not to submit; it must therefore be left with France, if she is indeed desirous of accommodation, to take the requisite steps. The United States will steadily observe the maxims by which they have hitherto been governed. They will respect the sacred rights of embassy, and with a sincere disposition on the part of France to desist from hostility, to make reparation for the injuries heretofore committed on our commerce, and to do justice in future; there will be no obstacle to the restoration of a friendly intercourse. In making to you this declaration, we give a pledge to France and the World that the executive authority of this country will attend to the humane and pacific policy which has invariably governed its proceedings in conformity with the wishes of the different branches of the government and of the people of the United States. But considering the late manifestations of her policy towards foreign nations, I deem it a duty deliberately and solemnly to declare my opinion, that whether we negotiate with her or not, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indispensable. These alone will give to us an equal treaty, and insure its observance.

Among the measures of preparation which appear expedient, I take the liberty to recall your attention to the Naval Establishment. The beneficial effects of the small naval armament provided under the Acts of the last Session are known and acknowledged. Perhaps no country ever experienced more sudden and remarkable advantages from any measure of policy, than we have derived from the arming for our maritime protection and defence. We ought, without loss of time, to lay the foundation for an increase of our Navy, to a size sufficient to guard our coast and protect our trade. Such a naval force, as it is doubtless in the power of the United States to create and maintain, would

would also afford to them the best means of general defence, by facilitating the safe transportation of troops and stores to every part of our extensive coast.

To accomplish this important object, a prudent foresight requires that systematical measures be adopted for procuring, at all times, the requisite timber and other supplies. In what manner this shall be done, I leave to your consideration.

I will now advert, Gentlemen, to some matters of less moment, but proper to be communicated to the National Legislature.

After the Spanish garrisons had evacuated the posts they occupied at the Natchez and Walnut Hills, the Commissioner of the United States commenced his observations to ascertain the point near the Mississippi, which terminated the northernmost point of the thirty-first degree of north latitude. From thence he proceeded to run the boundary line between the United States and Spain. He was afterwards joined by the Spanish Commissioner, where the work of the former was confined; and they proceeded together to the demarcation of the line. Recent information renders it probable that the Southern Indians, either instigated to oppose the demarkation, or jealous of the consequences of suffering White People to run a line over lands to which the Indian title had not been extinguished, have, ere this time, stopped the progress of the Commissioners. And, considering the mischiefs which may result from continuing the demarcation, in opposition to the will of the Indian Tribes, the great expence attending it, and that the boundaries which the Commissioners have actually established, probably extend at least as far as the Indian title has been extinguished, it will perhaps become expedient and necessary to suspend further proceedings, by recalling our Commissioner.

The Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Fifth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, to determine what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the Treaty of Peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described, have finally decided that question. On the

25th of October, they made their declaration, that a river called Schoodiac, which falls into Passamaquoddy Bay, at its north-western quarter, was the true St. Croix, intended in the Treaty of Peace, as far as its great fork, where one of its streams comes from the westward, and the other from the northward; and that the latter stream is the continuation of the St. Croix to its source. This decision, it is understood, will preclude all contention among individual claimants, as it seems that the Schoodiac, and its northern branch, bounds the grants of lands which have been made by the respective adjoining Governments. A subordinate question, however, it has been suggested, still remains to be determined. Between the mouth of the St. Croix, as now settled, and what is usually called the Bay of Fundy, lie a number of valuable islands. The Commissioners have not continued the boundary lines through any channel of these islands; and unless the Bay of Passamaquoddy be a part of the Bay of Fundy, this further adjustment of boundary will be necessary. But it is apprehended that this will not be a matter of any difficulty.

Such progress has been made in the examination and decision of cases of captures and condemnations of American vessels, which were the subject of the seventh Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States and Great Britain—that it is supposed the Commissioners will be able to bring their business to a conclusion in August of the ensuing year.

The Commissioners acting under the twenty-fifth Article of the Treaty between the United States and Spain, have adjusted most of the claims of our Citizens, for losses sustained in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, during the late War between France and Spain.

Various circumstances have concurred to delay the execution of the law for augmenting the Military Establishment. Among these is the desire of obtaining the fullest information to direct the best selection of Officers. As this object will now be speedily accomplished, it is expected that the raising and organizing of the troops will proceed without obstacle and with effect.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have directed an estimate of the appropriations which will be necessary for the service of the ensuing year, to be laid before you, accompanied with a view of the public receipts and expenditures to a recent period. It will afford you satisfaction to infer the great extent and solidity of the public resources, from the prosperous state of the finances, notwithstanding the unexampled embarrassments which have attended commerce. When you reflect on the conspicuous examples of patriotism and liberality which have been exhibited by our mercantile fellow-citizens, and how great a proportion of the public resources depends on their enterprise, you will naturally consider whether their convenience cannot be promoted and reconciled with the security of the revenue, by a revision of the system by which the collection is at present regulated.

During your recess, measures have been steadily pursued for effecting the valuations and returns directed by the Act of the last Session, preliminary to the assessment and collection of a direct tax. No other delays or obstacles have

been experienced, except such as were expected to arise from the great extent of our country, and the magnitude and novelty of the operation, and enough has been accomplished to assure the fulfilment of the views of the Legislature.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I cannot close this Address, without once more adverting to our political situation, and inculcating the essential importance of uniting in the maintenance of our dearest interests; and I trust, that by the temper and wisdom of your proceedings, and by a harmony of measures, we shall secure to our country that weight and respect to which it is so justly entitled.

JOHN ADAMS.

The President then presented a Copy to the President of the Senate, and another to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In the Senate.—Messrs. Read, Ross, and Stockton, were appointed to draw up an Answer to the Address.

In the House of Representatives.—The Speech was referred to a Committee of the whole House.

H O B B E S.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM ANTHONY WOOD TO JOHN AUBREY.

(NOW FIRST PRINTED.)

MR. AUBREY,

I SHALL not give myself any other trouble concerning Mr. Hobbes business. What I told you in my last, that was put into my book concerning him, is all true; and for me to write a letter of complaint to him will be a means to make me a party in the controversy, which I am very unwilling to be: I have suffered much trouble and affliction for these four years in relation to my worke, by a company of partiall and corrupt people, who, to please their humours, have not only made me their drudge, but have deprived me of the authority of my labours. I hope in time they will be made to know it, and to have their presumption and folly made manifest to all men. I have no more to

say, but onlie my service to Mr. Hobbes, wishing him success in his worthy endeavours.

I am,

Your very loving friend,

A. A WOOD.

Low Sunday 1674.

If Mr. Hobbes doubts of Dr. Fell's insertions, you may tell him that I can for a need, shew them under his owne hand, in foul revise of a sheet.

(Directed)

For John Aubrey, Esquire, to be left at Mr. Coley's house, in Baldwin's Court, in Baldwin's Gardens, neare Greys-inne-lane, London.

Post paid ad.

LETTER

LETTER FROM EGYPT.

MALLET DU PAN, in the Tenth Number of his Journal, gives the following extract from an intercepted Letter from Egypt, which does not appear in the Volume lately published.

The letter is dated the 28th August, and comes from Le Petre, an Officer of Engineers, and is addressed to Betz, Member for Belgium, in the French Legislative Council.

“AMIDST a variety of distressing circumstances, daily exposed to trifling checks, or rather multiplied assassinations, constantly on the watch against a people who reject the blessings of Liberty, obliged to use all those precautions which an invasion, the means of which had not been previously prepared, renders necessary; we flattered ourselves with the hopes of a change for the better, when the disastrous business of the 1st of August came to overwhelm, to annihilate us, and to shew us, in our fate, the image of all the furies which are destined to pursue us.

“Buonaparte was thunderstruck by this disaster. Brueys wished to leave the coast immediately after the troops were landed; but Buonaparte opposed it. We cannot conceive why the Commander in Chief should obstinately persist in having our Squadron conceal itself in the port of Alexandria, instead of returning

to Toulon, to protect the second expedition.

“What will become of us now that we have the mortification of being blocked up by three English ships of the line, and as many frigates, which take all our advice boats in our sight, and deprive us of all news, and of all succours. In vain do they attempt to deceive us with the pretext that we shall be relieved as soon as the forces which we have at Corfu, Malta, and Toulon, shall have joined. Children may be amused with such rattles.—We are not simple enough to believe that Admiral Nelson will permit this junction to be effected.

“I repeat, that without succours from France, we can henceforth experience nothing but misfortune. We are enervated by the climate, and tormented and harassed by the insects. Our army is consumed by sickness and continual losses. Many detachments of our cavalry have disappeared. We have just lost the Commissary Joubert and Peyres, as well as Renard the surgeon, such is our situation, which I consider as the second volume of the Crusades. And who knows but the Turks will also declare war against us? I deposit my sorrows in the bosom of a friend; but do not alarm my mother by imparting these details to her.”

EPITAPHS.

IN WOTTON CERNE CHURCH-YARD, WARWICKSHIRE.

BY WILLIAM SOMERVILE, ESQ.
Author of *The Chace*, &c.

H. S. E.

JACOBUS BOETER

Gulielmo Somerville Armigero

Promus et Canibus Venaticis

Præpositus

Domus, torisque, fidelis

Equo inter venandum corruente

Et interiens graviter collisis

Post triduum deplorandus obiit

22^o die Januarii anno Domini 1719.

Ætatis 38.

* Two favourite dogs, whom he survived but a very short time.

IN SOUTHWELL CHURCH-YARD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

WILLIAM CLAY
died 4 Oct. 1775, aged 53
years.

Here lies a sportsman, jolly, kind, and free

From the cares and troubles of this world was he;

When living, his principal and general pride

Was to have a fowling bag slung by his side,

And in the fields and woods to labour, toil, and run,

In quest of game with Pero, Cobb*, and gun;

But now, poor mortal! he from hence is gone,

In hopes to find a joyful resurrection.

ACCOUNT

BENJAMIN KENNICOTT, D. D.

TO this Gentleman Literature and Religion are so much indebted, that we cannot but express some surprize that so little notice has hitherto been taken of him. That his labours justly entitle him to every mark of respect, few will deny; and that his life did not throw his learning into shade, we believe those who were best acquainted with him will readily admit.

He was born at Totness, in Devonshire, about the year 1718, of parents who appear to have had no claims to respect from birth, ancestry, or wealth. His father was parish clerk of Totness Church †, and probably could afford him

* Dr. King, in his "Apology, or Vindication of Himself," 4to. 1755, 3d Edition, p. 48, upbraids our Author as the son of a low mechanic, whom he afterwards styles a cobbler. In answer to which illiberal sarcasm, Dr Kennicott, after drawing a portrait of Dr. King with equal spirit and acrimony, thus repels the attack on his parent by the following contrast:—"But on the right hand (I am now drawing a real character), behold a man born to no fortune, yet above want: in youth, industrious in the station assigned him by Providence; exact in his morals; exemplary in his religion: at middle age, loyal in principle; peaceable in practice; enabled to exchange the more active life for a more contemplative; ever warm for the glory of the Church of England; concerned for, yet charitable towards those who are not of her communion; qualified by uncommon reading to judge of his own happiness as a protestant and an Englishman; and most effectually recommending to others (with zeal regulated by prudence) the important duties arising from both these characters: and now, in old age, I shall only say, enjoying the prospect of that awful period, which, however favourable to himself, will cause deep distress amongst his numerous surviving friends!—Happy would it be for you, Sir (addressing himself to Dr. King), were your latter end to be like his!"—*Letter to Dr. King, occasioned by his late Hypoory, and in particular by such parts of it as are meant to defame Mr. Kennicott, Fellow of Exeter College, 8vo. 1755, p. 41.* We have been lately told, that the father of our Author was once Master of a Charity School at Totness, where, at an early age, he was assisted by his son, who was in that situation when he wrote the verses on Mrs. Courtenay. It is said, that when he took orders, he came to officiate in his clerical capacity in his native town: when his father, as clerk, proceeded to place the surplice on his shoulders, a struggle ensued between the modesty of the son and the honest pride of the parent, who insisted on paying that respect to his son, which he had been accustomed to shew to other clergymen: to this filial obedience was obliged to submit. A circumstance is added, that his mother had often declared she should never be able to support the joy of hearing her son preach; and that, on her attendance at the church for the first time, she was so overcome as to be taken out in a state of temporary insensibility.

† See an Inscription to the memory of his parents in our Magazine for November 1790, p. 328. As it is but short, we here repeat it:

As Virtue should be of good report,
Sacred be this humble Monument to the Memory of
BENJAMIN KENNICOTT, parish-clerk of Totness,
and ELIZABETH his wife:

The latter, an example of every Christian duty;
The former, animated with the warmest zeal, regulated
by the best good sense, and both constantly exerted
for the salvation of himself and others.

Reader! soon shalt thou die also;

And, as a candidate for immortality, strike thy breast and say,

"Let me live the life of the righteous, that my last end may be like his."

Trifling are the dates of Time, where the subject is Eternity.

Erected by their son B. KENNICOTT, D. D.

Canon of Christ-Church, Oxford.

but few advantages of education. His youth was passed in obscurity, but not in idleness, and his acquirements at last became known to the family of Kellond Courtenay, of Painsford, Esq. by whom he was patronised, and encouraged in his literary pursuits. The first performance we know by him is "A Poem on the Recovery of Mrs. Elizabeth Courtenay from her late dangerous illness: humbly inscribed to Kellond Courtenay, of Painsford, Esq. and his Lady, written in 1743." 8vo. of which a few copies only were printed. This poem, which can be recommended for little more than the effusions of gratitude it contains, laid the foundation of his future fortune. In the introductory part of it he writes,

What tho' I ne'er beheld the Muses' seat,
Nor in the college found a wish'd retreat;
Tho' the fam'd hill I never slept upon,
Nor drank the waters of the Helicon;
Yet Nature urges, and I must obey,
Must ease my breast, howe'er untun'd
my lay,
My heart you'll read in STEPHEN'S *
honest rhymes,
As clear as in the blaze of POPE'S il-
lustrious lines.

This only effort, as far as we know, at an acquaintance with the Muses, might be suffered to drop into oblivion without any diminution to the fame of the Author: he however reprinted it in 1747, and observes in the preface, that he had been uncommonly fortunate since its publication; being indebted to it (under Providence) for the happiness he then enjoyed.

On such trifles do sometimes public benefits, of the most important kind, depend. The Courtenay family, by themselves and friends, raised a subscription to enable the till then unknown poet to prosecute his studies with more advantage; and in 1744 he was entered of Wadham college, where he soon proved that he was deserving of the patronage conferred upon him. In 1747 he produced his first performance, entitled "Two Dissertations. the First, On the Tree of Life in Paradise; with some Observations on the Creation and Fall of Man: the Second, On the Oblations of Cain and Abel." 8vo. printed at the University Press. To this Work he prefixed the following dedication, which, for its singularity, deserves to be exempted from the common fate of that species of

composition. It is addressed to Kellond Courtenay, Esq. the Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Courtenay, the Hon. Mrs. Barbara Cavendish, Ralph Allen, Esq. John Andrew, M. D. the Rev. Mr. Ph. Atherton, the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Baker, the Rev. Mr. Aaron Baker, Henry Langford Brown, Esq. the Rev. Francis Champenowne, the Rev. George Costard, the Rev. William Daddo, Mr. Peter Gaye, the Rev. Dr. Thos. Hunt, Henry Fownes Luttrell, Esq. the Rev. William Marshall, Norton Nelson, Esq. William Neyle, Esq. William Oliver, M. D. Thomas Taylor, Esq. Mr. John Taylor, George Treby, Esq. Browse Trist, Esq. the Rev. Mr. Robert Wight, the Rev. Dr. George Wyndham, in the following terms:

" My honoured Benefactors,

" There is scarce any pleasure more agreeable to the human mind, than that which arises from reflecting on favours received, when there is a power of expressing a proportionable gratitude; but you have rendered that almost impossible by the measure as well as nature of your condescension and liberality; condescension—such as shews that pride is the farthest removed from the true nobility of soul; and liberality—such as not only relieves, but makes the receiver happy."

" Charity indeed is become the reigning virtue of our country, its tutelar defence, its brightest ornament. And therefore every one, who has experienced the benevolence of British virtue, and the greatness of its public spirit, should be careful to encourage, by acknowledging it with a pious gratitude. And if this be a duty incumbent upon all that are obliged, 'tis peculiarly so on me, who have felt a very uncommon share of favour, and have found many fathers where I could not presume to expect friends.

" 'Tis to you I think myself bound to express this sense of my present happiness; you, who have raised the character even of beneficence itself, by contending who should exert it in the most obliging manner, and yet confer the least obligation. 'Tis to some of you that I stand indebted for that generous subscription, which has placed me in this theatre of learning; and to others of you for that favour and condescension, by which my situation here has been rendered still more happy and delightful.

Stephen Duck.

** I beg

" I beg your acceptance therefore of my warmest thanks, thus publicly offered, for the many instances of your goodness, so publicly conferred; and especially for your leave to honour myself with the mention of your names in my present appearance before the world. An appearance, this—arising only from the persuasions of some of you, to whose judgment I pay a profound deference; and from the fondness of an opportunity to make known that duty to you all, which (if kindness, if charity can at all oblige), you have so richly deserved; and which will, I hope, be the characteristic of my life, 'till ingratitude become a virtue.

" You are entitled, by the strongest claim, to the labours as well as the acknowledgments of my life; and have abundantly more right to the production now before you, than to the fruit of a tree transplanted into your own garden. I have the greatest reason to wish there may be found something useful, and therefore agreeable, in the following Dissertations, on your account as well as my own. And as I doubt not of their containing some mistakes, it may be decent to observe—that many of you have not yet perused what is here presented you; and therefore have condescended to be the patrons of the Author only, and not of his performance.

" The subjects however will appear, I presume, of consequence, and to be worthy of careful consideration. This indeed is evident from the first view of them in themselves; and it may be farther strengthened and ascertained by observing, that our great countryman Mr. Mede had minuted them both down for his consideration; but death deprived the world of his valuable explanation of them.

" What this celebrated writer proposed, I have ventured to consider. The principal observations, on which the main part of each Dissertation turns, occurred to me in considering the original text; and I humbly submit the whole that is here built upon them to

the judgment of yourselves, and the rest of the learned world; hoping for your favour and their pardon.

" May this little present, offered only as an earnest of my grateful wishes, be thought not unworthy your acceptance! The design you will approve, from that principle of religion which animates your actions; and forgive the manner of its execution, from that principle of candour which I have so frequently experienced in the favours received from you all. And may the Giver of every good and perfect gift, who alone is able to recompense such a profusion of goodness, reward you an hundred fold for every act of generosity conferred on

" Your very dutiful

" And most obliged humble servant,

" BENJAMIN KENNICOTT *."

* The approbation of the learned in general followed this performance, though there were not wanting some who did not agree with the Author, and more answers than one made their appearance. The learning displayed in it was however universally applauded, and the vacancy of a fellowship at Exeter College occurring before he could qualify himself to be a candidate by taking his first degree, the University, as a mark of favour, conferred on him the necessary distinction before the usual period. The following is the letter from Lord Arran, the Chancellor, to the Convocation on this subject.†:

" Whereas it hath been represented to me that BENJAMIN KENNICOTT, scholar, of Wadham College, is a person well deserving of your favour; particularly on account of a book lately published by him, entitled "Two Dissertations," &c. For a further encouragement to him in the prosecution of his studies, and as an incitement to the youth of your university to follow so laudable an example; I give my consent that the degree of B. A. be in the fullest manner conferred upon him, without fees.

" I am, &c.

" ARRAN."

* Mr. Kennicott was by no means sparing in his acknowledgements to his benefactors. In the Dedication to Lord Sandwich of a Sermon preached before the Mayor and Corporation of Oxford, April 25, 1749, entitled "The Duty of Thanksgiving for Peace in general, and the Reasonableness of Thanksgiving for the present Peace," 8vo. he says, "With the sincerest gratitude I shall ever acknowledge that it is to your honourable sister I stand indebted for the power of composing this Sermon, and for that happiness in life which her Ladyship, like a good angel, has led me to the possession." This Sermon is declared to be published with a desire of clearing it from past, and freeing it from future misrepresentations.

† Letter to Dr. King, p. 16.

In consequence of this letter, on Saturday June the 20th, 1747, the University unanimously agreed in convocation to confer on him the degree of B. A. without examination, determination at Lent, or fees. Soon after he was elected Fellow of Exeter College, and on the 4th of May 1750 took the degree of M. A.

Pursuing his studies with great diligence, he in 1753 published "The State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament considered. A Dissertation in Two Parts. Part the First compares 7 Chron. xi. with 2. Sam. v. and xxiii. and Part the Second contains Observations on seventy Hebrew MSS. with an Extract of Mistakes and various Readings," 8vo. Oxford. In this Work he first exhibited the utility and necessity of a collation of the Hebrew Text with the various ancient MSS. existing.

At this period the University of Oxford was much tainted with disaffection to the reigning family on the throne, and Tory, if not Jacobite principles, were very prevalent there, and met with much encouragement. In the rage of party it was not likely that any active member should escape the disorders of the times. Mr. Kennicott adhered to the side of Government, and in consequence much of the abuse, then liberally distributed amongst the friends of what was called the new interest, or Whig party, fell to his share*. He defended himself however with spirit and acuteness in the pamphlet we have already quoted, and, as it was supposed, in a Newspaper then published, entitled The Evening Advertiser. About this time he was appointed one of the Preachers at Whitehall.

In January 1757 he preached before the University of Oxford a Sermon, which being misrepresented, occasioned its publication under the title of "Christian Fortitude." Between this period and 1760 he was presented to the vicarage of Culham in Oxfordshire.

He had now employed himself for several years in searching out and collating Hebrew MSS. It appears, when he began the study of the Hebrew language, and for several years afterwards, he was strongly prejudiced in favour of the integrity of the Hebrew Text: taking it for granted, that if the printed copies of the Hebrew Bible at all differed from the originals of Moses and the

Prophets, the variations were very few and quite inconsiderable. In 1748 he was convinced of his mistake, and satisfied that there were such corruptions in the sacred volume as to affect the sense greatly in many instances. The particular Chapter, which extorted from him this conviction, was recommended to his perusal by the Rev. Dr. Lowth, afterwards Bishop of London. It was the 23d Chapter of the 1d Book of Samuel.

Being thus convinced of his mistake, he thought it his duty to endeavour to convince others; and accordingly, in 1753, published the work already mentioned. In 1758 the Delegates of the Press at Oxford were recommended by the Hebrew Professor to encourage, amongst various other particulars, a Collation of all those Hebrew MSS. of the Old Testament, which were preserved in the Bodleian Library, and Archbishop Secker strongly pressed our Author to undertake the task, as the person best qualified to carry it into execution. In 1760 he was prevailed upon to give up the remainder of his life to the arduous work, and early in that year published "The State of the printed Hebrew Text considered, Dissertation the Second," 8vo. wherein he further enforced the necessity of the Collation he had so strenuously recommended. In the same year he published his proposals, and was immediately encouraged by a liberal subscription from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin; the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin; many of the Bishops; some Noblemen; the principal of the Dissenting Ministers; and various Clergymen, as well as other encouragers of literature. The time he proposed to be employed in the work was ten years, and he sat about to fulfill his engagement with alacrity; determining to exert the utmost of his endeavours to serve the public, and not at all doubting the generosity of the public for the reward of his labours. On the 6th of December 1761 he took the degree of B. D. and on the 10th of the same month that of D. D. In that year his Majesty's name was added to the list of annual subscribers for the sum of 200*l*.

The importance of the Work being generally acknowledged, numberless articles of information were received from

* Any person, desirous of reading the virulent abuse at that time scattered abroad, may be referred to Dr. King's Apology, p. 42. The last Blow, or an unanswerable Defence of the University of Oxford, p. 23, &c. &c. &c.

various parts of Europe, and the learned in every quarter seemed willing to promote the success of a plan so apparently beneficial to the interests of Revelation. Some however doubted the necessity, and some the usefulness of the undertaking, and objections soon were started by different persons, some with a friendly view, and some with a petulant one. Amongst others, the Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, Dr. Rutherford, published "A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Kennicott, in which his Defence of the Samaritan Pentateuch is examined, and his Second Dissertation on the State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament is shewn to be in many instances injudicious and inaccurate. With a Postscript, occasioned by his advertising, before this Letter was printed, that he had an Answer to it in the Press," 8vo. 1761. To this Dr. Kennicott published an immediate reply, under the title of "An Answer to a Letter from the Rev. T. Rutherford, D.D. F.R.S." &c. 8vo. 1762, in the postscript to which he declared it to be his resolution not to be diverted from his principal design by engaging in any further controversy*.

This resolution he was unable to persevere in. An antagonist of superior order, whose influence was too mighty to be treated with neglect, made his appearance. This was Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, then possessed of all his powers, and exercising authority in the world of Letters almost without controul. This learned writer, finding an explanation of a passage in the Proverbs different from his own sentiments, attacked the Collation of the Hebrew MSS. in the Preface to his *Doctrine of Grace*, 1764, in a style not unusual with him, and calculated to make an unfavourable impression on the public mind. To repel the attack, Dr. Kennicott published "A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford at St. Mary's Church on Sunday May 19, 1765," 8vo. in the Notes to which he defended himself with great spirit, and even assailed his opponent, whose reflections he observed, with regard to his work, were a mere fortuitous concourse of words, of heterogeneous and incompatible meanings, which were therefore incapable of forming any regular system of opposition,

and had therefore the benevolent faculty of destroying one another.

In the summer of 1766 he visited Paris for the purpose of examining the MSS. in that place, and was received with the honours due to him on account of his learning and diligence, and of the utility of his undertaking. In November 1767 he was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the other Electors, to the office of Radcliffe Librarian.

In 1768 he published "Observations on the First Book of Samuel, Chap. vi. Verse 19." 8vo. These were dedicated to Dr. Lowth, the earliest and most steady encourager of the Work. They were the fruit of his visit to Paris, and were soon after translated into French.

At length, in the year 1769, the important Work was concluded within the period of ten years, originally promised. On this occasion he published the ten annual accounts of the progress of this laborious undertaking, by which it appeared that the whole money received from the subscribers amounted to the sum of 9117l. 2s. 6d. on the recital of which Dr. Kennicott exclaims "Reader! What a sum is here! Let foreign nations read with astonishment this story of Britons and their King, joined by one foreign Prince and one foreign Academy, voluntarily contributing for ten years their several bounties, with a degree of public spirit beyond all example, for the accomplishment of a work purely subservient to the honour of Revelation; a work sacred to the Glory of God, and the good of Mankind! And, under the powerful influence of this view of my work, it is impossible for me to be sufficiently thankful, either to those who have honoured with their patronage me, as the humble instrument in beginning and completing it, or to Divine Providence for granting me life to finish it, as well as resolution to undertake it." He then states, that after deducting his income to live on during these ten years, the money spent in collations abroad, and assistants at home, there remained only 500l. all which was likely to be swallowed up in further expences which he had engaged to pay. His industry had been unremitting; his general rule being to devote to it ten or twelve hours in a day, and frequently fourteen; at least,

* In *The Library, Or Moral and Critical Magazine* for Aug. 1761, p. 263. a Work conducted at that time by Dr. Kippis, is a Letter from Dr. Kennicott to an anonymous Correspondent, who had published some Remarks on his Dissertation. See p. 201 of that Work.

he says, "this was my practice, till such severe application became no longer possible through the injuries done to my constitution." In this final statement he also, with proper indignation, notices some despicable and sordid insinuations which had been thrown on him during the progress of the Work.

He had declared at the outset of his undertaking, that he had no doubt of receiving from the public the reward of his labours. Accordingly, on the death of Dr. Ballar, in June 1770, he was appointed a prebendary of Westminster, which in October he exchanged for a canonry of Christ Church, Oxford. His circumstances being thus rendered easy, he entered into the marriage state on the 3d of January 1771 with Miss Ann Chamberlayne, sister of Mr. Chamberlayne, of the Treasury.

In 1776 he gave the public the first fruits of his long and laborious task, by the publication of the first Volume of the Hebrew Bible, with the various readings; and this, in 1780, was followed by the second Volume, with a general Dissertation, which completed the work. The revision of the present English Translation, earnestly recommended by him, has not yet taken place.

Dr. Kennicott had enjoyed an extraordinary firm state of health, which had not been shaken until near the conclusion of his labours. He had, we are told, been presented by the Chapter of Exeter* to the valuable living of Mynhenyote in Cornwall, which, we have been informed, he conscientiously resigned when he found himself incapable of the duty †. At length the infirmities of age began to make incroachments on him, and, from a

remark in The Monthly Review, it seems as though his friends had the affliction to see him before his death in a state of alienation of reason. This probably interrupted his last work, entitled "Remarks on Select Passages in the Old Testament: to which are added, Eight Sermons," 8vo. of which 194 pages were printed in his life-time, and afterwards published in 1787.

He died on the 18th August 1783, and was buried in the body of Christ Church, under a white marble gravestone, which has only the following inscription on it:

BENJAMIN KENNICOTT,
S. T. P. R. S. S.
CANONICUS.
OB. A. D. 1783, ÆT. 65.

Of the petty habits, or the domestic virtues or foibles of Dr. Kennicott, we profess not (for want of information) to give any detail. These would come with more propriety from those who were intimate with him. We cannot, however, refuse ourselves the hope that some friend will do justice to his memory, while it is yet in his power, by drawing his character in the manner it deserves. THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, which is open to all communications calculated to do honour to the Literature of the Country, will be found ready to afford a place to any person possessed of the means, who may be willing (and to such we make our application) to do an act of justice to one who, if we are not misinformed, the more his character is known, is the more likely to command the respect of the present, and the admiration of future times.

C. D.

[Any Information relative to the Lives or Writings of HENRY TAYLOR, Author of Ben Mordecai's Letters; of HENRY COVENTRY, Author of Philemon to Hydaspes; his Brother, FRANCIS COVENTRY, Author of Pompey the Little; or, JOSEPH WASSE, Editor of Sallust, will be thankfully received by the Proprietors of THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.]

* See Monthly Review, Vol. 78, p. 481.

† A writer in the Genl. Mag. 1789, p. 289. says this living was procured through the friendship of Bishop Lowth; and that Dr. Kennicott intended to reside on it, at least occasionally, after finishing his great work. Finding his purpose defeated by ill health, he refused to avail himself of the emoluments, and relinquished the living.

THE WANDERER.

NO. IX.

Quid mentem traxisse polo, quid profuit altum
Erexisse caput? pecudum si more pererrant.

CLAUD.

The Man who's virtue stands each season,
May well be said to worship Reason!
But if from France you take the fashion—
Alter the word, and call it Passion.

I HAVE frequently thought, that with an apathy peculiar to Englishmen we suffer the seasons of the year to take their turn, without sufficiently reflecting on the similitude they bear to the life of man; and that in this respect ninety-nine of us out of the hundred might fall under Werter's reproach, "that the fall of the leaf suggests to us no other idea than that of approaching winter." If we except the almanack-maker, the bellman, the lamp-lighter, and a few others, whose business or whose interest it is to usher in the New Year, the great mass of the Nation suffer it to approach with heedless indifference, and perhaps even Robinson Crusoe paid more attention to convenience than to morality, when he marked the anniversary by notching a stick. At this season of the year it behoves every man, like the skilful merchant over his books, to balance with care his vices and virtues, in order to find which preponderates; for it is with evil qualities as with debts, they increase by being neglected, and in process of time bring with them not only an inability to pay, but a horror at the idea of inspection.

Not that I would have men obtrude their reflections upon society, whenever occasion offers, regardless of time, place, or person; for if there be a creature on earth more obnoxious than another, it is the man who moralizes, like Joseph Surface in the Play, till he sets his auditors asleep; who annexes importance to the most trivial actions of life; and, as Lady Bolingbroke said of Pope, "plays the politician about cabbages and turnips." The wisdom of such a man, like the instinct of brutes, acts very forcibly in a very small compass. Among fools he is reckoned a prodigy of wisdom, and among wise men a fool. No transaction, however trivial, can take place, without drawing from him a string of sententious reflections. If, for instance, you stir the fire, he draws a

laborious comparison between the life of man and a stove. "Does not the fire," cries he, "burn for a time with pleasing brightness, afterwards grow dim, then die away in ashes, and is it not in conclusion cast with scorn away? Even such is the life of man; to day he flourishes in youth and health, to-morrow fades in sickness or in age, and the succeeding day beholds his ashes, like the ashes of the grate, consigned to some obscure and loathsome receptacle." All this is certainly very true, but at the same time very dull; and these retail dealers in morality, while they are lamenting the degenerate state of man, do not consider that among other failings we possess that of not being able to listen with patience to their prolix and uninteresting harangues; but in these cases it is remarkable, that amidst all the vices and follies with which we tax others, we never suppose them deficient in sense to discover our superior wisdom.

I am not however to be deterred by the offensive conduct of these minor moralists, from pursuing those plans of benefit to my fellow creatures, which I have eagerly adopted from my earliest youth, and persevered in without dismay in defiance of repeated failures, exclaiming with Terence, "Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto." I have repeatedly considered with myself upon some mode of stopping that tide of dissipation and folly which threatens, like another deluge, to destroy the world. At one time I had some thoughts of entering into holy orders, thinking that invested with the sacerdotal robe, I should command more reverence and attention. But I soon found our regular clergy, to a man, so devout and sanctified, so careful of the souls of their parishioners, and so careless of worldly riches, that it was evident no merit of mine could shed a brighter lustre on the clerical function: I next determined to

enter the field of methodism, and actually contracted for an opposition Chapel on the Surrey side of the metropolis, and in the mean time contented myself with haranguing from a tub, like the renowned Henley. But I soon found all the old women desert my standard for that of my towering opponent; for, alas! I was ill versed in the arts of captivating the rabble: I had no merry stories at hand to tickle my auditors, neither could I elevate my eyes till the whites of them were alone discernable; I could not exhilarate their imaginations with an ideal paradise, or with a geographical account of the districts that would be saved or damned; and I foolishly conceived, that the man who was elected to point the road to heaven, must be incapable of "starving that flock he undertook to feed," by burthening their consciences, and debasing their principles with the turbulence, strife, and perjury, of a contested election.

My disappointments, however, did not long dwell upon my mind. I had learned wisdom from my former errors, and determined to seek some other mode of benefiting the world, exclaiming with the profane Addison,

" 'Tis not in mortals to command success,
" But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll
" deserve it."

I observed that next to the venders of religion, the multitude pay the greatest respect to the venders of physic; wisely in this preferring the cure of their souls to the cure of their bodies. I also remarked, that as the chapel of the methodist overflows while the parish church remains empty, so the advertizing quack carries away all the popularity and business from the regular physician; and this I found to be uniformly the case, from the obscure Etoppyric, whose private door opens into the alley, to the Esculapius of Blackfriars Road, whose vis-à-vis outglares the equipages of Pall Mall; a Sage, whose disinterestedness cannot be doubted, since we have it from his own mouth; and whose skill is such, that he positively undertakes to cure every disease incident to humanity. In imitation of so great a genius, I have studied the physical structure of the human mind, and proposed with great pains and skill an intellectual physic, by means of which I hope to effect some surprizing cures, verified (if necessary) by the affidavits of the parties. I shall conclude the present

paper with exhibiting some specimens of my attempts to "minister to a mind diseased," though they have not, owing to particular circumstances, been crowned with complete success.

Mr. Marmaduke Stentor, hop-factor in the Borough, was gifted by nature with a most powerful voice; but, as she loves to balance her favours, nature had not been quite so bountiful to him in the article of brains. This latter circumstance Mr. Stentor of course overlooked, and found himself received with considerable applause at the Debating Societies in Pantion-street and Coach-makers-hall, and in all other places where noise is mistaken for argument, and ribaldry for wit. Proud of his oratorical fame, he determined to become a Member of Parliament, and join the standard of Opposition, to the delight of the world, and utter confusion of the Minister. With the common negligence of great minds, Marmaduke never considered whether an orator at an alehouse was sure to succeed in the Senate, but settled the affair without loss of time. Being a friend to radical Reform, he purchased a rotten borough; and, hearing of my medical skill, applied to me to prepare him for his arduous undertaking. The medicine was made up, and taken; but, from some unlucky mistake, Mr. Marmaduke Stentor stooped short in the middle of his first harangue, and was so roughly handled by a ministerial opponent, that he determined to return to his hops in the borough; or, in the fashionable phrase, to recede.

Anthony Abstract, Esq. is an Author by profession; a grand schemer, a citizen of the world, and a philosopher of the new order; but from various causes has met with various disasters. He has written plays which were damned, he has published novels which moulder on the shelf, and tagged verses of which the bellman might be ashamed. In this dilemma he applied to me for a little "spirit of brains," but somehow or other did not meet with all the relief he expected; for, after various adventures, his grand schemes were frustrated by an arrest, and, from being a citizen of the world, he is reduced to the liberties of the King's Bench, where his philosophy is employed in cursing his ill luck, and venting imprecations on his persecutors.

Mynheer Stuffin Van Doublechin, formerly of Amsterdam, but now of St. Mary Axe, merchant, having by trade acquired

acquired a large fortune, and by gluttony a large belly, resolved to begin a new life, and actually lived three days and a half upon vegetables, cyder, and small whey. His business called him a few days ago to Norwich, but before he went he repaired to me, to obtain a bottle of my never failing medicine, by means of which I assured him he would quickly be restored to health and vigour, without the smallest desire for any of his former indulgences. But unluckily, on his return to London in the Norwich machine, being, from the festive season of the year, surrounded by huge packages of turkeys, Mynheer was so transported by the association of ideas, that my medicine had no power to operate, and Mynheer Stuffin Van Doublechin flew into all the luxury of turkeys, chins, and turtles, in defiance of asthma or apoplexy.

Miss Honoria Rampant was an uncommon genius from her cradle. She despised the forms and ceremonies of her own sex, and courted the society of men, who received her with open arms. It was her usual custom, when the other females withdrew after dinner, to draw her chair closer to the table, and exclaim

with evident satisfaction, "Well—I'm glad they are gone; now we may have a little rational conversation." But, alas! man, treacherous man, paid that attention to the beauties of Honoria's person which she ascribed to the beauties of her mind. I saw her peril, and by my mental medicine had every expectation of placing her beyond danger. But unfortunately for herself, she happened to gain sight of a book that professed to vindicate the "Rights of Woman," and I verily believe she has never been right since. In a short time she entered into a platonic friendship with a crafty youth; this of course soon degenerated, or (as some philosophers would say) improved, into "that species of connection for which her heart panted;" and now, after having run the customary gauntlet, Honoria, with a becoming contempt for what Mr. Godwin calls "the most odious of all monopolies," flaunts in Cyprian freedom, and exhibits her full length in the upper boxes of Drury Lane, to the admiration of the gaping gallery, vainly striving, by her local elevation, to conceal the depth of misery into which she is fallen.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CXII.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,

PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

—A TRING OF SREEDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Vol. XXXIV. Page 376.]

SAUNDERS WELSH, ESQ.

THIS late active, benevolent, and acute Magistrate told Dr. Johnson, that he supposed *two thousand* persons at least died of sheer want in this metropolis every year.

*Pudet hæc opprobria nobis,
Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli.*

And can we, with the frigid Stoic's ear,
So grois a satire on our country hear.

That this may be indeed but too true, the coldness of our climate, the dearth of our provisions, the profligacy of our poor, and the unfeelingness of our wealthy, may give us good reason to expect. To the honour, however, of our metropolis, a Society has lately taken place there

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with this noble and dignified title, A Society for bettering the Condition and increasing the Comforts of the Poor. The prefatory Address to whose Memoirs for this year thus concludes in the manly and eloquent words of their Secretary. Whoever indeed can read them without being affected, either by their humanity or good sense, must either have a heart of stone, or a head so impenetrable to just and sound reasoning, that we must degrade him from the scale of being, in which he boasts himself to be placed, and turn him over to that rank for which he is exquisitely fitted, that of the beasts that perish, and have no understanding.

"The question," says Mr. Bernard, "whether the rich support the poor, or the poor the rich, has been frequently

D

agitated

agitated by those, who are not aware that, while each does his duty in his station, each is, reciprocally, a support and a blessing to the other. All are parts of one harmonious whole; every part contributing to the general mass of happiness, if man would but endeavour to repay his debt of gratitude to his Creator; and, by a willing habit of usefulness, to promote the happiness of himself and of his fellow creatures. In this way the higher classes of society may, by superiority of power and education, do more service to the other parts of the community, than what they receive; the welfare of the poor being then in truth more promoted and assured by the gradations of wealth and rank, than it ever could have been by a perfect equality of condition; even if that equality had not been in its nature chimerical and impracticable; or (if practicable) had not been hostile and fatal to the industry and energy of mankind.—Rank, power, wealth, influence, constitute no exemption from activity or attention to duty; but lay a weight of real accumulated responsibility on the possessor.—If the poor are *idle and vicious*, they are reduced to subsist on the benevolence of the rich; and if the rich (I except those to whom health and ability, and not the will is wanting) are *selfish, indolent, and neglectful* OF THE CONDITIONS ON WHICH THEY HOLD SUPERIORITY OF RANK AND FORTUNE, they sink into a situation worse than that of being *gratuitously maintained by the poor*. They become PAUPERS of an elevated and distinguished class: in no way personally contributing to the general stock, but subsisting upon the labour of the industrious cottager; and whenever Providence thinks fit to remove such a character, whether in *high* or in *low* life, whether *rich* or *poor*, the community is relieved from an useless burthen.

“If there should be among my readers any one whose views are directed to himself only, I could easily satisfy him, that his means of self-indulgence would be increased, his repose would be more tranquil, his waking hours less languid, his estate improved, its advantages augmented, and the enjoyment permanently

secured, by his activity in the melioration of the condition, the morals, the religion, and the attachment, of a numerous and very useful part of his fellow-subjects. To the patriot, who wishes to deserve well of his country, I could prove that, from the increase of the resources and virtues of the poor, the kingdom would derive prosperity, the different classes of society, union—and the constitution, stability. To the rich, who have leisure, and have unsuccessfully attempted to fill up their time with other objects, I could offer a permanent source of amusement: that of encouraging the virtues and industry of the poor, with whom, by property, residence, or occupation, they are connected; that of adorning the skirts of their parks and paddocks, of their farms and commons, with picturesque and habitable cottages, and fruitful gardens; so as to increase every Englishman's affection for an island replete with beauty and happiness; that of assisting the poor in the means of life, and in placing out their children in the world; so as to attach them by an indissoluble tie, and by a common interest, to their country, not only as the sanctuary of liberty; but as an asylum, where happiness and domestic comforts are diffused, with a liberal and equal hand, through every class of society.

“THOMAS BERNARD.”

“2d Nov. 1798.”

DR. FREEMAN,

of Hammells, in Hertfordshire, presented the music-room at Oxford with an organ thus inscribed:

Lætitix semper comes, et medicina dolorum.

Joy's harbinger, and Misery's heav'nly balm.

This inscription gave rise to the following Lines on visiting a lady of great elegance and musical talents, a favourite pupil of Dr. Boyce, in the gloomy month of November:

LINES TO MISS H.

PREST with the season's gloomy power,
The beating rain, the skies' dull lour,
With life's sad ills still darker made,
And thrown into a blacker shade,

“Is heaven tremendous in its frowns? most sure:

“And, in its favours, formidable too.

“Its favours here are trials, not rewards;

“A call to duty,—no discharge from care;

“And should alarm us full as much as weeps.”—YOUNG.

To spleen a prey and dire despair,
 To tuneful H.'s I repair:
 Yet, when her fingers strike the quill,
 Responsive to her matchless skill,
 Her quivering lips diffuse around
 Their magic charms of vocal sound,
 The mit's dispell'd, the prospect clears,
 Nature her loveliest features wears;
 Light on its throne my "Bosom's Lord"
 Sits, and, by no fell passions aw'd,
 Yields strict obedience to the strain
 Her flying fingers love to feign:
 Whether Marcello's notes she chuse,
 Or Handel, theme of every Muse;
 Whether her art divine unty
 The complicated harmony
 Which Wesley, "Music's sweetest child"
 (Urania on whose cradle smil'd),
 So kindly, at a friend's desire,
 And feeling all the Poet's fire,
 Has thrown upon the tragic scene
 Of tender and sublime Racine*.
 Hark! the sounds breathe the father's
 cries,
 When, with hands reaching to the skies,
 He thus exclaims, "Avert from me,
 Ye Gods unjust, your dire decree;
 Let not the Priest's uplifted knife
 Be glutted with my child's dear life!
 Another victim then receive,
 And let my spotless daughter live."
 Oh then blest maid what powers are
 thine,
 What magic spells, what charms divine!
 How vain philosophy's wise laws,
 How futile reason's noblest laws;
 Thy sounds condemn their pride of art,
 They care dispell, and mend the heart;
 Nor by gradation dully led,
 Seek the conviction of the head;
 And as by Heav'n's own fire imprest,
 They flash their transports thro' the
 breast. S.

M. JACQUELOT.

"In ancient times," says this writer,
 "the punishment for calumniating any
 one in the Senate of Poland was very
 degrading, yet exemplary. The person
 convicted of calumny was obliged, in

* Mr. S. Wesley †, at the desire of a friend, has lately set, to a very expressive and energetic strain, the four lines from Racine's Tragedy of "Iphigenie," which Lully in a fit of transport set to music extemporaneously, on being told that he could compose airs for no other songs than the languid ones in the Operas of Quinault.

† England appears capricious in its admiration of excellent Professors in the art of Music. Its admiration of Mr. S. Wesley (the greatest improvisatore player on the organ at present in the world; a man who on that instrument adds the versatility and vivacity of Hayden to the strength and finew of Handel,) has long given way to the wretched flimsy players of great execution, but of very little taste upon their different instruments, with which this island is inundated.

full Senate, to fall down at the feet of him against whom he had spoken, and to cry out, "I have bit like a dog, and I ought to be treated like one." Having said this, he was to howl three times like a dog.—What a lucky thing it is," adds the writer, "that this punishment is not adopted with us in France, or what numbers of men and women metamorphosed into dogs and bitches we should behold in most of our small towns, and sometimes in our larger ones!"

SIR NOAH THOMAS, BART.

PHYSICIAN TO HIS MAJESTY.

This acute and learned Physician was distinguished in early life for great powers of argumentation and volubility of language; so that when he disputed in the schools of Cambridge, they were always crowded with auditors.

He used to say, that when a man came to consult him for an out of the way complaint, he always prescribed to the stomach; when a woman came to him in the same situation, he directed the intentions of the medicines he ordered to the uterus; and that in general he succeeded very well with this method of prescription. Hippocrates had indeed said, many centuries ago, that the stomach gives the law to males, the uterus to females.

DR. DALTRY, OF YORK.

This great practitioner in medicine was of a good Yorkshire family, and born to a good fortune, which he dissipated in early life. He then went to Leyden, where he studied physic under the immortal Boerhaave, in whose house he lived for three years. In his practice he was no less liberal than successful, and was extremely humane and generous to the poor who required his assistance. He was the Æsculapius of his Country; and the cheerfulness and openness of his disposition were universally beloved. At his funeral, in the Cathedral of York,

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one of the bye-standers pronounced an eulogium upon his merit; and the affection of his widow prevented a subscription from taking place for the monument to him in that fabric, which was decorated with an elegant inscription by Mr. Mason.

Tradition seems to furnish few notices of his opinions and of his practice. He sat to receive his patients in a small room of his house in York, with his back to a large window, opposite to which he placed those who came to consult him, whose countenances he examined with great scrupulosity, and said that his practice was much directed by that examination. He was so great a favourite with his master Boerhaave, that he often sent over patients from the continent to consult him.

DR. RATCLIFFE.

Little is known of this great practitioner. He is said to have been very fond of prescribing blisters, and of giving little or no medicine till he saw the approach of the crisis of the disorder. Dr. Bathurst, the learned President of Trinity College, Oxon, at a very advanced age, was very fond of visiting Ratcliffe; and once, on seeing few books about him, asked him where was his study. Ratcliffe, pointing to a skeleton, some vials, &c. he had, said, "There it is." "To succeed in the practice of medicine," said he one day to Mead, then a young physician, "there are two methods, to bully or to cajole mankind; I have done the first, and succeeded; you (as a Presbyterian) will chuse the latter perhaps, and do as well."

MR. THOMAS CARTE.

This learned Historian made extracts in his own language from the papers of King James in the Scots College at Paris, which his widow afterwards sold to Mr. Cadell, who furnished Mr. M^rPherson with them for his History of England. All the curious papers from that College might have been now safely lodged in England, had not a very great person in it said that he made no collection of manuscripts. No one knows where the papers are at present; papers which would have been of infinite use in illustrating an interesting period of History, which may perhaps be never again

recovered. Had a noble and accomplished Duke continued Secretary of State, the papers would have been secured to this kingdom; his successor, a true descendant of a miserable financier, took no care about them.

ALEXANDER SMALL, M. M. OF BIRMINGHAM,

was a man of the most accurate and various knowledge that ever came from his country, that of Scotland. Whatever he knew he knew perfectly, and he seems to have known every thing with a most discerning spirit. He was a great scholar, an excellent natural and moral philosopher, a profound mathematician, a mechanic, and a very accurate observer of life. His modesty would never permit him to publish any thing; and to a friend of his, an ingenious man, who has published since his death, he used to say, "Stay till you are forty before you publish, and I am sure then that you never will." He had a high opinion of the power of medicine when properly applied, and used to wonder at the small doses of medicine given by the London practitioners to their patients. Of the false appreciation we are too apt to make of the happiness of others, he used to give the following account: He said, there was a Gentleman of apparent good health, of good fortune, and of agreeable manners, who came to settle in a town where he resided. The Gentleman was continually uneasy, and complaining of his health and spirits, for which he was laughed at by the principal persons of the place, who treated him as a *malade imaginaire*. On his death-bed, however, he confessed he had been guilty of a murder."

He suspected hypochondriacism to be sometimes owing to the operation of an active mind in a situation to which it was not congenial. The ingenious and excellent Author of Sandford and Merton, Mr. Day, wrote some lines on the death of Dr. Small (who was his most intimate friend), which have, since his own unfortunate death, been inscribed upon his monument in the church of Wargrave, Berks.

Dr. Small said once to a conceited and wrong-headed practitioner, who had been spilling oceans of human blood, and who gravely remarked to him, that he had

Boerhaave was a great examiner of the countenance, and used occasionally to open the eyelids of his patients with his fingers, to observe more minutely the appearances of the ball of the eye, and its appendages,

good

good reason to think, that in these degenerate times the constitutions of men in general would not bear blood-letting so well as they used to do, "My good friend, the only difference is, that you know rather more of your profession now than you did formerly."

He was displeas'd with Sauvages for

classing Morositates amongst diseases. He said they were better cured with a horsewhip than by any medicine. He thought him however right in attributing occasionally the causes of hypochondriacism to too much self-love, too much indulgence, and an effeminate education.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

SIR,

HAVING lately seen a partial and imperfect account of the late Rev. T. Alcock in your Magazine for October, I have taken the first opportunity my leisure hours afforded of communicating to you some further particulars relating to that Gentleman, which will set his character in a different point of view. When living I respected his virtues; now he is no more, I will vindicate his memory from the effects of misrepresentation.

To mention the defects of a good man must be painful to a feeling mind, but to dwell with circumstantial minuteness upon every failing, to magnify error into vice, and suppress every trait of excellence, is a species of depravity, one would imagine, rarely to be met with in a civilized country, and in an age which calls itself enlightened. Experience convinces us of the contrary; the practice of traducing departed merit is become so common as to lose in a great measure its enormity. But the frequency of guilt cannot justify an offender; nor the example of thousands sanctify the commission of a crime. No sooner is a man removed from this stage of earthly existence, than envy, urged on by pride, and goaded by malice, starts forth to spread her baleful shadow over his memory: scarcely could a Burke retire to his grave (a man to whom it is hardly too much to say this country owes her independence), before a McCormick comes forward, eager to display his skill in the art of destroying characters. But we need not look for proofs of the truth of this observation among men blinded by the rantour of political animosity, and smarting from the sting of disappointment; the practice has pervaded every rank, it is extended to all degrees in society. He, who is determined to preserve the integrity of his principles, and act up to the obligations imposed upon him by the purest of

all religions, will necessarily have many enemies; the gay, the frivolous, and the unprincipled, will laugh at that virtue which they cannot imitate, and decry that excellence which reflects upon their own misconduct.

When the merits of a man are brought before the tribunal of the public, and "A Sketch of his Life and Character" professedly given, it seems necessary to the purposes of justice to take his virtues into the account, and to represent them at least as faithfully as his singularities are minutely described. This, however, your Correspondent G. C. seems to have regarded as an act of supererogation; when he had drawn "a character sufficiently marked by considerable talents as well as great singularity," he seems to have thought he had done all that his duty required. As I differ from him in opinion in this respect, and cannot help thinking the virtues of a man principally render him an interesting object of biography, I will fill up that part of the picture which he has left incomplete, and rectify any errors he may appear to have fallen into.

Mr. Alcock, the subject of these short Memoirs, was entered a student at Brazen Nose College, Oxford, at an early age, and at the usual time took his degrees of B. A. and M. A. passing through the intermediate examinations in a manner creditable to himself, and satisfactory to the society of which he was a member. Dr. Shippen, then principal of Brazen Nose, who is still remembered for the strict discipline he maintained, took notice of his merit, and once paid him the compliment of requesting a second recital of his declamation, "On account of the merit (as he expressed himself) of the composition." At that time it was customary for every student, who absented himself from morning prayers, to deliver to the principal a copy of Latin verses, in which he endeavoured to excuse his negligence,

negligence, and to avert the punishment he had incurred. On these occasions Mr. A. distinguished himself by the elegance of his Latin, and the ingenuity of his defence. His services were frequently volunteered in the cause of an offending fellow-student, and many a criminal owed his acquittal to the ability of his unsuspected advocate. From an unfortunate coincidence of circumstances, being disappointed in his hope of becoming a fellow of that respectable society, he found it necessary to leave Oxford, and retire to a curacy in the country. That venerable seat of learning,

“Where thro’ poetic scenes the genius roves,
“Or wanders wild in academic groves,”

he quitted with the utmost regret; yielding to a power it was vain to contend against, he succeeded in obtaining, after some difficulty, the small cure of Stonehouse in Devonshire, and with this trifling pittance contrived to maintain his independence, and to gain the respect as well as love of his parishioners. Aware of a truth, of which many seem to be ignorant, that the conduct of the clergy is of the greatest consequence to the cause of religion, he determined steadily to perform all the duties of his office, unmoved by the fear of singularity, unbiassed by any consideration of worldly advantage. To this resolution he adhered in the lowest circumstances of his fortune; and when his merit had brought him forward, and placed him in a more comfortable situation, he still persevered in the same line of conduct. Though his learning was profound and embraced a variety of subjects, and his disposition such as would have rendered him the delight of any society, he chose rather to spend his life in the calm retreat of domestic privacy, amid the circle of a few select friends, than suffer the vexations which a more public entrance into the world, and a general and enlarged acquaintance, always induce. From this reserved turn of mind, as well as from a strong principle of duty, which regulated all his conduct, he took more pleasure in instructing and advising those who stood in need of his counsel, in reproving the profligate, and encouraging the unfortunate, than in sharing the festivities of the rich, or frequenting the assemblies of the great.

In his religious opinions he was what is usually styled a High-Churchman,

from conviction a firm believer and steady supporter of the doctrines of the Church of England. Candid however, and liberal in this respect, he willingly listened to objections, when he thought them conscientiously urged, and felt no resentment against those whom he could not convince. Well versed in the study of divinity, and acquainted with every thing that concerned his faith, it rarely happened but his arguments removed the doubts, and satisfied the scruples of the wavering. An eminent instance of his success in recovering to the bosom of the church the heir of a respectable family in Devonshire, who, led away by the force of an heated imagination and the suggestions of a few artful men, had been induced to join a modern sect, is well known, and I believe gratefully acknowledged. In politics, as foreign to his profession, he interfered but little; he wished well to the liberties of his country, and thought them most likely to be preserved under the auspices of a good King. With a cool penetrating judgment, possessing great strength of mind, he was immovable in his resolves; hence he was steady in his friendships, and fixed in his aversions. His aversions, however, were few; if any absent person became the topic of conversation, and fell under the displeasure of calumniating gossips, he always stood forth in his defence; and, when he could no longer be blind to the follies which stared him in the face, he strove to palliate what he could not approve.

To his relations he was generous and indulgent, ever ready to relieve their wants, and alleviate their distresses. Those who were pining in obscurity, and unable to advance themselves in the world, he rescued from poverty, and placed in such situations as afforded them an opportunity of becoming respectable members of the community. To many, whose misconduct would have justified neglect, he continued his bounty. A favourite sentiment of his from Seneca will exemplify this part of his character: “Bis dat, qui cito dat.” He freely distributed among his friends a portion of that property in his life-time, which at his death he meant to be wholly theirs. He was unfortunate in a second matrimonial connection, which he entered into at an advanced period of life, confirming the truth of one of Dr. Johnson’s remarks, “that those whom marriage does not find equal, it seldom makes so.”

This

This lady was, in almost every thing, the direct opposite of himself. He evidently drooped for some years previous to his death, which happened the beginning of August (not September, as your Correspondent G. C. states) 1798, having nearly attained to the 90th year

of his age. As his life had been amiable and useful, so his death was tranquil, and undisturbed by any fears of futurity.

I am, Sir,

Your general reader and admirer,

O. I.

Dec. 29th, 1798.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE Public, the theatrical part of it at least, seem NOW to have some right to claim a communication of the anecdote contained in the following genuine Letter; and, which, it is presumed, will in some measure gratify their wishes. If you should happen to be of the same opinion, I am to request your inserting a copy of it in your useful Repository of this Month, provided it may be convenient so to do.

14th Dec. 1798.

A LETTER,

IN ANSWER TO THE OBJECTIONS MADE BY A VIRTUOUS YOUNG LADY,
OF UNCOMMON MUSICAL ABILITIES, TO COMING ON THE STAGE.

24th July, 1798.

MISS MARIANNE,

I TAKE leave to congratulate you on being pronounced, by competent judges, most likely to equal all of your sex, who have preceded you, in the science of Music; in consequence of which, it was very natural for the amateurs to endeavour to persuade you (who would prove so capital an acquisition, and so great an ornament to that favourite amusement) to add to the entertainment of the musical world: in short, you have been solicited to come upon the stage. Your answer was, that you understand the loss of character would be the immediate consequence of taking such a step. Your reason does you infinite honour: this notion arose from, I presume, your having heard that no woman on the stage was ever deemed virtuous: believe me this is a vulgar and false conceit; it is their own imprudent conduct, and not the voice of the public, that stigmatizes them with such infamy. I am indeed to confess, that the instances of virtuous women on the stage are rather rare; but will it not therefore, Miss Marianne, greatly redound to your honour, to add another to these very few instances? I

will not, in order to persuade you to appear on the stage, remind you that there has been a Duchess of Bolton, who, in the early part of her life, belonged to the theatre; because I am persuaded, the virtue of this lady did not raise her to her enviable titles*. Such an example, therefore, would tend rather to increase than lessen an aversion to the stage in a virtuous mind; but I am happy in being able to speak confidently of Mrs. Pritchard, and Mrs. Palmer her daughter (for they were both on the stage in my time): the mother acted with the greatest applause, as well in tragedy as comedy, for many years, and behaved with the utmost prudence and propriety: she retired some time before her death, which happened in April 1768, was buried in Westminster Abbey, and has an epitaph written by the Poet Laureat of that time, the late William Whitehead, Esq.; some lines, recording that she preserved an unimpeached, irreproachable, and unfulled character throughout her private life, I trouble you with the perusal of:

“ Oft on the scene, with colours not her own,
“ She painted vice, and taught us what to shun;

* The writer of this letter might have instanced a lady of the present day, against whom calumny itself has not attempted to fix an imputation. We mean the accomplished and beautiful Countess of Derby. Were examples of correct conduct wanted, the names of some of the living ornaments of the present stage might be produced.—EDITOR.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

"One virtuous track her real life pur-
 su'd,
 "That nobler part was uniformly good;
 "Each duty there to such perfection
 wrought,
 "That if the precepts fail'd, th'example
 taught."

Mrs. Palmer (Mrs. Pritchard's daughter) also retired from the stage, but at a much earlier period of her life than her mother, with equal reputation in private life, but not in public; for she was a very indifferent actress: she married a Gentleman of very considerable fortune of the name of Johnson; I believe they are both still living, and reside at Acton, near London*.

When I consider that it was a mere accident that first discovered your very transcendent vocal powers, and that your virtuous parents have no objection to your obliging the public; and therefore, if one may presume, even your own mother would have gladly embraced such an opportunity as you now have of making your own fortune, if it had pleased Providence to have blessed her with such a natural gift he has vouchsafed you; when I consider that your complying with the request of your real friends will prove the sincerity of your obedience to your parents, in complying, contrary to your own inclination, to both their wishes; it will shew a proper deference, in a young person, to the more experienced judgment of your friends; besides you will, by your filial piety, have it in your power to provide for your father and mother, in case capricious fortune should chance to frown on them, and they should happen to be long lived, and afflicted with infirmities in the latter part of their lives, your compliance will render you the admiration of the public; all these several considerations cannot but induce me to think you ought to meet the wishes of those who are so sincerely concerned for your future success in life, and I hope you will duly weigh whatever you have heard on so important a subject, and not rashly (for you will not be able to say unadvisedly) suffer so great a blessing of Providence (for all natural gifts are providential) to pass you; but that you

will receive it with humble thanks and submissive gratitude, and exercise it for your own private emolument, and the entertainment of a generous public. Indeed, I cannot but consider the not accepting what the Supreme Being has been pleased to vouchsafe, or not making a proper use of it to the best advantage, otherwise than as almost bordering on impiety; neither your parents nor friends have the least doubt but that your compliance will prove a blessing to you, in every acceptance of that word; and remember that such an opportunity missed is irretrievably gone, lost for ever; in the words of Shakspeare, it never returns;

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
 "Which, taken at the flood, leads on to
 fortune;
 "Omitted, all the voyage of their life
 "Is bound in shallows, and in miseries."
 — JULIUS CÆSAR, Act iv. Scene 3.

Is it not therefore more advisable to sacrifice your own inclination at the shrine of filial piety, of the sincere solicitation of real friends, and of your own establishment in and for life with honour and credit, than at that of your own judgment? as yet, as may be presumed, not so perfectly matured by experience as that of those who have gone before you through this transitory world.

I am afraid, in case you persevere in your refusal to oblige, you will have reason, in the course of your future life, to repent; and in that repentance, to lament and to upbraid yourself with having wilfully made a rash and premature resolution; and will also thereby shew rather an indecent disrespect to the advice of your best friends; as you must always reflect, that their endeavour to persuade you to appear in public, was the result of a sincere opinion in them all, that the following such advice would inevitably turn out to your own future welfare and happiness; nay, some may even be of opinion, that you have thereby incurred the sin of filial impiety. To conclude, however you may finally determine, I hope you will not consider this letter as an intrusion, or an impertinent liberty; but as arising from the purest

* The letter-writer here is totally mistaken. Mrs. Palmer married for her second husband Mr. Lloyd, a Gentleman, we believe, connected with Government, and died of a fever 20th August 1781.—EDITOR.

and best of all motives—gratitude to your worthy parents, with whom I have had the happiness of being intimately acquainted many years—esteem for you, as one of their children; sincerely believing, and that wholly and absolutely from your own innate virtuous disposition, that your following the advice given you by all who know, honour, love,

and value you, will in the end prove most beneficial; for

“Where virtue is, these are more virtuous.”—SHAKSP. Othello.

I am, Miss Marianne, with perfect consideration, your sincere friend and most obedient humble servant, to command,
R. I.

CURIOUS ANECDOTE

OF

THE VENETIAN STAGE:

A GOOD HINT FOR THE REFORMATION OF OUR OWN.

THE Venetian Stage had long been in possession of Goldoni, a dramatic poet, who, by introducing bustle and shew into his pieces, and writing principally to the level of the Gondoliers, arrived to the first degree of popularity in Venice. He had a rival in Pietro Chiari, whom the best critics even thought worse than Goldoni; but such an epidemic phrenzy seized the Venetians in favour of these two writers, that it quickly spread itself to almost all parts of Italy, to the great detriment of better authors, and the derangement of the public taste.

It is difficult to tell how long this dramatic mania would have continued, but for the following circumstance:

Carlo Gozzi, a younger brother of a noble family, was the first that attacked Goldoni and Chiari, and many others soon followed. The two bards, finding themselves thus attacked, thought proper to suspend their mutual animosity, and join to oppose their adversaries. Chiari was a great prose scribbler, as well as a comedy-monger, so that a brisk paper war was quickly commenced, which grew hotter and hotter by rapid degrees.

It happened one day that Carlo Gozzi met with Goldoni in a bookseller's shop. They exchanged sharp words, and in the heat of the altercation Goldoni told Gozzi, “that though it was an easy task to find fault with a play, it was very difficult to write one.” Gozzi acknowledged “that to find fault with a play was really very easy, but that it was still easier to write such plays as would please so thoughtless a nation as the Venetians;” adding, with a tone of contempt, “that he had a good mind to

make all Venice run to see *the tale of the three Oranges* formed into a comedy.” Goldoni, with some of his partizans then in the shop, challenged Gozzi to do it, if he could; and the critic, thus piqued, engaged to produce such a comedy within a few weeks.

Who could have ever thought, that to this trifling and casual dispute Italy should owe the greatest dramatic writer that it ever had? Gozzi quickly wrote a comedy in five acts, entitled *I Tre Aranci*; or, *The Three Oranges*; formed out of an old woman's story, with which the Venetian children are much entertained by their nurses. The comedy was acted, and the three beautiful Princesses, born of the three enchanted Oranges, made all Venice crowd to the theatre of St. Angelo.

It may be easily imagined that Goldoni and Chiari were not spared in the *Tre Aranci*. Gozzi found means to introduce in it a good many of their theatrical absurdities, and exposed them to public derision.

The Venetian audiences, like the rest of the world, do not much relish the labour of finding out the truth; but once point it out to them, and they will instantly seize it. This was remarkable on the first night that the comedy of *The Three Oranges* was acted. The fickle Venetians, forgetting instantly the loud acclamations with which they had received the greatest part of Goldoni's and Chiari's plays, now laughed out most obstreperously at them both, and applauded *The Three Oranges* in a most frantic manner.

This good success encouraged Gozzi to write more, and his plays changed in a
little

little time so entirely the taste of the Venetian audiences, that in about two seasons Goldoni was entirely stripped of his theatrical honours, and poor Chiari totally annihilated. Goldoni quitted Italy, and went to France, confiding much in Voltaire's interest and recommendations, which procured him the place of Italian master to one of the Princesses at Versailles; and Chiari retired to a country house in the neighbourhood of Brescia.

Those who are any way critically acquainted with the knowledge of our English stage, cannot forbear drawing a comparison between its state at present, and that of the Venetian, under the controul of Goldoni and Chiari. If the Venetians, forty years ago, were intoxicated with *spettacolo, improbable fable, and low buffoonery*; have we not our *spettacolo* and *bobgoblins*, our *manical wit, miserable puns, and improbable fables*; with characters more drawn from the narrow or ideal views of the writers, than from truth or general nature? Nay, what is still worse; are not we in danger of having our stage inundated with a new species of *German morality*; where either the ranks of subordination are constantly attempted to be invaded, or prostitution suffered to triumph over the weakness of humanity?

It is no excuse to the writers, the manufacturers, or translators, of such pieces to say, That they *walk* to please their *customers*; and if the latter are gratified with their performances, their object is attained: writers, inspired with a true desire of fame, should not seek their emoluments in the ignorance or passions of the public. It is still less an excuse to those of superior talents, to repose in indolence under the exhibition of such pieces: they should consider themselves as guardians of the public taste, and as such it is their duty to draw off the public mind to more rational enjoyments. This is not so difficult a task too, as is generally imagined; for though the great mass of English audiences sometimes cannot, and often will not, "be at the trouble of thinking for themselves," let a writer, properly qualified, *think for them*; and they will, like the Venetians, soon join in the laugh against their former follies and intoxications.

Those conversant with the state of the reign of Charles the Second, look back with horror and contempt

at most of the miserable productions of that age; where *novelty* was the great idol of the day, and where even wit and genius sometimes stooped to assist her in her fantastical and ridiculous drapery: yet no sooner did "The Rehearsal" appear, wherein the absurdities of those pieces were pointed out and properly ridiculed, than successive audiences made atonements for their past mistakes, and banished the greater part of them from the stage for ever.

"Thus shame regained the post that sense betray'd,

"And virtue call'd oblivion to her aid."

Our own times produce us similar instances: Garrick's fine natural acting and transcendent powers soon put to flight the host of pantomime mongers, wire dancers, &c. who infested at that period the two winter theatres. O'Hara's "Midas" had the same effect upon the operas which were about to be introduced into Dublin about forty years ago, to the exclusion almost of all dramatic performances: whilst Goldsmith's "Good-natured Man," and Foote's "Piety in Patches" put a stop to a species of sentimental comedy, which, instead of the *speculum vitæ*, was nearly converting the theatre into an half-informed academy for moral philosophy.

We trust this hint will be sufficient for men of real genius. Some we know to be well qualified, by their former productions, for such a task; and many more, no doubt, though unknown to the drama, who would find proper employments for their talents in this department. The object would be far above the bare emolument of such a service; it would be recovering to the stage its pristine character—"Dele Etando pariterque monendo"—and giving the rule and the example to successive authors to write up to this standard. In short, all would be benefited by such a reformation: the Managers would have fuller audiences; as, in addition to the *fools, the triflers, and indifferents*, they would have the resort and countenance of men of sense, taste, and education. The actors would enjoy more of the benefits of their profession, by having their talents properly exerted. The audiences would find in the cup of entertainment the sweets of improvement, whilst the authors would gather with their emoluments the higher rewards of a virtuous reputation.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JANUARY 1799.

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

Debates of the House of Lords on the Evidence delivered in the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esquire; Proceedings of the East India Company in Consequence of his Acquittal; and Testimonials of the British and Native Inhabitants of India relative to his Character and Conduct whilst he was Governor General of Fort William in Bengal. 4to. Debrett.

AT the conclusion of the Trial of Mr. Hastings, that disgrace to the Nation (as the Chairman of the East India Company lately with great propriety called it), the House of Lords directed that the Lord High Chancellor should give order for the printing and publishing of the whole of the proceedings; an order which has not yet, nor we suppose ever will be carried into execution. For the non-performance of this order, many reasons of sufficient validity may be assigned: amongst the rest, that which is not the least, the impossibility of procuring any person who would impose upon himself the labour of reading twelve volumes in folio on a subject already obsolete. Could the whole proceedings be effaced and forgotten, it would redound to the honour of the Nation; but as that cannot be hoped, it is necessary that some authentic memorial of this long protracted trial, this spawn of inflated oratory, should be transmitted to posterity.

The present Volume, which is not printed for sale, is that which Mr. Hastings has thought necessary to guard his future fame. It contains, 1st, The Debates of the Lords in their own House (already printed by Mr. Woodfall) on the evidence of the trial; assigning and discussing, on both sides, the arguments upon each question proposed for their verdict, and ending with their verdict, severally and solemnly delivered.

2d, The Debates of the General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock on the

questions proposed for the indemnification of Mr. Hastings's losses sustained in the course of the trial, and for granting him a bounty as a reward for his services; their Resolutions in consequence, and the prosecution and termination of the same subjects by the Court of Directors in concert with his Majesty's Ministers.

3d, The Addresses of the British Inhabitants of the City of Calcutta, and of the Officers of the Army of the Bengal Establishment, delivered before the Trial.

4th, The Testimonials of the various ranks and tribes of the Indian inhabitants of the provinces of Bengal, its dependencies, and connections, transmitted through the channel of that Government to the Court of Directors, while the Trial was yet pending, and known to be so to the subscribers.

5th and last, The Letters of Congratulation which were written to Mr. Hastings by the British inhabitants of Calcutta; by the Officers of the different stations of the army on the Bengal Establishment; and by the British inhabitants of the Company's Settlement at Fort Marlborough; with his written acknowledgments of the same.

To the whole is prefixed a preface by Mr. Hastings, admirably written, from which we shall make some extracts:

"The impeachment," he observes, "had, from a variety of well known causes, excited at first a curiosity and interest in the minds of the public to

an uncommon degree; but as year after year dragged on the lengthened proceedings, without opening any apparent prospect of their termination, this very circumstance, which had a principal share in producing the first impression, and which might have been expected to augment it in proportion as the cause was greater, deprived it of much of its effect. The wonder ceased at what had been long and without variation in use; and at length faded into indifference to all but the last result, which had still the power of novelty to attract it.

“ By him who was the immediate subject of this great spectacle, these changes wrought by it in the minds of his countrymen were contemplated with much regret and solicitude. Bound to the stake during a period of nine long years, and assailed as he had been by all the power of the nation let loose at once upon him, all his hopes of future retribution grew naturally out of the sensations of that part of his substance (if the expression may be allowed) which had suffered most from the attacks of his accusers, and to which they were wholly directed; his present fame, and the estimation of his character in the judgment of futurity. Had he been permitted to mix, in that quiet retirement which his time of life demanded, with the general mass of society, the utmost extension of existence which he could have expected, beyond the duration of his bodily frame, was what a page of history might bestow upon him, for having, in a troubled administration of thirteen years, yielded some accession of wealth and respect to the general stock of his country. But when every measure of his Government was arraigned as criminal in the name of that country, and crimes uncharged were pressed into the cause against him; and when the two great parties which divided this kingdom, disagreeing in all things besides, agreed in his condemnation, he saw himself placed, as it were, on a scaffold of such elevation as to become a conspicuous object, not to one alone, but to remote ages and distant nations; and his name destined to be recorded in large and lasting remembrance, in the character of praise or infamy, according as the final issue of the trial, if he lived to reach it, should stamp it with either. Unequal as the contest seemed, he knew his own innocence, and thus conscious to go forward with confidence to that fearful only least the course of nature, in which there were many chances

against him, might intercept it; and, while-unconcerned for any incidental consequences of the trial, hopeful only that his reputation might ultimately rise, and its duration increase, in proportion to the attempts which had been made to depress and destroy it.

“ If in entertaining this expectation he was misled by a false estimate of his own importance, many circumstances conspired to create, and to justify the delusion: the enthusiastic anxiety of his numerous friends; the respect which, even in the most unfavourable times of his prosecution, he experienced from strangers amongst whom he occasionally mixed, but to whom he always sought to be unknown; the marked interest of his legal advocates in his cause, greatly exceeding the impulse of mere professional zeal, and adding a redoubled force to their accustomed eloquence, though all strangers to him, before they were engaged in his defence; the animated replies which were made by many of the witnesses, both those who were called to the prosecution and to the defence, to questions put to them respecting his general character; and the loaded testimonials of the native inhabitants of the provinces which he was charged with having oppressed, plundered, and desolated, not only disavowing the complaint made in their behalf, but professing the contrary sentiments of applause and thankfulness. To these may be added, though of prior event, the addresses of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, and of the officers of the army; the first delivered to him on the day of his departure from them; the latter sent after him to England; which were such testimonies of general approbation as had never been bestowed on any of his predecessors in the office which he had held, though many were most deserving of them. His own heart told him that his intentions had been good; and success had invariably attended them. If from so many concurrent reasons he had arrogated to himself some pretensions to celebrity, it was not either unnatural or unreasonable to expect a much larger portion of it in the event of his acquittal from so severe and complicated a charge, preferred by so great and respectable a body, and tried by so august a tribunal, with a world (as might be said) for its assessors. Had that tribunal pronounced his condemnation, instead of his acquittal, his name would have been founded with infamy to every nation in Europe,

and

and recorded with that dreadful adjunct to the latest posterity: he must have abandoned his own country, or remained in it an outcast from society; nor found in any other a peaceful resting place for the soles of his feet, except that only, if there he might have been permitted to end the short term of his remaining days, which was the scene of his alledged iniquities, and which had already pronounced a very different judgment upon them. Surely then the converse ought to be his lot, since he has passed through such an ordeal, and stood the test of it. Not so: the event of his trial seemed at the same instant to have closed the public attention upon it, though for a short interval revived by the generous efforts of his ever indulgent masters, the East India Company, to alleviate his pecuniary losses, and, by an act of extraordinary bounty, to stamp their approbation on his past services. The merits of his trial are now known but to a few, and by a very small portion of these distinctly remembered. To the rest of the world, if it recurs at all, the length of its duration, and its legal issue, are probably all that remain of it. Thus far the plea of *Davus*, and his master's short and decisive reply may be aptly applied to the case of Mr. Hastings, in his appeal to the justice of his country: "*Non hominem occidi—non pasces in cruce corvos.*"

Well will it be for him, if no worse destiny awaits him. The virtues of candour and benevolence are gentle and unobtrusive; and, although the portion of the far greater part of mankind, rarely operate to the benefit of those who are the public objects of them. The severity of censure is an active principle, and when under the guidance of malice or prejudice, though but the breath of an individual give it utterance, it will sometimes overpower, or at least outlast the still voice of applauding thousands. Something like this he has already experienced; and, to guard against the future effects of such a cause, it was natural for him to wish to place, either in the hands of the public, or in such other as would ensure a conveyance to posterity, some memorial which might serve at the same time for a protection to his future fame, and a justification of his acquittal; for exalted as that Court is, by which it was pronounced, its justice may be, and has been arraigned."

Mr. Hastings then enumerates the contents of the present Volume, and makes his acknowledgment to his friends for the kindness and fidelity of their attachment to him. He then notices the portrait of Lord Thurlow, prefixed to the Work, which he declares "is not intended as a tribute of gratitude, but as the pledge of a veneration surpassing far all that he ever felt for any human being." He then particularizes the bodies of men who nobly stood forward in his defence, and to whom he owes his present enviable situation.

"Endless would be the task," he concludes, "to enumerate all the benefits which he has received, which were rendered necessary by his impeachment, and were heaped upon him in consequence of it. To an ingenuous and independent spirit, such a burthen, under other circumstances, would be intolerable. To him it is the reverse. He must bear it through life, nor can he, nor ought he to wish ever to shake off its weight. Every benefit so conferred ennobles the heart which prompted it, and does honour to its object. Like the poet's description of mercy, 'it is twice blest: it blesteth him that gives, and him that takes.' His public friends of this description have been many; his personal, not a few. Of the first of these classes are the native inhabitants of the British dominions in India, who interposed their confederated suffrages in his behalf. In both, perhaps, he may include a great part of his countrymen, who united theirs for a different though equally beneficent purpose.

"It is to these last almost exclusively, to the British inhabitants of Calcutta, to the officers of the army on the establishment of Bengal, and to his fellow-servants of the settlement of Fort Marlborough, that he devotes the books of this impression. He desires that they may be severally presented to every Gentleman who has already manifested an interest in the subject of them, by the joint addresses to which they have affixed their names. He requests their acceptance of them, wishing them to be considered rather as a charge than as a gift. They have all made his their common cause by their espousal of it. He makes it his request that they will retain their deposits themselves while living, and transmit them as a perpetual trust to their children and descendants. Some at least of the number thus distributed will

will survive the lapse of that time, to which such humble desert as he might aspire to be remembered, and serve as the materials of refutation against both the misrepresentation of contemporary historians, and the revival of the documents of antiquated malevolence, or the love of paradox, in those of another age."

"Chequered as his life has been, and unprofitable the last long period of it both to himself and to society, yet in the review of the whole he sees so much cause to rejoice at the predominancy of the good which has been its allotted portion, that he is content and thankful for it; and looks forward to the future with a firm and devout reliance on that Being, who has graciously and signally protected him through so many vicissitudes of his life; who has lengthened his sense of its duration by a greater variety of incident than such as commonly falls to the lot of other men; who hath indeed visited him with difficulties and calamities, but hath caused them to pass without a sting, and converted them into the means either of averting worse evils, or of producing some substantial good; who hath placed him in situations to become, as he humbly deems he has been, an instrument in his good providence for some purposes beneficial to his fellow-creatures; and who hath consigned him, in his last stage of mortality, to the peaceful possession of social cheerfulness and domestic felicity; with the final hope, that when the destined hour of his corporeal extinction arrives, he shall not wholly die, but still live in the hearts of many; and his name be transmitted with respect to generations yet unborn, through the protecting care of those, who stood forth to do it honour while the possessor was living."

Amongst the congratulatory addresses to Mr. Hastings, the following from Lady Dacre* to him is so honourable a testimony in his favour, that we cannot forbear presenting it to our readers. It was received on the morning of the day of his acquittal.

"SIR,
"JUSTICE to the unbounded confidence ever reposed in me by the most deserving and truly lamented of husbands demands my thus informing you, Sir, of

his impartial and well weighed sentiments in your favour. And, though I am conscious you can want no additional testimonial of your merit to what your own heart justly affords, still I conceive that a mind like yours will receive great satisfaction from the knowledge of the deliberate and unbiassed approbation of so perfect a man, and so virtuous a judge, as my lord certainly was. He was well acquainted with the history of India, had maturely considered the whole period of your prosperous administration in that country; had diligently, and I might almost add constantly, attended the long trial; had carefully read, in our happy retirement in this place, every evidence and every document offered in Westminster Hall previous to the last sessions; and I beg leave to assure you, his opinion of your merit was increased by each day's observation of your conduct.

"He was particularly anxious to give his decision upon the subject; and at our return from the last day's trial (but three days before that fatal illness which deprived me of the tenderest of husbands and dearest of friends, and, I think I may add, the world of a very great ornament), he expressed his satisfaction that the trial was ended, and his anxious wish to live to give you his firm and decided acquittal upon the whole of the charges. To me he had often expressed before his wish upon the subject; he repeated it that night: how much I feel, and how deeply I regret, that it is not in his power to-morrow to fulfil it, the world can never know; but I hope to evince, as far as possible, in this, as well as every other instance, my truest remembrance of his sentiments, and my highest gratitude for his affectionate and unlimited confidence; and to show, by every action of my mournful life, that the same thoughts, sentiments, and wishes, ever prevailed in our united minds.

"With every sincere wish for your long enjoyment of health, happiness, domestic ease, and that applause your conduct has so highly deserved,

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient humble servant,
"M. I. DACRE."

Lea,
April 22, 1795.

* This lady was daughter of the late Sir Thomas Fludyer, Knt. Charles Trevor Roper
died 24 July 1794.

The Life of Catharine II. Empress of Russia. In Three Vols. 8vo. Longman and Debrett.

[Concluded from Vol. XXXIV. Page 390.]

IT has been the concurrent opinion of orthodox divines, and sound moralists in all ages; that in the dispensation of God's providence, good is often produced from evil; and in the case of the late Empress of Russia we may fairly infer, that public good was the result of her personal vices.

A slight review of the reigns of her female predecessors will fully convince those who study political history, that the Court of Peterburgh was immersed in indolence, luxury, and sensuality; that the extensive plans projected by Peter I. commonly styled Peter the Great, for the civilization and general improvement of the empire, had been totally abandoned; and that, during the long inglorious reign of Elizabeth, Russia was falling back into its original insignificance, having but little weight or influence in the affairs of Europe. Under these circumstances, had Catharine succeeded to the throne by the natural demise of her husband, or by a general free election of the principal orders of the State, viz. the Nobility, the Clergy, and the General Officers of the Army, it is more than probable, that her propensity to sensual gratifications would have enervated her mental powers; that the vigour of her understanding would have been debilitated from the want of exercise; and that, resigning the reins of government, like her predecessors, uncontrouled, to worthless favourites, she would never have made that conspicuous figure in the annals of Europe, which her critical situation, after the first act of the Revolution was over, in a manner compelled her to aspire to.

A deep laid conspiracy of a few powerful partizans placed her on the throne, where either herself alone, or her chief adherents and favourites, did not think her securely seated, till they had barbarously put to death their unfortunate Emperor and the guiltless Prince Iwan*. These atrocious crimes, by whomsoever committed, and whether by the secret direct mandates of the Empress, or by her indirect countenance and connivance,

rouzed the spirit of a nation, rude and ferocious in their manners, but religious and just in the general line of their conduct. We therefore find, at the commencement of her reign, murmurings and disaffection rising into open acts of sedition and revolt amongst the troops and the inhabitants of Peterburgh, as soon as they had recovered from the surprize, and subsequent stupor, into which such a sudden Revolution had thrown them.

Scarcely were these commotions appeased by largesses and fair promises, when the reception she met with on her public entry into Moscow †, the ancient capital of her vast empire, must have convinced her that nothing but the most animated exertions of her great talents for Government, and an unremitting attention to the cares of it, as well as a patriotic zeal for the prosperity of the country, could efface from the memory of the unbiassed mass of the people the assassination of their rightful Sovereign, and the foul murder of the last lineal male descendant from Peter the Great, the idol of the Russian's; and let us add to all these strong causes of discontent that national hatred to the government of foreigners, which had proved fatal to the Empress's Ann.

Thus stimulated to great and glorious actions, no sooner did she return from Moscow than she assiduously devoted the greatest part of her time to the framing those internal ordinances, laws, institutions, and general improvements, which constitute the chief glory of her reign, and some of which are so worthy of imitation, that it is on these that we mean more particularly to enlarge; for as to her foreign conquests, and her political conduct with regard to the other Powers of Europe, they have been so often discussed in numerous publications, that it is totally needless to recapitulate them; but we shall not entirely pass over the secret intrigues now brought to light, by which the ever memorable and disgraceful partition of the ancient Kingdom of Poland was brought about: an event

* See the affecting details of this cruel murder, Vol. II. from page 22 to 37.

† For particulars of the insults she suffered, and of an early plot to dethrone her, see Vol. I. page 432 to 434.

that, if we may venture an opinion upon a subject of such magnitude, was the origin of those convulsive shocks, which so lately menaced the total overthrow of all the ancient well constituted regular Governments of Europe. The culpable silent submission of the other Powers of Europe to that shameful violation of "*le droit public de l'Europe, fondé sur des Traités*—The general Law, or acknowledged Rights of Europe, founded upon Treaties,"—some of which guaranteed the Crown and Kingdom of Poland, spread far and wide those new principles of politics, which produced the sanguinary Revolution in France.

To the intrigues just mentioned we shall therefore direct the attention of our readers, before we proceed to those wise domestic regulations by which Catharine insured the permanency of her reign, and the benedictions of her subjects. In his second Volume, our Author gives a concise account of the forced election of Count Poniatoffsky, one of Catharine's first favourites, to the Crown of Poland; of the subsequent unhappy divisions in that disunited country; and of its final dismemberment, and the partition of its territories by Catharine, Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, and Joseph II. Emperor of Germany. The clandestine manner in which this extraordinary Revolution was negotiated, is thus related:

"Long before this plan was carried into execution, the Empress and the King of Prussia equally felt the necessity of conferring on that design; but thinking that an interview between them would not fail of giving umbrage to the other Potentates, and that they might perhaps find means for discovering the motives of it, they thought it most advisable to decline it altogether. Frederick then, giving instructions to Prince Henry his brother, charged him with a commission to go to Russia. The better to conceal the object of his journey, Prince Henry gave out, that he intended only to make a visit to his sister the Queen of Sweden. While he was at Stockholm he mentioned that he should return to Prussia by the way of Denmark; but all at once he learned to change his resolution, and yield from complaisance to Catharine, who, hearing that he was so near her dominions, gave him pressing invitations to come and see her at Petersburg. Thus, though he had quitted Berlin in another design than to proceed to Russia, he found means to make it believed,

that he was now going upon an unpremeditated journey.

"The Prince embarked at Stockholm in a galley that conveyed him to Abo, the capital of Finland. From thence he repaired to Petersburg. A Chamberlain of the Empress was dispatched to meet him on the frontiers of Russia: General Bibikoff received him at the last station, before the entrance to Petersburg, and conducted him to the palace that had been prepared for his reception, where the Minister Panin was waiting for him; in short, he received the same honours that are paid to Sovereigns. The next day he presented himself at Court with a numerous train, and dined in public with the Empress. All that passed on that day was conducted with the most rigorous attention to ceremony; but afterwards all etiquette was laid aside, and the Empress and the Prince might see and discourse with each other without the smallest restraint. Every day was marked with some festivity, or some new entertainment; it would be superfluous to enter into the particulars of any, except the festival given at *Tzarsho-selo*, the magnificence of which is deserving to be remembered." Here follows an ample description of that palace, and of the astonishing decorations and superb entertainments, which resembles more the fictions of the Arabian Nights, than an authentic narrative of real events. With pleasure we refer the speculative reader to this interesting part of our Author's elaborate Work, assuring him that he will be equally surprized and informed; for no spectacle in any other part of Europe ever equalled it: and of this we have the evidence of Professor Richardson, of Glasgow, who was then at Petersburg as tutor to the present Lord Cathcart, and of foreigners of distinction of other nations, who were present at all the public rejoicings in honour of the Prince of Prussia.

Among the various presents, which he received from the Empress, was observed the star of the order of St. Andrew, full of very large brilliants, together with a single diamond, valued at 40,000 rubles. However, neither festivities nor pleasure prevented him from accomplishing the secret object of his journey. In the private conversations with the Empress, the dismemberment of Poland was resolved on: Catharine and Frederick were equally desirous of undertaking this dismemberment, but they could

could not do it without a third ally. If Maria Theresa had been still sole mistress of the German Empire, they would not perhaps have succeeded in making her a sharer in so unjust a spoliation: Joseph II. was not so difficult. Turkey, France, England, might also have maintained the treaties, of which they were the guaranties; but these Powers were so easily deceived, or so indifferent to the fate of other nations, that Catharine said to Prince Henry: "I will frighten Turkey; I will flatter England; do you take upon you to buy over Austria, that she may amuse France."

Prince Henry knew so well the disposition of Joseph II. and of his Minister Kaunitz, that he acted as if he had been already in concert with them. He settled with Catharine the conditions to be observed in the dismemberment of Poland, and fixed the extent of territory that each of the Powers in this copartnership should appropriate to itself. But the treaty was not signed at Petersburgh till two years after, viz. in February 1772. So far our Author, who adds to his own authority that of the aforesaid Mr. Richardson, who, with an almost prophetic spirit, developed the views of Frederick and his brother at the time.

A more pleasing subject will now occupy our regard, and place this far-famed Empress in the most favourable point of view. Our Author justly observes, that the only means of diminishing the number of criminals is to disseminate instruction, solemnly to establish the principles of sound morality, and to honour those who put them in practice. While Legislators have been for ever multiplying laws against vice (penal laws), they have always been too negligent of making institutions in favour of virtue.

Catharine was invariably sensible of the benefits arising from such institutions, and neglected nothing that seemed likely to promise a tendency to the prosperity of her empire. At the very time when she had the strongest reasons to apprehend for the safety of her person, she was busied in all the particulars of government with as much calmness and assiduity as if her reign was to be everlasting. She founded Colleges and Hospitals in every part of the empire: she encouraged Commerce and Industry. Seeing with real concern that the population of the country was not proportionate to its vast extent, and that the lands of the most fertile provinces produced only scanty

harvests, entirely from the want of hands, she published a proclamation inviting foreigners to come and settle in Russia, holding out to them considerable advantages, and, above all, the free exercise of their religion, with the facility of quitting the country when they please, and of carrying with them the riches they have acquired. It was of no consequence to Catharine that such as came to settle in her dominions were of a different religion from that which she professed, provided they were cultivators of the ground, or laborious manufacturers and peaceable citizens. As to the riches she promised to allow them to carry away, she well knew that the generality of men, who have formed establishments in a country, become attached to those establishments in proportion to their importance, and have but rarely the resolution to quit them. Here we must notice one of the few errors we have detected in our Author. The conduct of the late Empress of Russia, with respect to foreigners, tempted by her well known liberality to settle in her dominions, was more political than just; well calculated to promote the prosperity of the empire, and to meliorate the condition of her subjects, by means of the superior industry and ingenuity of foreigners, but extremely cruel to those who wished to return to their respective native countries. If they accepted of her bounty, in order to establish themselves, they were immediately considered as her subjects, and could no longer claim the protection of their own Sovereign's Ambassadors at her Court, nor of their Consuls: thus that part of the proclamation which allowed them the liberty to depart the country with the property they had either carried thither, or acquired in it, was evaded; and even those who received no money in advance, but only the regular salaries allowed them for conducting manufactories, or establishing works of ingenuity before unknown in Russia, had their passports so shamefully delayed by her Ministers, that, wearied out with repeated applications, they at length abandoned the hope of obtaining them, and ended their days in her dominions. This should be a caution to Englishmen, how they enter into engagements with the Ministers of foreign Princes; it being the general political maxim, under all despotic Governments, to seduce ingenious artists and manufacturers to leave their native homes, by holding out to them larger salaries.

salaries, wages, or rewards, than they usually receive for their labour and ingenuity, but they should remember that for these they must sacrifice their liberty, and forfeit the protection of their own benevolent Sovereign. It is in Britain alone that foreigners may have free ingress and egress; may reside only as long as it suits their own convenience, and withdraw their persons and property without any delay, or other impediment. There is scarcely a considerable city on the Continent which cannot boast of some rich citizen who has acquired a fortune in England, and returned home with it. The Swifs, the French, the Italians, and the Germans, can attest this truth; but English subjects, who have resorted to foreign countries to acquire riches, if they have succeeded, have rarely been permitted to return home, especially from Russia.

The New Code of Jurisprudence, framed in a great measure by the Empress herself, has been deservedly admired, and is universally known; the principles upon which it was digested are however properly inserted in our Author's Second Volume. Her national institutions for charitable purposes have a marked line of distinction from our own, which deserves notice; but whether worthy, or capable of imitating, under the different circumstances of the two countries, we leave to the better judgment of our superiors. It will be sufficient to state that distinction. "The receptacles for lying-in women, for foundlings, and orphans, and the seminaries for their education, are all formed on a large scale, and with great sagacity; for in such institutions every thing should be done or nothing. To these receptacles lying-in women may come, and are immediately admitted, without any hesitation, by day and by night, without any one daring to ask them who, or whence they are; without danger of their circumstances or situation being known out of doors; nay, even without the necessity of showing their faces; for, if they choose it, they may keep them veiled during their stay. They are taken in, after being examined by a midwife, one week prior to their expected delivery, and kept for two weeks after. When they go away, they leave the child behind. It may be supposed not unfrequently to happen, that persons of better condition come hither for private reasons: these enjoy, in proportion to what they pay, most desirable accommodations; and

these advantages, together with security and repose, naturally contribute much to the preservation of both the mother and the child."

Children are in like manner received at any hour of the day or night, whether male or female, foreigner or native. No one may stop any person carrying such a burden in the street; nobody in the hospital may ask who that person is who brings it, or whose the child. It must only be declared whether the child be baptized, and with what name. If the person to whom it belongs does not chuse to be seen with it at the foundling house, it may be taken to the priest of any parish church in the town, or to the poor-house, or to a monastery or convent, where they must receive it without scruple or hesitation. Whoever then brings it by commission to the hospital is paid for their trouble, two rubles for each child. If any one has adopted a poor child, and nourished it for a length of time, the party may afterwards take it to the foundling, where he or she will receive thanks and praise for the humanity they have shewn; only the child must not be five years old. The account of the food, cloathing, employment, and final destination of the children, and the regulations of superintendance, management of the house, &c. are nearly the same as that of the London Hospital; but the following are important distinctions: "The youths, who have been four or five years in the practice of working in or for the house, and those who have been placed out to handicraft arts, or to trades, or are employed as gardeners, or workmen in any capacity, if they are desirous of marrying young women of the foundling or orphan houses, are allowed free lodgings in these institutions, and to carry on their profession for their own benefit. If this does not suit them, when they settle elsewhere, they are allowed 25 rubles each, to begin the world with.

"By various methods the public is induced to make contributions to these establishments. The Empress and the Grand Duke first set the generous example. From private individuals the Governors accept not only money but provisions, raw materials for their works, and wrought articles. Whoever is appointed to any office as superintendant, &c. of these institutions, is sure to be noticed by Government, and in due time to be promoted for his service in the civil or military departments of the empire.

empire. A benefactor, in proportion to the sum and to his station in life, is rewarded with rank and title. And lastly, the holy directing Synod issue pastoral letters to all the members of the orthodox Russian Church, exhorting them, in pathetic terms, to support these excellent institutions by liberal contributions."

The Medical Colleges, and every aid to be afforded to the subjects in time of illness are instituted upon the same benevolent system, and facilitate the means of providing, at a very trifling expence, for the health of the industrious and poor classes of the community. But it would carry us beyond all bounds, if we were to select only a small portion of those salutary regulations which endeared the Empress to the Russians, and cancelled, in the public opinion, her acknowledged

great failings; over which we wish to cast a veil, as the particulars accurately given, we doubt not, in these Volumes, are too indelicate for female readers; and, too generally circulated, might have an immoral tendency: we therefore conclude the Article with assuring our readers, that it is a Work, taken altogether, replete with important information and entertaining anecdotes. Since our last Review, a new Edition has appeared, and we hope the language is corrected, of which it stands much in need; the Rev. Author, having followed the French phraseology in the translated parts so closely, that many of his English readers would find it difficult to understand some passages: we have even been obliged to alter the style occasionally in our Review.

M.

An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales. By David Collins, Esq.
4to. Cadell and Davies. 2l. 2s.

(Continued from Vol. XXXIV. Page 327.)

THE frequent reduction of the rations, mentioned in this Work, owing to scarcity of provisions, affords the mind of the reader ample subject for contemplation. In the first five or six years of the Colony, we often find the inhabitants reduced to such an allowance of food as was barely sufficient to keep soul and body together, and from the failure (by accident or other causes) of arrivals from England, the continuance even of that scanty allowance for a week longer was sometimes doubtful. Added to the inadequacy of the supply for fair consumption, great havock was at some times made in the stores by armies of rats, and at others by the depredations of the slothful and dishonest.

Among the most striking traits in the conduct of this settlement, we observe the attention of Governor Philip to the morals and manners of the convicts; the promptitude with which he always cherished and rewarded the smallest advances toward reformation; and with what difficulty he brought himself to sanction capital punishments, where repentance, or probability of amendment, could be discerned. His benevolence shewed itself in a thousand instances, but perhaps in none more clearly than in times of scarcity; on one occasion we find that he gave up 3 cwt. of flour, his private property, declaring that he wished not to see any thing more at his table than the

ration which was received in common from the public store, without any distinction of persons; and to this resolution he rigidly adhered, "wishing (as Capt. Collins says) that if a convict complained, he might see that want was not unfeelt even at Government-house.

On the 20th of April 1790, the ration issued from the public store to each man for seven days, or to seven people for one day, was 2 pounds and a half of flour, 2 pounds of rice, and 2 pounds of pork; the 2 pounds of pork, when boiled, from the length of time it had been in store, shrunk away to nothing; and when divided among seven people for their day's sustenance, barely afforded three or four morsels to each. What a ration for a labouring man! The inevitable consequences of this scarcity of provisions ensued; labour stood nearly suspended for want of energy to proceed; and the countenances of the people plainly bespoke the hardships they underwent. A female convict, coming from Rose Hill, was robbed of her week's provisions; and, as it was impossible to replace them from the public store, she was left to subsist on what she could obtain from the bounty of others, who, though almost famished themselves, commiserated her situation.

Another female convict occasioned her own death by overloading her stomach with flour and greens, of which she made

a mors during the day, and ate heartily; but not being satisfied, she rose in the night, eagerly finished it, and died in consequence.

On the 12th of May a man dropped down at the store, whither he had repaired with others to receive his day's subsistence. Fainting with hunger, he was carried to the hospital, where he died the next morning. On being opened, his stomach was found quite empty. It appeared, that not having any utensil of his own wherein to cook his provisions, nor share in any, he was frequently compelled, short as his allowance for the day was, to give a part of it to any one who would supply him with a vessel to dress his victuals; and at those times when he did not choose to afford this deduction, he was accustomed to eat his rice and other provisions undressed, which brought on indigestion, and at length killed him.

On the 7th of September, Governor Philip was wounded by one of the natives, who, in a conference, mistook the intentions of the Governor. The latter, meaning to take particular notice of this man, stepped forward to meet him, holding out both his hands. The savage, not understanding this civility, and perhaps thinking that he was going to seize him as a prisoner, lifted a spear from the grass with his foot, and, fixing it on his throwing-stick, in an instant darted it at the Governor. The spear entered a little above the collar bone, and had been discharged with such force, that the barb of it came through on the other side. Fortunately, we find that the spear being extracted, his Excellency was only temporarily disordered by the accident.

On the 3d November 1792, three warrants of emancipation passed the seal of the territory; one of which was in favour of a man, whose name will be familiar to most of our readers; a man who, our Author tells us, "whatever might have been his conduct when at large in society, had here not only demeaned himself with the strictest propriety, but had rendered essential services to the colony—George Barrington. He came out in the *Active*; on his arrival the Governor employed him at *Toongabee*, and in a situation which was likely to excite the envy and hatred of the convicts, in proportion as he might be vigilant and inflexible. He was first placed as a subordinate, and shortly after as a principal watchman; in which situ-

ation he was diligent, sober, and impartial; and had rendered himself so eminently serviceable, that the Governor resolved to draw him from the line of convicts; and, with the instrument of his emancipation, he received a grant of thirty acres of land in an eligible situation near *Parramatta* *. Here was not only a reward for past good conduct, but an incitement to a continuance of it; and Barrington found himself, through the Governor's liberality, though not so absolutely free as to return to England at his own pleasure, yet enjoying the immunities of a free man, a settler, and a civil officer, in whose integrity much confidence was placed."

On the 11th of December in the same year, Governor Philip quitted the Island in the Atlantic transport for England, and the care of the settlement devolved on Francis Grose, Esq. as Lieutenant-Governor.

This Gentleman left the settlement on the 15th November 1794; and the direction of the colony was assumed, *pro tempore*, by the officer highest in rank then on service there, Captain William Patterson, of the New South Wales corps.

Governor Hunter arrived in the *Reliance*, on the 7th September 1795, and took on him the government in chief of the settlement on the 11th of the same month.

Many of our readers will recollect, that when Governor Philip returned to England he was accompanied by two natives of New South Wales; their names, we find, were *Ben-nil-long* and *Yem-me-ra-wan-nie*; "two men (says our Author) who were much attached to his person, and who withstood at the moment of their departure the distress of their wives and the dismal lamentations of their friends."

Of the former of those natives we find, in p. 439, a very neatly-engraved portrait; and on this man's return to his own country, in company with Governor Hunter, Capt. Collins makes the following remarks:

"On his first appearance, he conducted himself with a polished familiarity toward his sisters and other relations; but to his acquaintance he was distant, and quite the man of consequence. He declared, in a tone and with an air that seemed to expect compliance, that he should no longer suffer them to fight and cut each other's throats, as they had done; that

* He was afterwards sworn in as a peace-officer.

he should introduce peace among them, and make them love each other. He expressed his wish that when they visited him at Government-house they would contrive to be somewhat more cleanly in their persons, and less coarse in their manners; and he seemed absolutely offended at some little indelicacies which he observed in his sister Car-rang-ar-rang, who came in such haste from Botany Bay, with a little nephew on her back, to visit him, that she left all her habiliments behind her.

“ Ben-nil-long had certainly not been an inattentive observer of the manners of the people among whom he had lived; he conducted himself with the greatest propriety at table, particularly in the observance of those attentions which are chiefly requisite in the presence of women. His dress appeared to be an object of no small concern with him; and every one who knew him before he left the country, and who saw him now, pronounced without hesitation, that Ben-nil-long had not any desire to renounce the habits and comforts of the civilized life which he appeared so readily and so successfully to adopt.

“ His inquiries were directed, immediately on his arrival, after his wife Go-roo-bar roo-bool-lo; and her he found with Caruey. On producing a very fashionable rose-coloured petticoat and jacket, made of a coarse stuff, accompanied with a gyply bonnet of the same colour, she deserted her lover, and followed her former husband. In a few days however, to the surprise of every one, we saw the lady walking unincumbered with clothing of any kind, and Ben-nil-long was missing. Caruey was sought for, and we heard that he had been severely beaten at Rose Bay by Ben-nil-long, who retained so much of our customs, that he made use of his fists instead of the weapons of his country, to the great annoyance of Caruey, who would have preferred meeting his rival fairly in the field, armed with the spear and the club. Caruey being much the younger man, the lady, every inch a woman, followed her inclination, and Ben-nil-long was compelled to yield her without any further opposition. He seemed to have been satisfied with the

beating he had given Caruey, and histed that resting for the present without a wife, he should look about him, and at some future period make a better choice.

“ His absences from the Governor's house now became frequent, and little attended to. When he went out, he usually left his clothes behind, resuming them carefully on his return before he made his visit to the Governor.”

In January 1796, “ some of the more decent class of prisoners, male and female, having some time since obtained permission to prepare a play-house at Sydney, it was opened on Saturday the 16th, under the management of John Sparrow, with the play of The Revenge and the entertainment of The Hotel. They had fitted up the house with more theatrical propriety than could have been expected, and their performance was far above contempt. Their motto was modest and well chosen—“ We cannot command success, but will endeavour to deserve it.” Of their dresses the greater part was made by themselves; but we understood that some veteran articles from the York theatre were among the best that made their appearance.

“ At the licensing of this exhibition they were informed, that the slightest impropriety would be noticed, and a repetition punished by the banishment of their company to the other settlements; there was, however, more danger of improprieties being committed by some of the audience than by the players themselves. A seat in their gallery, which was by far the largest place in the house, as likely to be the most resorted to, was to be procured for one shilling. In the payment of this price for admission, one evil was observable, which in fact could not well be prevented; in lieu of a shilling, as much flour, or as much meat or spirits, as the manager would take for that sum, was often paid at the gallery door. It was feared that this, like gambling, would furnish another inducement to rob; and some of the worst of the convicts, ever on the watch for opportunities, looked on the play-house as a certain harvest for them, not by picking the pockets of the audience of their purses or their watches, but by breaking into their houses while the whole family

“ * The building cost upwards of one hundred pounds. The names of the principal performers were, H. Green, Sparrow (the manager), William Fowkes, G. H. Hughes, William Chapman, and Mrs. Davis. Of the men, Green best deserved to be called an actor.”

might be enjoying themselves in the gallery. This actually happened on the second night of their playing."

In p. 461 we find an account of the dreadful fate of the people belonging to the Shah Hormuzear, on Tate Island, in the straits between New Holland and New Guinea*.

In March 1796 we hear again of Ben-ni-long, who occasionally shook off the habits of civilized life, and in native nudity went for a few days into the woods with his friends. He now sent in word, that he had had a contest with his bosom friend Cole-be, in which he had been so much the sufferer, that until his wounds were healed he could not with any pleasure to himself appear at the Governor's table. This notification was accompanied with a request, that his clothes, which he had left behind him when he went away, might be sent him, together with some victuals, of which he was much in want.

"On his coming among us again, he appeared with a wound on his mouth, which had divided the upper lip and broke two of the teeth of that jaw. His features, never very pleasing, now seemed out of all proportion, and his pronunciation was much altered. Finding himself badly received among the females (although improved by his travels in the little attentions that are supposed to have their weight with the sex), and not being able to endure a life of celibacy, which had been his condition from the day of his departure from this country until nearly the present hour, he made an attack upon his friend's favourite, Booree-a, in which he was not only unsuccessful, but was punished for his breach of friendship, as above related, by Cole-be, who sarcastically asked him, "if he meant that kind of conduct to be a specimen of English manners?"

On the 16th of this month Mr. Joseph Gerald † breathed his last. "A consumption which accompanied him from England, and which all his wishes and efforts to shake off could not overcome, at length brought him to that period when, perhaps, his strong enlightened mind must have perceived how full of vanity and vexation of spirit were the

busiest concerns of this world; and into what a narrow limit was now to be thrust that frame which but of late trod firmly in the walk of life, elate and glowing with youthful hope, glorying in being a martyr to the cause which he termed that of Freedom, and considering as an honour that exile which brought him to an untimely grave ‡. He was followed in three days after by another victim to mistaken opinions, Mr. William Skirving. A dysentery was the apparent cause of his death, but his heart was broken. In the hope of receiving remittances from England, which might enable him to proceed with spirit and success in farming, of which he appeared to have a thorough knowledge, he had purchased from different persons, who had ground to sell, about one hundred acres of land adjacent to the town of Sydney. He soon found that a farm near the sea-coast was of no great value. His attention and his efforts to cultivate the ground were of no avail. Remittances he received none; he contracted some little debts, and found himself neglected by that party for whom he had sacrificed the dearest connexions in life, a wife and family; and finally yielded to the pressure of this accumulated weight. Among us, he was a pious, honest, worthy character. In this settlement his political principles never manifested themselves; but all his solicitude seemed to be, to evince himself the friend of human nature. *Requiescat in pace!*"

On the 29th September 1796, our Author left Port Jackson for England, and his *Journal* concludes with the following paragraph:

"The Account of the English Colony of New South Wales must here be closed for a time, the writer being embarked in the *Britannia* on his return to England. On reviewing the pages he has written, the question involuntarily arises in his mind, In what other colony under the British Government has a narrator of its annals had such circumstances to record? No other colony was ever established under such circumstances. He has, it is true, occasionally had the gratification of recording the return of principle in some, whose want of that ingredient, so

* Captain Collins refers his readers for a more minute detail of this horrible transaction to our Magazine for May and June 1797, Vol. XXXI. p. 310. 390.

† One of the persons transported thither for sedition.

‡ He was buried in the garden of a little spot of ground which he had purchased at Farm Cove. Mr. F. Palmer, we understood, had written his epitaph at large."

necessary to society, had sent them thither; but it has oftener been his task to show the predilection for immorality, perseverance in dissipation, and inveterate propensity to vice, which prevailed in many others. The difficulty under such disadvantages of establishing the blessings of a regular and civil government must have occurred to every well-informed mind that has reflected on our situation. The duties of a governor, of a judge-advocate, and of other magistrates and civil officers, could not be compared with those in other countries: From the disposition to crimes and the incorrigible characters of the major part of the colonists, an odium was, from the first, liberally thrown upon the settlement; and the word "Botany Bay" became a term of reproach that was indiscriminately cast on every one who resided in New South Wales. But let the reproach light on those who have used it as such. These pages were written to demonstrate, that the bread of government has not been eaten in idleness by its different officers; and that if the honour of having deserved well of one's country be attainable by sacrificing good name, domestic comforts, and dearest connections, in her service,

the officers of this settlement have justly merited that distinction."

The next Article in the Volume presents us with the particulars of the state of *Norfolk Island*, drawn up from the papers of Lieutenant-Governor King; to which is added, some account of New Zealand, comprizing much curious and useful information.

To readers in general our Author's copious *Appendix* will probably be the most interesting part of his Work. He seems to have thought it expedient to keep his Remarks on the Habits, Customs, &c. of the *Natives*, unmixed with the Transactions of the *English Settlers*; and, in our opinion with great judgment, has reserved what peculiarly regarded the islanders for a separate discussion.

The *Appendix* is divided into twelve parts, which treat of, I. Government and Religion; II. Stature and Appearance; III. Habitations; IV. Mode of Living; V. Courtship and Marriage; VI. Customs and Manners; VII. Superstition; VIII. Diseases; IX. Property; X. Dispositions; XI. Funeral Ceremonies; and, XII. Language.

(To be concluded in our next.)

"*Thou shalt not steal.*" *The School for Ingratitude. A Comedy, in Five Acts.* 8vo. Bell,

THE title page of this Drama asserts that it was "presented to a Manager of Drury Lane in March 1797: curtailed by his direction, and returned to him in May: finally, and after the Comedy or Farce in Five Acts, called "Cheap Living" (so like it in many points! in one so unlike it!), had been produced at Drury Lane, returned; with a note from a Prompter, which the Author has not perused." This is the substance and the language of the charge against one of the Managers of Drury Lane Theatre by an enraged Author, who insinuates that Mr. Reynolds had availed himself of this piece in the composition of his comedy of "Cheap Living." We have read the present drama with attention, and see no reason to believe the charge well founded. The principal character, that of Quickcent, appears to us to be taken from, or at least formed on, that of Lazarillo in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Woman Hater*; from whence Mr. Reynolds may with equal justice be presumed to have taken his character of Sponge. The Manager, against whom the charge is insinuated,

is little likely to have been guilty of such a dishonourable act, and a very full justification of the rejection of the performance is furnished by the piece itself, which we have no hesitation in saying would not have given satisfaction to the public, or required the Theatre for the trouble of producing it.

The Saxon and English Languages reciprocally illustrative of each other; the Impracticability of acquiring an accurate Knowledge of Saxon Literature through the Medium of Latin Phraseology Exemplified in the Errors of Hicckes, Wilkins, Gibjon, and other Scholars. And a new Mode suggested of radically studying the Saxon and English Languages. By Samuel Henshall, M. A. 4to. Nicol, &c. 1798.

The design of this Pamphlet is set forth in the title page, and the Author has shown himself not only "a daring challenger, but a champion conscious of the merits of his cause, and not easily intimidated." He appears to have considered his subject not in a slight manner, and his extracts from the early cultivators of the Saxon language (of which this pamphlet chiefly consists) are satisfactory proofs of his diligence and attention. The
politics

politics interpersed in this piece appear to us as much out of their place as those of Mr. Horne Tooke, who is treated with very little ceremony, do, in his "Diversions of Purley."

Observations on the political State of the Continent, should France be suffered to retain her immense Acquisitions; in which is reviewed her whole System of Aggrandizement, and the probable Advantages which she will derive from the Subversion of Italy, and the Possession of Belgium, on the Return of Peace. 8vo. Debbitt 3s. 6s.

This Writer, in a series of letters, proves, in our opinion, that "a peace that would retain the seeds of future contentions, and elevate a single State to a height of power that would prove formidable to Europe, must undoubtedly be considered as much more dangerous in itself than the continuation of hostilities;" yet, as he observes, "notwithstanding this convincing truth, we are daily in the habit of hearing sentiments expressive of that desire; and these are entertained by men by no means devoid of judgment in other matters of importance." That such sentiments should be entertained by men of such a description, or by men having the faculty of combining causes with effects, is truly surprising. To such persons we recommend the present performance, which, if they do not shut their eyes against argument and conviction, will demonstrate the danger of suffering France to retain her immense acquisitions.

A Measure productive of substantial Benefits to Government, the Country, the Public Funds, and to Bank Stock, respectfully submitted to the Governors, Directors, and Proprietors of the Bank of England. By Simeon Pope. 8vo. Richardson. 1799.

Under a conviction that the income tax will in its produce greatly exceed the sum for which it is taken by the Minister, Mr. Pope proposes to prevent a further funded loan in the present year, "that the Bank of England, under the sanction of Parliament, should advance to Government this year ten millions, at an interest of four per cent. and payable in ten instalments, on the security or credit of the general income tax for the ensuing year 1800: then to be optional in the Bank Proprietors to extend or not the loan to the year 1801: and so to every succeeding year, as long as the tax shall exist." This plan will doubtless be reviewed by one to whose determination we relinquish the task of judging of the expedience or practicability of the proposition.

An Apology for the Missionary Society. By John Wilks. 8vo. Chapman, &c. 1799.

This publication is said to contain the substance of a speech delivered at a private institution on the discussion of an inquiry, "Whether the American Quakers, for emancipating their slaves; or the Missionary Society, for propagating Christianity in heathen countries, be more deserving of encouragement and applause?" The subject is treated in a verbose declamatory style; but the Author, though he admits the Quakers to be entitled "to the silver medal of considerable approbation," yet concludes that the Missionary Society deserve "the golden prize of supreminent applause." We are informed that the Missionary Society has been instituted four years, and has already expended upwards of twenty thousand pounds in the execution of their plan.

The Patriot. A Poem. By a Citizen of the World. 8vo. Ridgway. 1798.

Relates the circumstances attending an invasion of Ireland by the Danes, and of the defeat of the enemy, in very careless verse, though there are not wanting some good lines. That the Author has been too hasty in his publication, the following will evince: "My Countrymen! the hoary bard began, "I see our fame ascend like rising dawn."

Some smaller poems are appended, which, however, are not entitled to particular notice.

Practical Accidence in the French Tongue; or, Introduction to the French Syntax; upon a more extensive and easy Plan than any extant; shewing the Connection and Difference there is between the English and French Grammars: wherein Learners are brought to do, and consequently to understand what it is customary to make them get by heart, and which will prove peculiarly useful to Governesses. By Bridel Ariville, M. A. 12mo. Saol. 1798. 3s.

The principal improvement attempted in this Grammar is to join practice to theory, and to facilitate the progress of learners, without constraining them to the tedious task of getting 100 or 160 pages of elementary rules; the dryness and insignificance of which, when not exemplified, are sufficient to dishearten the most willing scholars. "The object of this book," says the Author, "is to excite the desire of learning in beginners by making them understand what they do, and consequently to forward their progress." If this purpose is effected, his Grammar will certainly be entitled to a preference over its competitors; but this is yet to be tried.

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DECEMBER 17, 1798.

THE JEALOUS WIFE and HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS were acted at the Haymarket, for the benefit of Mr. Lacy. On this occasion Mrs. Abington, with her wonted benevolence, came forwards to the assistance of an unfortunate man, and performed the part of Mrs. Oakley. By the permission of the Managers of Drury Lane Theatre, Messrs. Bannister, jun. Suett, Dowton, Wewitzer, R. Palmer, Russell, with Miss Pope, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Bland, Miss Heard, and some others, afforded their aid. Before the play the following occasional Address was spoken by Mr. Lacy :

AGAIN upon this friendly shore I'm cast,
Not less impress'd with ev'ry favour past,
Than with the flatt'ring kindness that to-night

My hope indulges with this cheering sight.
Less used to gayer scenes than those of woe,
And vers'd, indeed, in such as "a passeth shew,"

If from the Tragic Muse's cypress bow'r,
I come to woo her Sister's gentler pow'r,
I ask not from the laughter-loving dame,
Her sprightly grace, and animating flame ;
But, in poor Oakley's persecuted part,
Still bear the traces of a troubled heart.
But hence all melancholy thoughts—for here
Tha'ia's chosen troop will strait appear,
Headed by Abington, who leads a band
Prompt, like herself, when friendship gives command ;

Kindly detach'd, a brother's cause to aid,
And only by their lib'ral feelings paid.
Yet must they gain another noble meed,
When auditors like you attend the deed :
For whatsoever their merits else may claim,
Merits that long have borne the stamp of fame,

To volunteers in such a gen'rous cause,
Four hearts as well as hands must yield applause.

29. AURELIO AND MIRANDA, a Play, by Mr. Boaden, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow :

Aurelio,	Mr. Kemble.
Raymond,	Mr. Barrymore.
Lorenzo,	Mr. C. Kemble.
Don Christopher,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Pedro,	Mr. Wewitzer.
Miranda,	Mrs. Siddons.
Agnes,	Mrs. Powell.

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Antonia,	Mrs. Heard.
Gipsy,	Mrs. Bland.
Leonella,	Mrs. Sparks.

FABLE.

Aurelio (the Monk) is in the highest degree of popularity for his eloquence, and the austerity of his morals. Won by his talents, his virtue, and his person, Miranda, a young lady of rank, contrives to get into Aurelio's convent as a man, and becomes one of the Order. After having strongly interested the feelings of Aurelio, and secured his friendship, she ventures to disclose herself. At first Aurelio treats her with scorn, and indignantly repels the effusions of her regard, but at length the charms of her person prevail over his imagination, and, as he had previous to the discovery solemnly vowed that, whatever it might be, he would not force her to leave the convent, his passions cheat him into a belief that he is observing his oath in permitting her to remain. Previous to this discovery, Agnes, a Nun, had been at confession, and was absolved by Aurelio for all her trifling faults ; but as she is departing from the confessional, she drops a letter, and manifesting great alarm when the circumstance is noticed by Aurelio, he insists on perusing it. The letter betrays an intrigue that had taken place between her and Don Raymond, by whom she acknowledges that she is then with child. The inflexible virtue of Aurelio induces him to call the Superior of her Order immediately, to punish the fair culprit. Agnes in vain attempts to soften the rigour of Aurelio, who at length consigns her to the Prioress, by whom she is destined to be thrown alive into a subterraneous cemetery, where she is delivered of a son. Finding the influence of Miranda on his feelings grow stronger at every interview, Aurelio begins to pity the frailty of poor Agnes, whose death he laments that he did not prevent. At length Aurelio becomes the victim of desire, and he endeavours to carry on a guilty commerce with Miranda. Miranda, however, glows with the purest ardour towards Aurelio, and endeavours to convince him of the depravity of his feelings, expressing no wish but that the most virtuous friendship should take place between them. At this period it appears that Aurelio had been stolen away early in infancy by a gang

gang of gipsies, in revenge for the severity with which his father, the Duke of Medina, had treated them. They had left the child in the convent, and he was brought up by the Friars, who trained him to learning and virtue, and who considered him as the gift of Heaven, because his eloquence and exemplary purity had raised their Order into a high degree of renown. It appears also, that Agnes is not dead, but had suffered the utmost misery in her subterraneous confinement, and was relieved with food by Miranda, who takes away her child to preserve it. Aurelio, taught by his own frailty to pity Agnes, and hearing what she has suffered, finally rescues her from the cruelty of the Priores, and revealing his birth, which absolves him from his monastic vows, the play concludes with an intended marriage between him and Miranda, and Raymond and Agnes.

This piece is avowedly formed on the celebrated novel of *The Monk*, by Mr. Lewis, and the deviations from the original are such as propriety points out, and requires. The effect, however, was not highly interesting, and there were improbabilities in the conduct of the performance that could not escape the notice of the audience. The acting of Mr. Kemble was admirable, and Mrs. Powell exerted herself with great effect. Mrs. Siddons also was entitled to praise in the small part she performed. After six nights' performance, the run of the play was stopped, and probably will not be revived.

JANUARY 5, 1799. Mrs. Atkins, from Bath, appeared the first time at Covent Garden in the character of *Rolinda*. This lady performed a few nights at the Haymarket in August 1797, and is mentioned in Vol. XXXII. p. 114. She appears not to have improved the interval space that performance, being much improved.

18. *THE VOTARY OF WEALTH*, a Comedy, by Mr. Holman, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The Characters are follow:

Mr. Cleveland,	Mr. Murray.
Sir Leonard Vizardly,	Mr. Jemery.
Leonard Vizardly,	Mr. Pope.
Henry Melville,	Mr. H. Johnston.
Drooply,	Mr. Lewis.
Oakworth,	Mr. Munden.
Sharpset,	Mr. Fawcett.
Mrs. Cleveland,	Miss Chapman.
Julia Cleveland,	Mrs. Pope.

Lady Vizardly,	Mrs. Davenport.
Gangica,	Mrs. H. Johnston.
Miss Vizardly,	Miss Betterton.

The plot entirely turns upon the conduct of young Vizardly, the *Votary of Wealth*, who, perverted by the general adulation paid to riches, however iniquitously acquired, suppresses every moral feeling, and sacrifices every virtuous consideration in the pursuit of opulence. He robs his friend Drooply of his estate, through the agency of a sharper; attempts to obtain the hand of his cousin, Miss Cleveland, by force, in order to possess himself of her fortune; and persuades his father, as heir at law to Mr. Cleveland, who is supposed to be dead, to claim her property, on the ground that Mrs. Cleveland, having been privately married in India, could not prove her marriage. He is disappointed in all his schemes. Drooply obtains by accident the writings of his lost estate; he also rescues Miss Cleveland from the base designs of Leonard, and the unexpected appearance of Mr. Cleveland renders every proof of the marriage unnecessary. Defeated in his plans, he pleads, in extenuation of his guilt, the respect and veneration shewn by the world to the knave or fool possessed of Wealth, while virtue and merit, when "steeped in Poverty," are disregarded and despised.

This piece is entitled to respect for its moral tendency; and, though without much pretension to novelty of character, yet from the situations which the fable exhibits, the attention of the audience is kept alive until the conclusion. The characters are properly discriminated, and judiciously opposed, though the female ones are drawn with the least force, and produce the least effect. There are many sentiments expressed with energy, with simplicity, and with elegance, and many which shew the Author to be possessed of observation and sagacity. The performers did great justice to their parts, particularly Messrs. Pope, Lewis, Munden, Fawcett, and Murray, as well as Mrs. Pope, Miss Betterton, Mrs. H. Johnston, and Miss Chapman. A Prologue, by Mr. Fitzgerald, was spoken by Mr. Murray, and an Epilogue, by Mr. Taylor, by Mrs. Pope.

19. *FEUDAL TIMES; OR, THE BANQUET GALLERY*; a musical Drama, by Mr. Colman, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The Characters are follow:

Baron:

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Baron Fitzallan,	Mr. Cory.
Henry,	Mr. Middleton.
Orlando,	Mr. Surmont.
Edmund,	Mr. Kelly.
Andrew,	Mr. Wathen.
Ruthenwolf,	Mr. Barrymore.
Martin,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Nicholas,	Mr. Suett.
	Mr. Sedgwick.
Villagers,	Mr. Dignum.
	Mr. Caulfield.
	Mr. Trueman.
	Mr. Hollingsworth.
Servants,	Mess. Webb, Ryder.
Claribel,	Mrs. Crouch.
Rachael,	Mrs. Bland.
Susan,	Miss Menage.
Old Woman,	Mrs. Maddecks.
Soldiers, Fishermen, Vassals, &c. &c.	

FABLE.

Ruthenwolf, a chieftain in the North of England, being attached to a beautiful young lady in his neighbourhood, named Claribel, seizes her and confines her in his castle, in hopes he shall induce her to consent to a marriage. Claribel is in love with Edmund, youngest son of Baron Fitzallan, and is beloved by Edmund. The Baron summons all his tenants and followers, resolved to attack the castle of Ruthenwolf, and recover Claribel. Martin, a servant of Ruthenwolf, had been attacked by some men in the interest of Fitzallan, and was rescued by Edmund. Gratitude for the preservation of his life induces Martin, who knows of the attachment subsisting between Claribel and Edmund, to promote the happiness of the lovers. Martin therefore sends a letter to Edmund, advising him to enter the banquet gallery at one in the morning, when he promises to be in readiness to conduct Edmund to his mistress. It happens, however, that Ruthenwolf fixes on this room to give a grand entertainment to Claribel, and Martin has no opportunity of apprising Edmund, who, therefore, seeing the place lighted, which was to be the signal that all was safe, jumps in at the window as soon as the clock strikes. Martin being desired by Ruthenwolf to sing, in order to divert Claribel, endeavours to make his song intelligible to Edmund, in order to deter him from entering while all the company are present. In the course of his song, Martin adverts to the preservation of his life, and mentions Edmund Fitzallan. Ruthenwolf, who detests the latter as his

rival, is so incensed with Martin for mentioning the name of that rival before Claribel, that he threatens to kill him, first, however, forcing Claribel to return to her chamber. Finding the company have retired, Edmund ventures from his concealment behind the canopy, reproaching Martin with having decoyed him into the house with a treacherous design. He is, however, soon convinced of Martin's good will, and at the desire of the latter puts on the drunken porter's cloak to escape discovery. Ruthenwolf, enraged at the persevering resistance of Claribel, determines in revenge that she shall be married to the drunken porter. Martin, therefore, in obedience to the orders of his master, leads Edmund, as the porter, to the chamber of Claribel, that the nuptial ceremony may be immediately performed. Unluckily, however, the moment they are gone, the drunken porter himself enters, and Ruthenwolf finds he has been deceived. He then orders the lovers into confinement, suspending their fate that he may defend his castle, which is besieged by Baron Fitzallan. After some resistance the besiegers spring a mine, and blow up a part of the castle; Ruthenwolf is supposed to be destroyed, and Edmund and Claribel, who fortunately escape the effects of the mine, enter in safety, and are at the altar to receive a compensation for all their sufferings.

There is certainly nothing of novelty in this drama, which seems to be compounded of parts from *Lodoiska*, *The Cattle Spectre*, and *Blue Beard*; but as the piece is chiefly intended for a display of magnificent scenery and music, we must not measure it too accurately by critical rules. The entrance of the Drunken Porter is an incident taken from *The Follies of a Day*, in which piece the Drunken Gardener comes in the same apropos manner. The dialogue is not enlivened by much wit or humour, but there is a sort of whimsical play upon words which, with lovers of spectacle, answers the purpose nearly as well.

PROLOGUE TO LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.

Written by a FRIEND* of the AUTHOR.

Spoken by MR. HOLMAN.

TO trace with all the nicer strokes of Art
Whims of the Brain, and Fashions of the
Heart;

* This Friend is supposed to be a young Barrister, highly respected for worth and talents.

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To make Mankind no more in Folly bold,
See what they are, and mend whilst they
behold—

For this the Comic Muse has made her
Stage

A Mirror, varying with each varying Age—
Of fleeting Man each casual form pourtray'd
With Wit's rich light, and Judgment's
soft'ning shade.—

If such their aim in ANNA'S Golden Days,
Who won the fairest Wreaths of Comic
praise ;

That Age, perchance, our Isle's Augustan
pride,

A happier race of Character supplied,
Features of bolder Outline to command
The Painter's eye, and prompt his willing
hand.—

When bounteous NATURE brings to FAN-
CY'S aid,

Forms in her own luxuriant charms array'd,
Art works with ease, but each rare model
gone,

Pictures are Canvas, Statues are hut Stone.
Say, from what modern Spark would CON-
GREVE please

To copy sprightly sense, or graceful Ease ?

Does *Mirabel* yet grace the polish'd throng ?

And to what Club does *Valentine* belong ?

Should FARQUHAR now his playful pen re-
sume,

Where would he find an *Archer*, or a
Plume ?

Whose faults bewitching, and each gay de-
fect

We pardon in the instant we detect.—
From a tame *Brute* not VANBURGH could
extract

An ounce of Humour to eke out an Act :

But in an Age of barren *Wrongheads* full,
Had left them to doze on securely dull.—

Urain we emulate their daring rules,
Fools were Wits, when oft our Wits
are Fools ;

Main were the task with all their powers to-
gether,

Exhale a Fly, or dramatize a Feather.—
With STURMATHY'S alternate tribute flows
or *Fraserburgh's* wrongs, and *Haller's* con-
scious woes ;

What alarms invade our Author's breast,
trials in Merriment! whose theme is
left

And the Foreign Muse your tear be-
goules,

's no *Emberge* laid on British Smiles ;
then abroad for Tragic Tales alone,
when you can — Thalia be your
own.

EPILOGUE

TO

LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.

WRITTEN BY MR. TAYLOR,

SPOKEN BY MRS. POPE.

LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN—such is the
useful rule

Our Bard holds forth to ev'ry whining fool.
The plan's not new—a Sage of ancient
same

Liv'd but to Laugh—DEMOCRITUS his
name.

Happy within—let Fortune smile or low'r,
His scheme was to enjoy Life's transient
hour

When ills assail, they're heavier made by
grief,

Laugh at them, and at once you find relief.
The faintest breath that flutters in a sigh,
Is still so loud it makes acquaintance fly ;
They think there's something in the sound of
sorrow,

Too like an omen that you mean to borrow.
Shew you can treat with humour ev'ry care,
They crowd around you, in the mirth to
share.

And while with smiles you cover your dis-
tress,

Perchance with open hands their bounty
press ;

Or, as to favours, most we find will grant
'em

With readiest zeal to those who least may
want 'em—

Like Rivers that with hasty current strain
To pour a needless tribute to the Main.

Thus Laughter is good policy we find,
The surest method to make people kind,

And when of Patrons *joking* is the test,
The debt is easy—pay them with a *jest*.

Time, we are told, will soften every woe,
But Time's a comforter that's rather slow,

So slow, indeed, that Grief seems at a stand—
Laughter's a remedy that's still at hand ;

And I pronounce, spite of each formal prater,
Laughter the true Philosophy of Nature.

But Laughter's fitted for a nobler end,
And when with SATIRE leagu'd is VIR-
TUE'S friend ;

Potent Allies! that strike the proud with
awe,

And humble VICE above the reach of Law.

In one apt well-known rule to sum up all,
A rule that should controul the Critic's gall,

Form'd on a kind, and hence a British plan,
"Laugh where you must—be candid where
you can."

POETRY.

ODE

FOR THE NEW YEAR 1799.

PERFORMED AT ST. JAMES'S ON THE
QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.Written by HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq.
POET-LAUREAT.

Set to Music by Sir W. PARSONS.

I.

TH^{O'} the dug mist and driving rack
Awhile may hide the Orb of Day,
Aloft he keeps his radiant track,
Burning with undiminish'd ray ;
And soon before his gorgeous fire
The evanescent clouds retire,
Then bursting forth, to mortal sight
His glories flash with keener blaze,
Dim with their force the dazzled gaze,
Sowing with flame divine the empyreal
fields of light..

II.

So while the lowering clouds of Fate
O'er Europe's torpid regions spread,
They seem'd enthron'd in gloomy state,
To hang o'er ALBION's drooping
head ;
Supreme in glory yet she stood
Superior to the vapoury flood.
And soon, before her kindling eye,
The scatter'd clouds dispersing fly,
In awful glory while appear,
Red with vindictive flame, the terrors of her
spear.

III.

Around her Coast, fenc'd by her guar-
dian Main,
Around IRENE's kindred shores
Hark ! loud Invasion to her baffled train
In yells of desperation roars.
Along the hostile deep they vainly try
From BRITAIN's thundering barks to
fly ;
Their Fleets, the Victor's trophy, captur'd
ride,
In future battles doom'd to combat on our
side.

IV.

Seas where deathless Bards of yore,
Singing to the silver tide,
Watted loud from shore to shore
Grecian Art and Roman Pride.
Say, when CARHAGE learn'd to vail,
To mightier foes her lofty sail,

Say when the Man of ATHENS broke,
With daring plow the Median Tyrant's
yoke,

Saw ye so bold, so free a hand,
As NELSON led by Nilus' strand ;
What time, at GEORGE's high behest,
Dread in terrific vengeance dress'd,
Fierce as the whirlwind's stormy course
They pour'd on GALLIA's guilty force ;
And EGYPT saw BRITANNIA's Flag up-
furl'd
Wave high its Victor Cross, Deliverer of the
World ?

V.

See floating friendly in the wind,
The Russian Eagle with the Crescent
join'd,
And shall on Earth Rome's cowering
Eagle lie
With ruffled plumage and with languid
eye ?
Imperial AUSTRIA rouse ! While ALBION's
Fleet
Sweeps stern Oppression from the Main,
Send forth thy legions on the embattl'd
plain,
Till savage inroad turn to foul defeat ;
Strike with united arm the blow,
Lay the gigantic boaster low ;
O'er your astonish'd fields who trod,
Deforming Nature, and defying God !
So shall returning Peace again,
Delight the renovated plain ;
Peace, on the basis firm of faith restor'd,
Wrung from Oppression's arm by Valour's
conquering sword.

The Monckis Complaynte to ALMA MATER,
touchyng dyverse newe Matters wrought
in Oxenforde Citie.

BY DR. HARRINGTON.

WHIE, holie modher, whie doth rustles
honde
Thus smyte thie * gates of hoarie majestic,
Workyng rude spoyle, where Science kepce
her stonde,
Contente to slowte all gawdie fantasie ?
Staie, holie modher, staie soch vanitee,
Albe soe trymm, this nought bekemeth thee.
No goodlie syghte of † bedesmannes con-
nyng celle,
Where urchyn Wyldome crawlyd forth thie
lappes !

* The city gate, taken down.

† Peter the Monk's study.

No * *sturdie porche*, wheare valour's *chylde*
 dyd dwelle,
 Swylling his lore from owte this plenteous
 pappe !
 Staie, holie modher, staie soch vanitee,
 Albe soe trymm, this nought befeemeth thee.
 Att wonted noone, thie † *trenchermenne*
 unseene ;
 Att eve, unheard thie † *charante* of godlie
 tonge.
 More godlie farr such holie chawnte, I weene,
 Thann mottrying clerke wyth masse ne sayde,
 ne songe.
 Staie, holie modher, staie soch vanitee
 Albe soe trymm, this nought befeemeth thee.
 Nyghtes sterrie hoste in steadie pathe doth
 hyde,
 Ne soffreth change thilk lampe, whych
 ruleth daie ;
 O lett not showe of mortals wytleffe pryde
 Bedyymm thie heavenlie cowrse, sweete sainct,
 wee praie.
 Staie, holie modher, staie all vanitee,
 Ne be moe trymm, than erste befeemed thee.

IMPROMPTU.

Ignominia ad orientem legionibus in armeria
 sub jugum missis, ægreque Syria retenta.
 —C. Sueton. Tranq. Lib. vi.

MOHAMMED's bands as brethren let us
 hail !
 The Cross and Crescent shall o'er Hell pre-
 vail,
 Alla, Jehovah ! ! we'll united found,
 While Atheist armies blasted bite the ground !

ODE ON WINTER.

TO LUCAS GEORGE, ESQ.

STERN Winter now resumes his reign,
 The leaves desert the waving trees,
 No more the flow'ret gilds the plain,
 Or sings its fragrance to the breeze ;
 Where'er you cast the wand'ring eye,
 The changeful scene exacts a sigh.
 But life has joys : the social fire
 Can bid defiance to the blast ;
 How may it thou sweep the warbling wire,
 To some poor wretch by tempest cast,
 Where the loud waves, with foaming pride,
 His cries amid the rocks deride !
 Now too with wine thy sorrows sooth,
 And wash away revelling time,
 For wine the pensive brow could smooth,
 Of hard in ev'ry age and clime ;

Th' ambrosial bowl rejoic'd the God,
 That shook Olympus with his nod.
 Say ! what does now thy theme engage ?
 For whom do now thy numbers roll ?
 Dost thou depict some hero's rage,
 Or with a sonnet sooth thy soul ?
 Whatever strain thy muse employs,
 Alike imparts the purest joys.

I. DAVIS,

Charleston, Nov. 12, 1798.

VERSES,

ADDRESSED TO A FEMALE REPUBLICAN.

THE world all equal ! vain illusion !
 Think, charming Julia, what confusion
 Your doctrine would create ;
 The French might then, the day their own,
 Reform our altar and our throne,
 And organize the state.

To reign, by beauty's soft controul,
 The Sovereign of the captive soul,
 Would then be public treason ;
 •The Queen of Love herself might dread
 To lose her throne, perhaps her head,
 In our new " Age of Reason."

Cease to defend so bad a cause ;
 Should you subvert our good old laws,
 Yourself too dear would pay ;
 For Chaos then would cover all,
 Talents and graces prostrate fall,
 To " Vive l'Egalité !"

If what you say be just and real,
 That all distinction is ideal,
 Pray stem this mighty evil ;
 Destroy your own pre-eminence,
 In wit, accomplishments, and sense,
 And join our humble level.

Till then, I own, I hope to see
 Subjects and Kings in peace agree,
 To earth's remotest border ;
 France once more own Religion's sway,
 And for the Order of the Day,
 Restore the days of order.

S.

EMMA'S TOMB.

(From an unpublished Novel.)

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

COLD, cold September's breezes blow,
 And deep the shades of night descend ;
 While, from the yew's funereal bough,
 Eve's baneful, chilly drops impend.

* Queen's old gateway, over which was the room of Henry V.

† Twelve, the usual hour of dinner, now changed to three.

I Chanting the service, abolished in the choir.

Seest thou, dim rising thro' the gloom,
 Appear yon white unsculptur'd stone?
 Alas! 'tis lovely Emma's tomb,
 Which weeping virtue long shall own!
 Untimely fell the maid divine,
 A victim to the wiles of love;
 Guilt's keenest pang (vile man!) he thine,
 Whom youth nor innocence could move!
 O beauty! frail and fatal dow'r,
 What storms, what snares await thy bloom;
 And in thy best and brightest hour,
 Conspire to seal thy hasten'd doom!
 Yet still, if honour guard thy side,
 Tho' truth, nor faith, nor worth should save,
 Those tears affection ne'er can hide,
 The Muse shall pour upon thy grave.
E. I. House, Jan. 1, 1799.

FINE FEELING.

AS frisky Sall Dab, with her basket of fish,
 Prepar'd for the buyer of eels a good dish,
 Sam Flog-em, the carman, was cruelly whipping
 A generous steed which the knave had caught tripping:
 Quoth Sall (her fine feeling unable to smother),
 With a knife in one hand, and an eel in the other,
 You hard-hearted rascal, leave off your d—d whipping,
 Or I'll fetch you a dab that shall soon set you skipping;
 If you do not know how, I will teach you to feel!
 Then she strips off the skin from a poor dying eel!
 Thus to our own feelings so blind are our eyes,
 We oft are the thing we affect to despise.
 SENNED.

ARISTOCRAT or DEMOCRAT.

A QUESTION.

SAYS Thomas the Porter to Waggoner Ned,
 Who gaping around stood scratching his head,
 "Don't worry and tease those already distressed,
 Leave scratching, and let the poor Democrats rest."
 Quoth Ned, "You are wrong, you must certainly own
 They are Aristocrats; for they stick to the Crown."
 SENNED.

On a plain stone, erected in a small rural
 Garden, attached to the Cottage of a Man
 of Taste, in the most romantic part of
 Devonshire, is the following

EPITAPH:

Near this stone is deposited
 all that remains
 Of a once faithful, assiduous, and most
 affectionate servant,
 CESAR,
 For many years the companion of
 MELVELLE.
 Never did he forsake his Master, in the most
 trying hour of distress; he shared his
 misery, as he had shared his
 opulence,
 with Fidelity.
 He was grateful for his smiles, nor could
 the temptations of an insinuating world
 allure him from his duty.
 At length, matur'd by age,
 He sunk calmly to the grave, honour'd and
 respected by his Master,
 Who bids this modest stone hold up a lesson
 to Posterity,
 And teach them,
 That a faithful friend in the hour of distress
 Blunts the shafts of adversity,
 Sweetens the scanty meal, and creates a
 Paradise in a Desert.
 Reader, as you sojourn mid't the haunts of
 Men, remember MELVELLE and his
 Dog CESAR.

Beneath this sod, with spring's fair blossoms
 gay,
 Near this plain stone, in rude unhallow'd
 clay,
 (In life's decline the debt of nature paid,)
 The faithful Cesar's mould'ring bones are
 laid,
 Who, thro' the space of life's contracted span,
 Still prov'd his love and reverence for man;
 'Midst the rude blasts of soul subduing care,
 Contented shar'd his master's humble fare;
 Ye pedant tribe, who with fair science rove,
 Remote from man, in learning's sacred grove,
 Repress the sneer, nor deem his knowledge
 vain,
 The youthful bard who treads Alverton's
 plain,
 If o'er this sod he heaves the pensive sigh,
 And loves the grave of brute fidelity;
 Or if his creed, form'd on no narrow plan,
 Gives to the brute immortal life as man.
 W. S.
Hartland, Devon, Sept. 29, 1798.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN a former poetical Communication, which I sent you from New York, I represented the Muses weeping over the dead body of Montgomery. *Speliatum admissum teneatis amici!* I now acknowledge my error, and have endeavoured to obviate it by the following amendment, which I will intreat you to insert in your Magazine.

Charleston, Nov. 16, 1798.

I am, Sir, &c.

I. DAVIS.

A TRIBUTE TO MONTGOMERY.

WHERE Quebec's rocks with tow'ring
summits rise,
And proudly soaring point towards the
skies,
Montgomery, the leader of his train,
Crown'd with the laurel, at the siege was
slain.
In that sad hour each heart with sorrow
bled,
And ev'ry soldier mourn'd his hero dead;
Bellona, pensive, view'd the lifeless clay,
Beat her bare breast, and wept the live-long
day.

As when a mother of aspiring soul,
At honour's call can female cares controul,
To her lov'd son presents the flaming shield,
And sends him smiling to the hostile field;
Should some dire lance the youthful warrior
wound,
And strike him breathless to the crimson'd
ground,
No more the smile adorns the mother's
face,
But grief and tears supply the dimpled
place;
Pitious she mourns her darling offspring
slain,
Her shrieks re-echo from the tented plain:
So great Bellona, from the azure skies,
Her hero slain deplor'd with swimming
eyes.

ODE TO ELEANOR.

MY hero, on which I late essay'd
To sing of troops in arms array'd,
Recoiling with a quick rebound,
Return'd a harsh discordant sound;
But when, O Eleanor! thy charms
Inspir'd my breast with soft alarms,
The chorus, responsive to my care,
With softest cadence fill'd the air.

What, though tumultuous oceans roll,
To tear thee from my doating soul;
What, though unheard I constant sigh,
While the tear trembles in my eye;
Yet Hope her consolation gives,
And calmly whispers, "E'en nor lives,
"Once more to snatch thee to her breast,
"And sweetly sooth thy cares to rest."

I. DAVIS

Charleston, Nov. 7, 1798.

ELEGY.

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

HOW happy the days, when a stranger to
care,
With spirits unruffled and gay,
I could relish the sweets of the juvenile
year,
And taste all the innocent pleasures of
May!
But past are those moments.—Ah! ne'er to
return,
Since the friend of my bosom's no more;
With tears unavailing I hopelessly mourn,
For the worth I admir'd, I must ever de-
plore.
Adieu to the grove, to the meadow, and
field,
Which erst I survey'd with delight;
The nightingale's numbers no pleasures can
yield,
Nor the woodbine alcove any longer in-
vite.

Oh! when shall I mingle my ashes with
thine
In cordial and silent repose;
Till the last glorious morn shall auspiciously
shine,
And awake us to raptures superior to
those!

E. I. Hulse, Dec. 9, 1798.

[1799]

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

[Concluded from Vol. XXXIV. Page 411.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.

THE House having resolved itself into a Committee on Lord Nelson's Annuity Bill, Lord Walsingham in the chair, the Provisions of the Bill were agreed to *nem. diff.*

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the following Bills, viz.

The Malt Duty Bill, the Place and Pension Duty Bill, Lord Nelson's Annuity Bill, and the Bill for the better Prevention, &c. of Persons serving in his Majesty's Sea or Land Forces being seduced from their Duty and Allegiance.

Mr. Hobart presented from the House of Commons the Bill for continuing the Act of last Session respecting the Service of the British Militia in Ireland.

Mr. W. Bird brought up the Small Note Continuation Bill, which, with the foregoing Bill, was read a first time.

On the question for the second reading of the Bill for authorizing the Continuance of the British Militia serving in Ireland,

The Earl of Radnor rose to express his disapprobation of the measure. His leading objection against the Bill was, that it went virtually to dissolve the compact originally entered into between the Country and the Militia Force; a measure of the kind was, he conceived, unprecedented in the legislative annals of the country. He objected also against the measure, as operating injuriously with respect to the discipline of the militia; and one of the worst effects it obviously must have, would be the prevention of men of property from serving in the militia.

The question was then put, and the Bill was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Lord Grenville moved the Order of the Day for taking the Militia Service Bill into consideration; which being read,

Lord Holland said, this was a subject so unconstitutional as to admit of no debate; that was even allowed by his Majesty's Minister; but in a matter of such vast magnitude, he was amazed they had not deemed it prudent, as well as political, to have a Call of the House. He did not see any necessity for the continuation of the English militia in Ireland, now tranquillity was restored there, and he knew of no reason for it. It was said, that they had all volunteered their services: he knew the contrary to be the case. Officers of certain regiments, who had local interests in that country, exerted every influence to persuade and induce the men to go thither; those who had no such interests were observed to be not only less sanguine, but in many instances not even to offer their services for that occasion. He therefore desired some plausible pretext, if not argument, for so great an innovation of the Constitution.

Lord Grenville replied, that it did not appear that any Call of the House was necessary, as there was not a Noble Lord in it but who was acquainted with the progress of the Bill, and equally acquainted with its purport. If last year they sanctioned it from the necessity of the times, they would this year find the same cause for continuing it. Though the Rebellion was extinct, still there remained sufficient reason to continue some English regiments in Ireland, as it was just as important to maintain tranquillity as to suppress rebellion.

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

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8.

THE Speaker stated that he had, in compliance with the Orders of the House, transmitted their thanks to Sir John Borlase Warren; that he had received an answer from that Officer, in which he expressed the high and grateful sense entertained by him, his officers, and his men, of the honour conferred upon them by the House of Commons; and adding, that next to the honour of serving their Country, they considered the approbation of Parliament as their greatest reward.

The Report of the Pension, Place, &c. Duty Bill was brought up and agreed to; as was that of the Malt Bill.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.

General Tarleton presented a petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Freemen of Liverpool, praying for leave to bring in a Bill for the improvement of its harbour.—The petition was received, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

The House in a Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Pitt said, he would not trouble the House many minutes on the subject of Finance, which he should submit for their consideration.—An estimate of the Supply was already before them, as was that of the Ways and Means. At present he would confine himself to the matter of the Loan recently made, the amount whereof was no more than three millions. In his opinion it was the most beneficial and advantageous to the country ever made since he had the honour of filling the station which he now holds; and he had the satisfaction of informing the House, that the offers were to any extent he might have reasonably thought fit to claim, but he confined himself to what he should only want until the meeting after the recess, which he said would be sufficient for the public service during that period, viz. three millions.

The terms he made were as follow, viz.

Consols taken at 52½
Reduced at 53½

which were thus agreed on,

Consols	52	10	0
½ of the Reduced	46	12	½
Bonus instead of discount	0	13	4

Total 99 15 5½
For 100l. money.

which was ½ per cent. under the actual valuation of their money. This he submitted to be the best terms ever made on any similar occasion.

The House being resumed, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Sir Francis Burdett, after some few observations, moved, That there be laid before the House a list of the names of the several persons committed by virtue of an Act, intitled "An Act empowering his Majesty to confine persons suspected of being guilty of treasonable or seditious practices," together with the several prisons wherejn they are confined.

Mr. Pitt said, he had no objection to the motion; but if it were intended to found any other motion thereon, he signified that his opposition then would depend on the nature of the intended motion.

The motion was then amended, on a suggestion from the Speaker, that as it was a power committed to the Crown, an Address to his Majesty was the proper mode to adopt.

An Address was agreed to, agreeable to the tenor of the motion.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

A Message from the Lords announced that their Lordships had agreed to the Bill for granting Lord Nelson an annuity of 2000l. during his life, and that of his next two heirs bearing the title.

Mr. Tierney, pursuant to the notice he had given, rose to make his promised motion. In doing which, he wished it might be known that he acted from himself as an individual, in no wise connected with any party influence. The purport of his motion was, "That it is the duty of his Majesty's Ministers not to advise his Majesty to make any Alliances which may impede or prevent a Negotiation for Peace with the French Republic, whenever that Power shows a disposition to make Peace consistent with the honour and interest of the British Empire." Concerning Continental Alliances, he was of opinion they could not be advantageous to England, and it must be other arguments than those he had already heard that would convince him to the contrary. It may be said that the motion infringes on the Royal Prerogative; that he denied: as well might it be said, that the withholding, or even refusing the supply, which can prevent carrying

carrying on war, infringed upon the prerogative of the Monarch, who had the power of making peace and war. He was aware of the many objections that might be started to the motion. It might be said it damped the rising spirit that prevailed throughout the nation, and throughout all Europe against the common enemy. He denied there existed on the Continent such a tendency. He begged the House to consider the relative situation of Russia, Prussia, and the Porte, the formidable Allies with whom we were to engage. Could any man of common sense believe that cordiality would exist between the Ottomans and the Russians? Or suppose that the Emperor and the Russians could agree in a common cause? or could a child in politics be convinced that Russia, the Emperor, and the Porte, could be called together in any one cause whatsoever, particularly in a subsidiary war? He was convinced of the impossibility. He adverted to the former "General Confederacy;" shewed how Prussia, with 1,200,000l. in her pocket, fell off the first; how the Emperor followed her example; and how, at this moment, each of these powers are actually endeavouring, each for themselves, to secure a lasting peace with the French Republic on the best terms they can.

He was of opinion Peace could now be made with France on eligible terms; the time of victory was the time to achieve it. We manifested a disposition in a most generous way soon after the victory of Lord Duncan; it was still more within our reach now, since that splendid victory gained by Lord Nelson. If, however, we are to have war and alliances, the way for England to cooperate would be with her Navy; but if we were to send away our troops, he would, by his duty as a Representative of the Nation, protest against it; and if we were to lend subsidies, he would, by the share of domestic happiness which he must forfeit on the occasion, protest against them. He then took a view of the state of Ireland, which he considered at this instant in a precarious situation. He noticed the dangers that threatened our Eastern settlements from the irruption of Buonaparte in India. He observed also that the West Indies indicated symptoms no less alarming. Whilst, therefore, we had so much to apprehend at home, and so little to do with foreign alliances, he would ever oppose crusades: He then moved as before expressed.

The motion being seconded,

Mr. Canning opposed it in very warm and energetic terms. He took a comprehensive view of the war, its progress, and its present state; he adverted in a masterly manner to the observations made concerning our allies, and shewed in picturesque colours the cruelties committed by the French in Switzerland, the crimes committed against Venice, their usurpation of the Netherlands, of Holland, and of Egypt, their depredations in Germany, and their spoliation in Italy. Hence he argued the necessity of resisting them, and of forming alliances for that purpose. He took into consideration, in a masterly manner, our relative situation with that of all other countries, and displayed a vigour of mind equally intelligent, equally classical; and having replied, in a convincing stile of argument, to the several points adduced by the Hon. Gentleman who made the motion, concluded with invoking the House to resist it in every shape.

Mr. Jekyll said, he disapproved of continental alliances, and would therefore vote for the motion; as continuing the war, and increasing our expences in so romantic a measure as improving French morals, would be attended with such an expence to English justice, that the amount would be infinite, and the end unanswerd.

Sir James Murray opposed the motion, as did Mr. William Dickinson.

The motion was then put and negatived without a division.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

The House in a Committee on the Bill empowering his Majesty to accept the voluntary offer of such militia regiments as tendered their services for Ireland, or elsewhere,

Mr. Pitt introduced a clause, that it should be in force till one month after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

Mr. M. A. Taylor said, the measure was unconstitutional in the extreme, and unnecessary in its purport. He paid many compliments to the Noble Marquis who is Lord Lieutenant in that country, and conceived that all that could be done for Ireland was already achieved under his wise and humane administration, and continuing any longer English regiments of militia there, he was of opinion, was wholly useless, and a redundant caution. He could of himself say (for he experienced it), that Ireland was now in a more flourishing state than ever it was.

H 2

Mr.

Mr. Pitt bore testimony to the merit of Lord Cornwallis, but deemed it as just and fair to pay a very extensive tribute of applause to the Noble Lord (Camden) who preceded him, and who, in the hour of trial, discharged a most arduous duty; as well as to the officers and men of every description, who, to their signal honour, volunteered in the difficult and hazardous service.

Sir James Murray, in like manner, complimented the army serving in Ireland, and attributed the salvation of the country to their zeal and patriotism.

Mr. Johnes said, he was a friend to the Bill, and differed only with the last Hon. Gentleman in not thinking Ireland safe whilst there was an armed rebel in the country.

The Mutiny Bill was read a third time and passed.

The English Small Note Bill was passed, and ordered to the Lords.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

The House went into a Committee on the Bill for explaining and amending certain Acts regarding the trade carried on by neutral vessels to the Cape of Good Hope. The Report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

On the Order of the Day being read that the Report of the Committee on the Bill for a Tax on Income be further considered, a division took place, when there appeared for the Recommittal 183; against it, 23. Majority for the Bill 160.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

The Report of the Bill for amending the Land Tax Redemption Bill of last year, was brought up, and the Order read for taking it into consideration, to which the House agreed.

Mr. Pitt then introduced a very considerable number of clauses, which occupied the House nearly four hours, all of which were mere matters of local tendency. Among the rest, he introduced one, the purport of which regulation was, "that surveyors should be appointed by the Commissioners acting under the law, who should be duly sworn to estimate the actual value of such lands, previous to their sale."

This brought on a very long and uninteresting conversation between the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Simeon, Mr. Ryder, Colonel Wood, Mr. Ellison, the Solicitor General, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Pitt, when it was at length agreed to.

The Order of the Day being read for the recommitment of the Income Bill, and the question being put for the House to go into a Committee, a division took place, when there appeared for the motion, 116; against it, 3.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee,

Mr. Tierney contended against the preamble of the Bill, Lord Hawkesbury having moved "that the preamble should stand part of the Bill."

This motion, therefore, produced a debate, or rather altercation, and the question was again put, "That this Preamble do make part of the Bill," when

Mr. Tierney opposed the motion, and renewed, but in a more violent strain, his former arguments, and concluded by stating, that as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had rated the income of the people at 102 millions, out of which last year they paid no less in taxation than one third; he thought, that in approaching them this year for an additional and serious claim, he should have at least advanced with respect, instead of charge, accusation, libel, and ingratitude.

This called up Lord Hawkesbury, who denying that the "whole people" were implicated in the charge, read the words in the preamble as follows: "Whereas in sundry instances the said payments have been greatly evaded;" and thence contended that the meaning forced on the sentence did not apply.

Mr. Tierney then said, that this tax would be as unproductive as all the Minister's new measures turned out to be. He expected seven millions by his Assessed Taxes—they produced but four millions—he calculated ten on this—he would find himself equally deceived.

Mr. Ellis professed his support of the Preamble of the Bill, from circumstances of evasion that came within his knowledge.

The Attorney General and Mr. Pitt supported the Bill in principle and detail; Mr. Tierney and Mr. William Smith opposed it. At length Mr. Wigley, in arguing on the first clause, moved, That instead of the word "Income," the word "Property" be inserted; upon which, after some further observations, the House divided, for the motion, 9; against it, 123.

Adjourned.

BATTLE

BATTLE OF THE NILE.

AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON UNDER THE COMMAND OF REAR ADMIRAL SIR HORATIO NELSON, FROM ITS SAILING FROM GIBRALTAR TO THE CONCLUSION OF THE GLORIOUS BATTLE OF THE NILE:

DRAWN UP FROM THE MINUTES OF AN OFFICER OF RANK IN THE SQUADRON.

[*Concluded from Vol. XXXIV. Page 416*]

THE action commenced at sun set, which was at 31 min. past six P M. with an ardour and vigour which it is impossible to describe.

At about seven o'clock total darkness had come on, but the whole hemisphere was, with intervals, illuminated by the fire of the hostile fleets. Our ships, when darkness came on, had all hoisted their distinguishing lights, by a signal from the Admiral.

The van ship of the enemy, *Le Guerrier*, was dismasted in less than twelve minutes, and, in ten minutes after, the second ship, *Le Conquerant*, and the third, *Le Spartiate*, very nearly at the same moment were also dismasted. *L'Aquilon* and *Le Souverain Peuple*, the fourth and fifth ships of the enemy's line, were taken possession of by the British at half past eight in the evening.

Captain Berry, at that hour, sent Lieutenant Galway, of the *Vanguard*, with a party of marines, to take possession of *Le Spartiate*, and that officer returned by the boat the French Captain's sword, which Captain Berry immediately delivered to the Admiral, who was then below, in consequence of the severe wound which he had received in the head during the heat of the attack.

At this time it appeared that victory had already declared itself in our favour, for although *L'Orient*, *L'Heureux*, and *Tonnant*, were not taken possession of, they were considered as completely in our power, which pleasing intelligence Captain Berry had likewise the satisfaction of communicating in person to the Admiral.

At ten minutes after nine, a fire was observed on board *L'Orient*, the French Admiral's ship, which seemed to proceed from the after part of the Cabin, and which increased with great rapidity, presently involving the whole of the after part of the ship in flames. This circumstance Captain Berry immediately communicated to the Admiral, who,

though suffering severely from his wound, came upon deck, where the first consideration that struck his mind, was concern for the danger of so many lives, to save as many as possible of whom, he ordered Captain Berry to make every practicable exertion. A boat, the only one that could swim, was instantly dispatched from the *Vanguard*, and other ships that were in a condition to do so immediately followed the example, by which means, from the best possible information, the lives of above seventy Frenchmen were saved.

The light thrown by the fire of *L'Orient* upon the surrounding objects enabled us to perceive with more certainty the situation of the two fleets, the colours of both being clearly distinguishable. The cannonading was still partially kept up to leeward of the centre till about ten o'clock, when *L'Orient* blew up with a most tremendous explosion. An awful pause and death-like silence for about three minutes ensued, when the wreck of the masts, yards, &c. &c. which had been carried to a vast height, fell down into the water and on board the surrounding ships. A port fire from *L'Orient* fell into the main royal of the *Alexander*, the fire occasioned by which, was however extinguished in about two minutes, by the active exertions of Capt Ball.

After this awful scene, the firing recommenced with the ships to leeward of the centre till twenty minutes past ten, when there was a total cessation of firing for about ten minutes, after which it was revived till about three in the morning, when it again ceased.

After the victory had been secured in the van, such British ships as were in a condition to move had gone down upon the fresh ships of the enemy.

At five minutes past five in the morning, the two rear ships of the enemy, *Le Guillaume Tell* and the *Genereux*, were the only French ships of the line that had their colours flying.

At four minutes past five a French frigate, L'Artemise, fired a broadside and struck her colours; but such was the unwarrantable and infamous conduct of the French Captain, that after having thus surrendered, he set fire to his ship, and with part of his crew, made his escape on shore.

Another of the French frigates, La Cirisuse, had been sunk by the fire from some of our ships; but as her poop remained above water, her men were saved upon it, and were taken off by our boats in the morning.

The Bellerophon, whose masts and cables had been entirely shot away, could not retain her situation abreast of L'Orient, but had drifted out of the line to the lee side of the Bay, a little before that ship blew up. The Audacious was in the morning detached to her assistance.

At eleven o'clock, Le Genereux and Guillaume Tell, with the two frigates, La Justice and La Diane, cut their cables and stood out to sea, pursued by the Zealous, Captain Hood, who, as the Admiral himself has stated, handsomely endeavoured to prevent their escape; but as there was no other ship in a condition to support the Zealous, she was recalled.

The whole day of the 2d was employed in securing the French ships that had struck, and which were now all completely in our possession, Le Tonnant and Timoleon excepted; as these were both dismasted, and consequently could not escape, they were naturally the last of which we thought of taking possession.

On the morning of the 3d, the Timoleon was set fire to, and Le Tonnant had cut her cable, and drifted on shore; but that active officer, Capt. Miller, of the Theseus, soon got her off again, and secured her in the British line.

The British force engaged consisted of 12 ships of 74 guns, and the Leander, of 50.

From the over anxiety and zeal of Captain Trowbridge to get into action, his ship, the Culloden, in standing in for the van of the enemy's line, unfortunately grounded upon the tail of a shoal running off from the island, on which were the mortar and gun batteries of the enemy; and notwithstanding all the exertions of that able Officer and his ship's company, she could not get off. This unfortunate circum-

stance was severely felt at the moment by the Admiral and all the Officers of the Squadron; but *their* feelings were nothing compared to the anxiety and even anguish of mind which the Captain of the Culloden himself experienced for so many eventful hours. There was but one consolation that could offer itself to him in the midst of the distresses of his situation—a feeble one it is true—that his ship served as a beacon for three other ships, viz. the Alexander, Theseus, and Leander, which were advancing with all possible sail set close in his rear, and which otherwise might have experienced a similar misfortune, and thus in a greater proportion still, have weakened our force.

It was not till the morning of the 2d, that the Culloden could be got off, and it was found she had suffered very considerable damage in her bottom; that her rudder was beat off, and the crew could scarcely keep her afloat with all pumps going.

The resources of Capt. Trowbridge's mind availed him much, and were admirably exerted upon this trying occasion. In four days he had a new rudder made upon his own deck, which was immediately shipped; and the Culloden was again in a state for actual service, though still very leaky.

The Admiral, knowing that the wounded of his own ships had been well taken care of, bent his first attention to those of the enemy. He established a truce with the Commandant of Aboukir, and through him made a communication to the Commandant of Alexandria, that it was his intention to allow all the wounded Frenchmen to be taken ashore to proper hospitals, with their own Surgeons to attend them: a proposal which was well received by the French, and which was carried into effect on the following day.

The activity and generous consideration of Captain Trowbridge were again exerted at this time, for the general good. He communicated with the shore, and had the address to procure a supply of fresh provisions, onions, &c. which were sewed out to the sick and wounded, and which proved of essential utility.

On the 2d, the Arabs and Mamelukes, who during the battle had lined the shores of the Bay, saw with transport that the victory was decisively ours, an event in which they participated with

with an exultation almost equal to our own; and on that and the two following nights, the whole coast and country were illuminated as far as we could see, in celebration of our victory.—This had a great effect upon the minds of our prisoners, as they conceived that this illumination was the consequence not entirely of our success, but of some signal advantage obtained by the Arabs and Mamelukes over Buonaparte.

Although it is natural to suppose that the time and attention of the Admiral, and all the Officers of his Squadron, were very fully employed in repairing the damages sustained by their own ships, and in securing those of the enemy, which their valour had subdued, yet the mind of that *great and good man* felt the strongest emotions of the most pious gratitude to the Supreme Being, for the signal success which, by his divine favour, had crowned his endeavours in the cause of his Country, and in consequence, on the morning of the 2d, he issued the following Memorandum to the different Captains of his Squadron:

“ *Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, 2d day of Aug. 1798.* ”

“ ALMIGHTY GOD having blessed his Majesty's arms with Victory, the Admiral intends returning public thanksgiving for the same at two o'clock this day; and he recommends every ship doing the same as soon as convenient.

“ *To the respective Captains of the Squadron.* ”

At two o'clock accordingly on that day Public Service was performed on the quarter deck of the Vanguard, by the Rev. Mr. Comyn, the other ships following the example of the Admiral, though perhaps not all at the same time.

This solemn act of gratitude to Heaven seemed to make a very deep impression upon several of the prisoners, both officers and men, some of the former of whom remarked, “ that it was no wonder we could preserve such order and discipline, when we could impress the minds of our men with such sentiments after a victory so great, and at a moment of such seeming confusion.”

On the same day the following Memorandum was issued to all the ships, expressive of the Admiral's sentiments of the noble exertions of the different officers and men of his Squadron:

“ *Vanguard, 2d day of August, 1798, off the Mouth of the Nile.* ”

“ The Admiral most heartily congratulates the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, of the Squadron he has the honour to command, on the event of the late action; and he desires they will accept his most sincere and cordial thanks for their very gallant behaviour in this glorious battle. It must forcibly strike every British seaman, how superior their conduct is, when in DISCIPLINE and GOOD ORDER, to the riotous behaviour of lawless Frenchmen.

“ The Squadron may be assured the Admiral will not fail, with his dispatches, to represent their truly meritorious conduct in the strongest terms to the Commander in Chief.

“ *To the Captains of the Ships of the Squadron.* ”

The praise expressed in this Memorandum could not fail to be highly acceptable and gratifying to every individual in the Squadron; and the observation which it endeavoured to impress upon the minds of all, of the striking advantages derived from DISCIPLINE and GOOD ORDER, was so much the effect of recent experience, that every heart immediately assented to its justice.

The benefit of this important truth will not, we trust, be confined to any particular branch of the British Navy: the sentiment of the HERO of the NILE must infuse itself into the heart of every British seaman, in whatever quarter of the globe he may be extending the glory and interests of his country, and will there, produce the conviction, that *Courage* alone will not lead him to Conquest, without the aid and direction of exact Discipline and Order. Let those who desire to emulate (as every British seaman must) the glory acquired upon this signal occasion, pursue the same means which principally led to its acquisition. Let them repose the most perfect reliance on the courage, judgment, and skill of their superior Officers, and let them aid the designs of these by uniformly submissive obedience and willing subordination—so shall the British Navy continue to be the admiration of the world till time shall be no more!

Immediately after the action, some Maltese, Genoese, and Spaniards, who had been serving on board the French fleet, offered their services to ours, which were accepted; and they expressed

...the greatest happiness at thus being freed, as they themselves said, from the tyranny and cruelty of the French.

On the fourth day after the action, Capt. Berry, of the Vanguard, sailed in the Leander, of 50 guns, with the Admiral's dispatches to the Commander in Chief, Earl St. Vincent, off Cadiz, containing intelligence of the Glorious Victory which he had obtained.

[Here ends the Journal from which this Narrative has been compiled. We consider it unnecessary here to restate the Line of Battle of the two fleets, or to repeat the Lists of the Killed and Wounded, &c. as these have already been so fully given to the public through the official channel of the Admiral's dispatches.

It would to us, however, appear a want of just feeling and sentiment, were we to send a *Narrative* into the world, so *authentic* and *circumstantial*, without attempting to express, however inadequately, our homage for the splendid talent and heroic energy by which the glorious event of which it is descriptive was achieved. The daring enterprize of the Attack could only be rivalled by the persevering Courage with which it was supported, and the unparalleled Success with which it was crowned.

Where the services of ALL upon this great occasion were so eminently marked by the most animated gallantry, it would not only be invidious, but perhaps impossible, to make a selection of individual pre-eminence. If every man had not done his duty to the utmost stretch of his ability, it seems impossible that an inferior force should have obtained so signal a victory over one so very considerably superior. The different situations, however, of the different ships, certainly placed some in circumstances of more arduous and unequal combat than others. The undaunted magnanimity with which the *Hellerophon* was placed alongside *L'Orient*, excited at the moment the highest admiration, and the perseverance with which she retained her situation, must ever be the theme of eulogium with every officer and man in the British Squadron. Other instances, which gave room for a more peculiar display of heroism, might be adduced; but where ALL were Heroes, the praise of HEROISM IS JUSTLY DUE TO ALL.

In the Chief Commander upon this occasion, it is evident that the high gallantry of his spirit is the least striking qualification for the command with which he had so judiciously been invested. To fight and to conquer had been familiar to him; but he was now called upon for the exercise of qualities which raise the true Hero above the level of the general mass of mankind, and constitute the character of a *great Commander*.—These, it has been seen, he not only fully possessed, but most admirably exerted. He pursued to every point in which there seemed the best chance of finding his enemy—he suffered incertitude and disappointment with unshaken firmness; and the delay which occurred in the gratification of his wishes, only added to the heroic feeling from which they arose.

An idea has gone abroad, that the attack in Aboukir Bay was directed by accident. No idea can be more unfounded, or more derogatory to the professional character of the gallant Admiral. It is proved from this Narrative, that his mode of attack was the result of deep and deliberate cogitation; and so clearly had he explained himself to those who were to bear their respective shares in the execution of his plans, that when they discovered their enemy, little remained to be done but to commence the premeditated attack. How well the plan for the attack at anchor was concerted, the event has fully proved; and there is certainly every just ground for the conclusion, that wherever, or in whatever situation, the British Squadron, under Rear-Admiral Nelson, had fallen in with the enemy, the result would have been successful and glorious in a superlative degree.

As it was—no battle was ever more desperately fought—no victory was ever more complete in itself, or more important in its consequences;—and when the superiority in force of the enemy, and his advantages of situation, are considered, it must be pronounced to be the most daring enterprize, under the conduct of reason and skill, that ever was attempted; and THE BATTLE OF THE NILE, which now fills all Europe with sensations of astonishment and admiration, must continue to be our favourite theme of panegyric, our PRIDE, and our BOAST, while generous and heroic feelings shall continue to be cherished by the British Nation.]

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[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 4.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. to Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated the 2d inst.

SIR,

ENCLOSED is the copy of a letter I have received from the Hon. Capt. Stopford, of his Majesty's ship Phaeton, which I transmit to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Phaeton, at Sea, Nov. 24.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command has this day captured a French brig privateer, called La Resolution, mounting 18 guns, and carrying 70 men.

She was returning from a cruise, in which she had captured one English merchant ship, called the General Wolfe, from Poole bound to Newfoundland; and an American sloop from Boston to Hamburg, which latter was recaptured by the Stag last night. The Phaeton having continued the chase after the privateer, the two ships separated, but I am in hopes that we shall soon again join.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. STOPFORD.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 8.

[A Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, dated Oct. 31, states the capture of a French cutter by Capt. Bland, of L'Espoir; and another letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, dated Nov. 15, contains a list of seven vessels captured, recaptured, and destroyed, by his Majesty's ships Flora and Caroline.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 15.

[A Letter from Capt. Tho. R. Ridge, of the Badger Excise cutter, states the capture of a French lugger privateer.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 22.

[A Letter from Lord Bridport states the capture of a French letter of

marque by Capt. Jenkins, of the Ambuscade; and a letter from the Earl of St. Vincent states the capture of a French privateer by his Majesty's sloop El Corso.]

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 23, 1798.

CAPT. GIFFORD, First Aide-de-Camp to Gen. the Hon. Charles Stuart, arrived this afternoon at the Office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with a dispatch from the General, of which the following is a copy.

Ciudadella, Nov. 18, 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's forces are in possession of the Island of Minorca, without having sustained the loss of a single man.

As neither Commodore Duckworth or myself could procure any useful information relative to the object of the expedition at Gibraltar, it was judged advisable to dispatch the Peterell sloop of war to cruise off the harbour of Mahon for intelligence; where, after remaining a few days, she joined the fleet near the Columbrics, without having made any essential discovery. So circumstanced, it was agreed to attempt a descent in the Bay of Andaya; and the wind proving favourable on the 7th inst. a feint was made with the line of battle ships at Fornelles, and boats were assembled for that purpose under the direction of Capt. Bowen, Capt. Polden, and Capt. Pringle. Previous to the landing of the troops, a small battery at the entrance of the bay was evacuated, the magazines spiked, and shortly after a thick fog or mist, consisting of a dense vapour, arose from the shore. A considerable breeze from the Westward indicated the approach of the enemy, who had also abandoned the bay at Fornelles. Nearly 2000 of the enemy were seen in several different places, and threatened to surround our indefensible force, but were repulsed with some loss on the left, while the guns of the Argo checked a similar attempt on the right flank, and the post was maintained.

until the debarkation of the different divisions afforded the means of establishing a position from whence the enemy's troops would have been attacked with considerable advantage, had they not retired in the beginning of the night.

The strength of the ground, the passes, and the badness of the roads in Minorca, are scarcely to be equalled in the most mountainous parts of Europe; and what increased the difficulty of advancing upon this occasion was the dearth of intelligence, for although near 100 deserters had come in from the Swiss regiments, and affirmed that the remaining force upon the Island exceeded 4000 men, no particular account of the enemy's movements was obtained. Under this uncertainty it was for a few minutes doubtful what measure to pursue, but as quickly determined to proceed by a forced march to Mercadal, and thereby separate the enemy's force by possessing that essential pass in the first instance, and from thence advancing upon his principal communications to either extremity of the Island, justly depending upon Commodore Duckworth's zeal and exertions to forward from Addaya and Fornelles such supplies of provisions and ordnance stores as might favour subsequent operations.

To effect this object, Colonel Graham was sent with 600 men, and by great exertion arrived at Mercadal a very few hours after the main force of the enemy had marched towards Ciudadella, making several officers and soldiers prisoners, seizing various small magazines, and establishing his corps in front of the village.

The persevering labour of 250 seamen, under the direction of Lieut. Buchanan, during the night, having greatly assisted the artillery in forwarding the battalion guns, the army arrived at Mercadal on the 9th, where, learning that Mahon was nearly evacuated, a disposition was instantly made to operate with the whole force in that direction, and Col. Paget detached under this movement with 100 men to take possession of the town. Upon his arrival, he summoned Fort Charles to surrender, and made the Lieutenant-Governor of the island, a Colonel of artillery, and 250 men, prisoners of war, removed the boom obstructing the entrance of the harbour, and gave free passage to the Porpoise and Aurora frigates, which were previously sent by Commodore

Duckworth to make a diversion off that port. But these were not the only advantages immediately resulting from this movement; it favoured desertion, intercepted all stragglers, and enabled the different departments of the army to procure beasts of burthen for the further progress of his Majesty's arms.

Having ascertained that the enemy's troops were throwing up works and entrenching themselves in front of Ciudadella, it was resolved to force their position on the night of the 13th inst. and, preparatory to this attempt, Col. Paget with 200 men was withdrawn from Mahon; Col. Moncrief sent forward with a detachment to Ferarias; three light twelve pounders, and five and a half inch howitzers, and 90 marines landed from the fleet, when, in consequence of its having been communicated to Commodore Duckworth, that four ships, supposed of the line, were seen between Majorca and Minorca steering towards the last-mentioned island, he decided to pursue them, requested that the seamen and marines might re-embark, and signified his determination of proceeding with all the armed transports to sea. but weighing the serious consequences which would result to the army from the smallest delay on the one hand, and the advantages to be reasonably expected from a spirited attack on the other, it was thought adviseable to retain them with the army; and, on the 12th instant, the whole force marched to Alpiuz, and from thence proceeded on the 13th to Jupet, Col. Moncrief's detachment moving in a parallel line on the Ferarias Road to Mala Garaba. These precautions, and the appearance of two columns approaching the town, induced the enemy to retire from their half-constructed defences within the walls of Ciudadella; and in the evening of the same day, a small detachment, under Capt. Murer, was sent to take possession of the Tower of Quarr, whereby the army was enabled to advance on the 14th, apparently in three columns, upon Kane's, the Ferarias, and Fornelles Roads, to the investment of the town at day-break, occupying ground covered by the position the enemy had relinquished: thus stationed, in want of heavy artillery, and every article necessary for a siege, it was judged expedient to summon the Governor of Minorca to surrender; and the Preliminary Articles were immediately considered, but doubts

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arising on the part of the enemy, whether the investing force was superior in number to the garrison, two batteries of three twelve pounders, and three five and a half inch howitzers were erected in the course of the following night within eight hundred yards of the place, and, at day-break, the main body of the troops formed in order of battle considerably to the right of Kane's Road, leaving the picquets to communicate between them and Colonel Moncrief's post. This line, partly real, and partly imaginary, extended four miles in front of the enemy's batteries, from whence two eighteen pound shot were immediately fired at the troops; but a timely parley, and the distant appearance of the Squadron occasioned the cessation of hostilities, and renewed a negotiation, which, through the address of Major General Sir James St. Clair Erskine, terminated in the annexed Capitulation.

Four weeks salt provisions for the garrison, besides the enclosed list of Ordnance stores, were found in the town of Ciudadella.

The assistance received from Commodore Duckworth, in forwarding the light artillery and provisions, greatly facilitated the rapid movements of the army; and I am happy in the opportunity of declaring my obligations to Lord Mark Kerr and Captain Caulfield, for the supplies they sent from Mahon, and their exertions to land two mortars, which, in the event of further resistance, might have proved of the utmost importance in securing the army, or compelling the enemy to surrender.

The support I have experienced from Major General Sir James St. Clair Erskine, Brigadiers General Stuart and Oakes, the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, my Adjutant General, the zeal, spirit, and perseverance of both the Officers and men of the different regiments under my command, have eminently contributed to the success of the expedition, and authorize me to represent their services as highly deserving his Majesty's most gracious approbation.

Capt. Gifford, my First Aide de Camp, who is perfectly acquainted with every circumstance concerning the Capitulation of Ciudadella, and the reduction of the island of Minorca, will have the honour to deliver this dispatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHS. STUART.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas;

TERMS of CAPITULATION demanded for the Surrender of the Fortress of Ciudadella to the Arms of his Britannic Majesty.

I. The garrison shall not be considered as prisoners of War, but shall march out free, with their arms, drums beating, colours flying, with twelve rounds of cartridge per man.

Answer.—The towns and fortress of Ciudadella, and the Fort of St. Nicholas, together with all artillery, ammunition, stores, provisions, or effects, the property of his most Catholic Majesty, shall be surrendered to his Britannic Majesty's arms, and the Gate of Mahon, and the Fort of St. Nicholas, shall be delivered up to the British army to-morrow at noon.

II. They shall be preceded by four brass 4 pounders and two 2 inch howitzers, with lighted matches, and twelve rounds for each.

Answer.—The garrison shall march out as proposed in the first and second Articles, but the guns must be left with the artillery.

III. The said garrison shall be sent with all due convenience to Spain, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty, to one of the nearest ports of the Peninsula, excepting the first battalion of the Swiss regiment of Yan, and the detachment of the Dragoons of Numancia, with their horses and furniture, who shall be sent to Majorca, as belonging to corps which garrison that island.

Answer.—The garrison shall be conveyed to the nearest port of his most Catholic Majesty.

IV. The Officers in this Island and Fortress shall keep their arms, horses, and equipage, with the funds of their regiments, and shall be permitted to go to Mahon, for the purpose of bringing away their families, and disposing of disposing of their property there.

Answer.—Admitted, they paying their just debts and the Officers who have occasion to go to Mahon, to bring away their families or dispose of their property, will have passports on applying to the British Commander in Chief.

V. The Officers of the War Department, the Revenue, and Marine, together with the persons employed in every branch thereof, shall be permitted to follow the garrison, and shall be included in Articles III. IV. and V.

Answer.—Admitted.

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VI. Whatever Officers and Troops have been made prisoners in Mahon, or other parts of the Island, since the 7th instant, are comprehended in the above Five Articles.

Answer.—People who have already surrendered cannot be included in the above Capitulation.

VII. The Deserters from this army who have given themselves up to the protection of his Britannic Majesty since the said 7th instant, shall be restored to our army.

Answer.—Refused.

VIII. Beasts of burthen, both great and small, shall be granted at the ordinary prices, for those who may be desirous of going to Mahon.

Answer.—Admitted.

IX. During the time the garrison may remain in this island, their necessary wants shall be supplied at the expence of Spain.

Answer.—There will be no obstacle to the garrison's being supplied with provisions by its own Officers while it remains, which will be a short a time as possible, and be regulated by the Commander in Chief,

X. The sick and wounded shall remain in the hospitals, and their treatment be at the expence of their regiments.

Answer.—Admitted.

XI. The Inhabitants of this island shall be allowed to continue in the free exercise of their religion, enjoying peaceably the revenues, property, and privileges which they possess and enjoy at present.

XII. The Episcopal See of the island shall remain established in it, according to the Bull for its new creation, enjoying the honours, authority, and rents belonging to the Bishopric, and subsisting with its Ecclesiastical Chapter and as Suffragan of the Archbishop of Valencia.

XIII. The Universities (or Corporations) of the island shall be maintained in the enjoyment of the particular privileges and franchises which have been granted to them by the Ancient Kings of Spain, as they now possess them, and as they have been allowed to them in the Treaties which have taken place as often as this island has passed from one dominion to another.

Answer.—XI. XII. and XIII. are Articles which do not properly belong to this Capitulation, but of course due

care will be taken to secure the peaceable inhabitants in the enjoyment of their religion and property.

XIV. The Merchant ship named *Experiencia*, which is in Mahon, coming from Smyrna, and belonging to the Consulate of Cadix, and its cargo, shall remain free, and a passport be granted for its safe conduct to Spain.

Answer.—Refused.

XV. Commissioners will be appointed on both sides to settle the detail of the execution of this treaty; and to deliver and receive all stores, &c. the property of his Most Catholic Majesty.

(Signed) CHAS. STUART,
General and Commander in Chief,

J. T. DUCKWORTH,
Commodore and Naval Com. in Chief,

JUAN NEPOMUSENO DE QUESADA,
Ciudadella, 25th Nov. 1798.

Return of Ordnance taken in the Island of Minorca.

Camp opposite Ciudadella, Nov. 18.

Ciudadella and Fort St. Nicholas—Five brass $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers; brass ordnance, four 4 pounders; mounted. Iron ordnance, six 18, ten 12, eight 9, and two 6 pounders; mounted.

Mahon—One 13 inch, three brass $10\frac{1}{2}$ inch mortars;—three brass $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers;—Iron ordnance, fifteen 32, twelve 18, seventeen 12, and three 6 pounders, mounted;—three brass $8\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers, brass ordnance, three 24, four 12 pounders;—iron ordnance, two 24, one 18, and five 12 pounders, dismounted.

Lower Musquito—Iron ordnance, one 6 pounder, mounted.

Upper Musquito—Iron ordnance, three 9, two 6 pounders, mounted.

Calaucolins—Iron ordnance, four 12 pounders, mounted.

St Teresa—Brass ordnance, four 12 pounders, mounted.

Fornelles—Iron ordnance, fourteen 12 pounders, mounted.

Pointa Prima—Iron ordnance, four 12 pounders, mounted.

Calacoufa—Iron ordnance, four 12 pounders, mounted.

Total.—One 13, three $10\frac{1}{2}$ inch mortars; three $8\frac{1}{2}$, three $6\frac{1}{2}$, five $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers; fifteen 32, five 24, thirty-three

three 18, fifty-two 12, eleven 9, eight 6, four 4 pounders.

Return of the Ammunition and Stores taken on the Island of Minorca.

Fifty 13, one hundred 10½, one hundred and eighty 8½, seventy-eight 6½ inch shells.

One thousand nine hundred and eighty 32, three thousand one hundred and thirty-one 18, four thousand four hundred and sixty 12, one thousand four hundred and forty 9, one thousand four hundred and thirty-three 6, seven hundred and sixty-four 4 pound round shot.

Sixty-eight 32, three hundred and twenty 12 pound grape shot.

Forty-seven 32, sixty 18, one hundred and sixty-eight 12, six 9, forty-eight 6 pound double headed shot.

Ninety-nine 4 pound round shot, fixed ammunition.

One hundred and forty-four hand-granades.

Two hundred and seventy thousand musquet-ball cartridges.

Two thousand flints.

Six hundred and ninety-eight 18, one thousand and ten 12, one hundred and sixty 9, two hundred and thirteen 6 pound cartridges, filled.

Eight hundred and twenty-one whole, and three half barrels of gunpowder.

HAYLORD FLAMINGHAM,

Captain, comm. the Royal Artillery.

His Excellency General the Hon. Charles Stuart, Commander in Chief, &c.

Copy of an Embarkation Return delivered by his Excellency Don Juan Nepomuseno de Quesada, to his Excellency General the Hon. Charles Stuart, Commander in Chief of the British Forces in the Island of Minorca.

FORTRESS OF CIUDADELLA, in the Island of Minorca.

General State of the Spanish Troops who are to embark for the Evacuation of this Island.

153 Officers.

3328 Serjeants, Drummers, and Rank and File.

26 Horses.

General Staff 16, including 1 Governor, 1 Lieutenant Governor, 1 Major-General, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) **PEDRO QUADRADO,**
Major General.

Ciudadella, Nov. 17, 1798.

I certify the above to be a true Copy: and that since the landing of the British forces, and previous to the surrender of Ciudadella on the 16th instant, nearly 300 deserters have come over to the British army.

RD. STEWART, Agent General.

N. B. The corps composing the Spanish force in this Island are as follows: viz. Regiment of Valencia, 3 battalions. Swiss regiment of Ruttiman, 2 battalions. Swiss regiment of Yann, 1 battalion. A detachment of the Dragoons of Numancia. And a detachment of Artillery.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, DEC. 23, 1798.

LIEUT. JONES, of his Majesty's ship Leviathan, arrived here this afternoon with a dispatch from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent to Mr. Nepean, of which the following is a Copy:

Le Souverain, Gibraltar, Dec. 6, 1798.

SIR,

I INCLOSE the copy of a letter from Commodore Duckworth, with other documents relating to the conquest of the Island of Minorca; upon which important event I request you will congratulate the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Lieut. Jones, First of the Leviathan, is the bearer of this dispatch, who, from the report of Commodore Duckworth, and my own observation when my flag was on board that ship, is highly deserving their Lordships' favour and protection.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

ST. VINCENT.

*Leviathan, off Fournelle, Minorca,
19th Nov. 1798.*

MY LORD,

IN pursuance of your Lordship's instructions to me of the 18th and 20th of October, I proceeded with the ships under my orders, and the troops under the command of the Hon. Gen. Chas. Stuart, to the rendezvous off the Colombrites; and, after having been joined by his Majesty's ship Peterell, and the arrangements for landing had been completed, on the 5th in the afternoon I stood for Minorca, but in consequence of light winds I did not make that Island till day-break on the 7th, when within five miles of the Port of Fournelle, where finding the wind directly

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

of that harbor, and the enemy prepared for our reception, I (having previously consulted the General) made the signal for Capt. Bowen, of the *Argo*, accompanied by the *Cormorant* and *Aurora*, to assist in covering the landing to lead into the Creek of Addaya, there not being water or space enough for the line of battle ships; which he executed in a most officer-like and judicious manner; and in hauling round the Northern point a battery of four twelve-pounders fired one gun; but, on seeing the broadside, the enemy set it blowing up their magazines, and spiked the guns, when the transports were got in without damage, though there was scarcely room for stowing them in tiers. During this service, which was rapidly executed, the *Leviathan* and *Centauro* plied on and off Fournelles, to divert the attention of the enemy; but knowing an expeditious landing to be our greatest object, as soon as I observed the transports were nearly in the creek, I bore away, and anchored with the *Leviathan* and *Centauro* off its entrance, to see that service performed. One battalion was put on shore by eleven o'clock, and directly took the height, which proved fortunate, as the enemy very quickly appeared in two divisions, one of which was marching down towards the battery before mentioned, when I ordered the covering ships to commence a cannonade, which effectually checked their progress, and the General kept them at bay with the troops he had; and by six o'clock in the afternoon the whole were on shore, with eight six-pounders, field-pieces, and eight days' provisions, as also two howitzers. On the same evening, after ordering the *Cormorant* and *Aurora* to proceed off Port Mehon, with seven transports, to form a diversion, I got under weigh with the *Leviathan* and *Centauro*, and turned up to Fournelles with an intent to force the harbor, but the enemy entering the passage found the transports had evacuated the ports, and the wind throwing out caused the transports to be driven back, when I made the *Centauro* (which was following me) land the marines of the transports, and possession of two forts with four guns each, and one of six; but after the General requesting I should not enter this port, I ordered Capt. Digby to embark the marines, and to go to sea, and cruise under the

command of Capt. Markham, who was employed in covering the Port of Fournelles and Addaya, and preventing succour being thrown in, whilst my pendant was hoisted on board the *Argo*, where I continued two days, aiding and directing the necessary supplies for the army. In this I was ably assisted by Capt. Bowen. During these two days I visited head-quarters to consult with the General, when it was decided, as the anchorage at Addaya was extremely hazardous, and the transports in hourly risque of being lost, to remove them to Fournelles; which was executed under cover of the *Leviathan* and *Centauro*. On the 15th, I ordered the *Centauro* off Ciudadella to prevent reinforcements being thrown in, and anchored the *Leviathan* at Fournelles, landed some twelve pounder field pieces and howitzers, the sailors drawing them up to the army, shifted my pendant to the *Leviathan*, and left the *Argo* at Addaya, ordering Capt. Bowen to continue there till all the depots were re-embarked and removed, which was effected that day. Late that evening I received information from the General that four ships, supposed to be of the line, were seen between Minorca and Majorca. In the middle of the night, the General sent me another corroborating report from the look-out man, of the four ships seen being of the line. I instantly put to sea (though one-fifth of the crews were on shore) with two ships of the line, a forty-four, and three armed transports, and stood towards Ciudadella; when at day-light the next morning, that place bearing S. E. by S. eight or nine miles, five ships were seen from the mast-head standing directly down for Ciudadella. I instantly made the signal for a general chase, when I soon observed the enemy haul their wind for Majorca; but I continued the pursuit to prevent the possibility of their throwing succour to Minorca; and at noon I discovered the enemy from the foreyard to be four large frigates and a sloop of war; this latter keeping her wind, I made the *Argo*'s signal to haul after her, and Capt. Bowen, by his letter of the 15th, informs me he took her at half past three in the afternoon, and prayed to be his Majesty's sloop *Peterell*, which had been captured the preceding forenoon by the Squadron of frigates I was in chase of.—For further particulars on that head I shall refer you to

Captain

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Captain Bowen's letter, where I am convinced you will observe with great concern the very harsh treatment the officers and crew of the Peterell met with when captured; and he has since added, that one man, who resisted the Spaniards plundering him of forty muskets, was murdered and thrown overboard. I continued the chase till 11 o'clock that night, when I was within three miles of the Sternmost frigate; but finding the wind become light, I feared it would draw me too far from the Island of Minorca; I therefore hailed the Centaur, and directed Capt. Markham to pursue the enemy, steered directly for Ciudadella, which I made the subsequent afternoon (the 14th), with the Calcutta and Ulysses. The next morning (the 15th) at day-break, the Argo joined us off Ciudadella. Having had no communication from the General, I sent the First Lieutenant, Mr. Jones, though a very hazardous night, in the ship's cutter, with a letter to the General, proposing to cannonade Ciudadella if it would facilitate his operations. In the morning of the 16th, Lieutenant Jones returned with duplicates of two letters I had previously received by Captain Gifford, the General's Aide de-Camp, acquainting me that he had summoned the town on the 14th, and that Terms of Capitulation were agreed upon on the 15th to surrender to his Majesty's arms. When I went on shore, I signed the Capitulation the General had made, on which fortunate event I most truly congratulate your Lordship. — The Centaur joined, not having been so fortunate as to capture either of the Spanish frigates, though within four miles of the Sternmost, Capt. Markham being apprehensive the continuance of the chase would carry him to a great distance from more essential service. — From the 10th in the morning, when Fort Charles was put into our possession, and Lord Mark Kerr in the Cormorant, with the Aurora, Capt. Caulfield, entered the port, those ships have been employed for the defence of the harbour, guarding the prisoners; and I have the pleasure to assure your Lordship, in the performance of the various services incident to the movements I have stated, I cannot pay too high encomiums on the Captains, Officers, and Seamen under my command. From Captains Poulton and Ireland, agents of transports, I re-

ceived every possible assistance in these departments; and when it was necessary I should proceed to sea to bring into action a reputed superior force, they shewed great spirit, and used every exertion to accompany me in these armed transports, as did Lieut. Symonds, the other agent, in his. I must now beg leave to mention my First Lieutenant, Mr. George Jones, who, in the various and hazardous services he had to undergo during the attack of the Island, has proved highly deserving my praise; I have therefore put him to act as Commander of the Peterell, which ship I have presumed to re-commission to convey the present dispatches. There is also high merit due to my Second Lieutenant, Mr. William Buchanan, whom I landed as second in command under Captain Bowen, with more than 250 seamen. There were likewise the Leviathan's and Centaur's marines with the army, to the number of 100; but the other essential service calling Capt. Bowen on board his ship, the command of the seamen devolved on Lieut. Buchanan, and, as will appear by the strongest accompanying testimony given him from the Commander in Chief of the Army, he performed the services with the army with the greatest ability and exertion. I should feel myself remiss were I to close this without noticing to your Lordship the particular exertions, activity, and correctness of Lieut. Whiston, of the Constitution cutter, in the various services and messages he had to execute.

The General having signified his wish that his dispatches should be sent without delay, I have not yet been able to visit the Port of Mahon, to obtain a return of the state of the dock-yard or vessels captured in that place; but I understand, from Capt. Lord Robert Mark Kerr, that there are no ships of war, and only one merchant ship of value; the particulars of which I will transmit by the earliest opportunity. I have the honour to be, with the highest respect, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH

Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, &c.

Argo, at Sea, 15th Nov. 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that at half past three P. M. on the 15th inst. I had the good fortune

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

come up with the ship that I hauled the wind after round Cape Rouge, conformable to your signal; she proved to be his Majesty's ship Peterell, in possession of Don Antonio Franco Gaudrada, second Captain of the Spanish frigate Flora, who, in company with three others named in the margin*, captured her the day before.

These frigates had come from Carthagena, had touched at Barcelona, sailed from thence on Saturday last bound to Mahon, with eight millions of rials to pay the troops.

Deeming it absolutely necessary to make the Peterell useful until your return, I took all the Spaniards out (72 in number) and gave her in charge of my First Lieutenant, Mr. Lync, with a Mate, two Midshipmen, thirty Seamen, and twelve Marines, directing them to land an Officer and Guide at Fornelles, with a letter for General Stuart, and to return here immediately.

I am sorry to inform you the Spaniards behaved very ill to the Officers and Seamen of the Peterell, having robbed and plundered them of every thing. Great part of the Captains and Officers clothes I have recovered. I returned off this place yesterday, but being calm I could not get near the shore.

I have honour to be, Sir, &c.

JAMES BOWEN.

Commodore Duckworth.

Before Ciudadella, Nov. 18, 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to return you and the Gentlemen employed on shore under your command, my sincere thanks for your activity, zeal, and assistance, in forwarding the light artillery of the army; neither can too much praise be given to the seamen for their friendly and cheerful exertions under very hard labour; exertions which were accompanied with a propriety of behaviour which I greatly attribute to your management, and which will ever merit my acknowledgments, and affords me the satisfaction of assuring you that I am with sincere regard,

Your's, &c.

CHAS. STUART.

Lieutenant Bubbannan.

A List of Stores found in the Arsenal at Port Mahon.

The keel and stern frame for a man-of-war brig, on the stocks, with all the timbers, and part of the cloathing; all the rigging, &c.

14 gun-boats, hauled up with all their rigging in good order, but the boats very old.

13 boats from 36 to 20 feet in length; all their rigging in good order, and fit for service.

2 cables of 17 inch.

2 cables of 9 inch.

2 cables of 5½ inch.

Rope of 5 inch, 400 fathoms;

Rope of 3 inch, 400 fathoms.

Rope of 2½ inch, 600 fathoms.

Rope of 2¼ inch, 400 fathoms.

Rope of 1 inch, 300 fathoms.

Rope of ¾ inch, 400 fathoms.

Old junk, 6000 pounds.

Six anchors, from 14 to 17 hundred weight.

Seven grapnels, of 7 hundred weight.

A large quantity of all sorts of iron work.

A brass mortar, of 13 inch.

Three ditto, of 12 ditto.

Some shells, of 13 inch and of 8 inch.

Two topmasts for 74 gun ships.

Three lesser ones.

Several caps and spars.

1000 fir planks.

Several knees, and some oak plank.

Twenty tons of nails of all sorts.

Thirty bolt of new, and about 400 yards of old canvas.

Fourteen Spanish pendantts.

Blocks for the sheers and heaving ships down of all descriptions, with various other small articles.

(Signed) **J. WOOLDRIDGE,**

Lieutenant of the Cormorant.

November 18, 1798.

List of Ships and Vessels found at Port Mahon, and taken Possession of.

A ship of 540 tons, partly laden with cotton, gum, and drugs.

A ship of 200 tons, in ballast.

A xebec of 60 tons, laden with horn;

And four small Tartans.

(Signed) **J. WOOLDRIDGE,**

Lieutenant of the Cormorant.

November 18, 1798.

* Casilda, of 40 guns; Pomona, of 40; and Proserpine, of 40.

[FROM

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

PARIS, DEC. 7.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

THE President read a Message of the Directory in the following terms :

"The Court of Naples has completed the measure of its perfidies. You will see by the letters of the Generals Joubert and Championnet, and by the copy of a letter from the Neapolitan General Mack to General Championnet, that the French troops in the Roman Republic have been attacked by the Neapolitan troops. Thus the moderation of the French Republic has only served to increase the audacity of her enemies. The Executive Directory is also bound to declare to you, that the Court of Turin, equally perfidious, is joined in a common cause with our enemies, and thus puts the finishing hand to a long train of crimes directed against the prosperity of the French Republic. The Executive Directory formally proposes to you to declare war against the Kings of Naples and Sardinia."

RENUNCIATION OF HIS SARDINIAN MAJESTY.

The Commander in Chief gives orders that the present Act shall be printed in both languages, French and Italian, and made public :

Article I. His Majesty declares, that he renounces the exercise of all power, and he especially orders all his subjects whatever to obey the Provisional Government which is about to be established by the French General.

II. His Majesty orders the Piedmontese army to consider itself as part of the French army in Italy, and obey the French Commander in Chief as their own.

III. No change shall be made that can affect the Catholic Religion, or the safety or property of individuals.

The Piedmontese, who are anxious to change their abode, shall have liberty to take with them their moveable effects, to sell and liquidate their property, in order to export their value. The Piedmontese who are absent are at liberty to return to Piedmont, and to enjoy the same rights there as other citizens, nor shall they on any account be questioned as to any actions or writings previous to this present Act.

IV. The King shall be at liberty to repair to Sardinia. In the mean time

no arrangement shall be made that can affect the safety of his person. Until the moment of his departure his palaces and country houses shall not be taken possession of by the French troops.

V. In case the Prince de Carignan shall remain in Piedmont, he shall enjoy his property there, and shall be at liberty to leave it, as provided for the other subjects of Piedmont.

VI. The ships of Powers at war with the French Republic shall not be received in the ports of the island of Sardinia.

Done at Turin, this 9th of December 1798.

CLAUVEL, Adj. General.

Consented to and approved by me,

C. EMMANUEL.

RAIMOND DE ST. GERMAIN,
Chamberlain.

I undertake that I will throw no impediment in the way of the execution of this Treaty.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Approved and accepted, JOUBERT,
Commander in Chief.

Head-quarters, Turin, Dec. 10.

On the 5th of December, the division of the troops of Modena, commanded by the French General Victor, and the Milanese troops, commanded by Gen. Dessole, united at Pavia, on the banks of the Tesin. On the 6th, in the morning, these troops marched to Novara, while at the same time Gen. Louis took possession of Suza, Gen. Cassa Bianca took possession of Coni, and General Montrichard of Alexandria, and secured their respective Governors. The Ministers of the King of Sardinia, mistaking the nature of these movements, wished to organize a system of general defence. They soon found that they were attacked not by a detachment, but by an army. Our Commander in Chief took some rapid measures to encourage the people, and to provide subsistence for the troops ; at Chevasso he received the renunciation of the King, he quickened his march, and on the 19th reached Turin. In the course of the day the renunciation was accepted, and signed on both sides. The King arranged and executed his departure in the night. On the 20th, in the morning, the French troops entered the city, and established a garrison there. The Piedmontese and Swiss troops signed the engagement to obey the French Republic.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

public and the Commander in Chief, and have adopted the national cockade. By this rapid and bold expedition, which was concluded in three days, the army became masters of all Piedmont; the retreat and the communications with the Allied Republics were secured; an auxiliary army, one of the finest arsenals in Europe, 1800 pieces of cannon in Turin alone, 100,000 muskets, and ammunition

and provisions of all sorts, were placed at our disposal. The troops did their duty, and manifested the greatest eagerness to engage. The Commander in Chief recommends to the officers and soldiers of the French army to welcome with cordiality their new companions, who will doubtless prove, when it is necessary, that they are worthy to be so.

SUCRET.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

*Extract of a Letter from Sheerness,
Dec. 20.*

ON Monday last Capts. Thompson and Berry and Lieut. Taylor arrived here; and on Tuesday morning were examined before a Court of Inquiry, held on board his Majesty's ship America, of 74 guns, according to the usual forms, in consequence of the capture of Leander of 50 guns, by Le Genereux of 74 guns, on their passage from the Nile to Gibraltar.

The following is the sentence of the Court Martial held on Captain Thompson, of the Leander :

At a Court Martial assembled and held on board his Majesty's ship America, at Sheerness, on Monday, Dec. 17, present—

George Tripp, Esq. President.

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Captains.</i></p> <p>Thomas Parr. John Dilkes William Mitchell George Britac William Taylor Richard King William Finch, Judge Advocate.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Captains.</i></p> <p>John Bazely Charles White George Dundas Richard Dacies Samuel Sutton</p>
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The Court, in pursuance of an order from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, dated the 13th of this present month of December, proceeded to enquire into the conduct of Captain Thompson, commander of his Majesty's late ship the Leander, and such of the officers and ships' company as were on board her at the time she surrendered to Le Genereux, a French ship of 74 guns, and to try them for the same, respectively, accordingly :

And the Court having heard the evidence brought forward in support of Captain Thompson's narrative of the capture of the said ship, and having very maturely and deliberately considered the same, is of opinion,
That the gallant and almost unpre-

cedented defence of Captain Thompson, of the Leander, against so superior a force as that of Le Genereux, is deserving of every praise his country and this Court can give; and that his conduct, with that of the officers and men under his command, reflects not only the highest honour on himself and them, but on their country at large; and the Court does therefore most honourably acquit Captain Thompson, his Officers, and Ship's company—and he and they are hereby most honourably acquitted accordingly."

The President, after the sentence was read, addressed Captain Thompson nearly as follows :

" Captain Thompson—I tell the most lively pleasure in returning to you the sword with which you have so bravely maintained the honour of your King and Country; the more so, as I am convinced, that, when you are again called upon to draw it in their defence, you will add fresh laurels to the wreath which you have already so nobly won."

The thanks of the Court were also given to Sir Edward Berry, who was present on this occasion, for the gallant and active zeal he manifested, by giving his assistance on board the Leander, in the combat with Le Genereux; and upon the return of Captain Thompson to the shore from the Court martial, he was saluted with three cheers by all the ships in harbour at Sheerness.

DEC. 20. A most audacious robbery was committed by a soldier at the Mint in the Tower. It has always been customary to employ three or four soldiers in the Mill room where the gold is finished. After they had retired in their usual manner to breakfast on Thursday morning, one of them pretended he had left something behind, and left his breakfast to go and fetch it. On his entering the Mill room, he found the two persons who constantly attend, in order to prevent any depredations being committed; and immediately drew out two pistols from

from his pocket, and presented one to each, at the same time desiring them instantly to withdraw into a closet, that he might lock them up, or he would blow their brains out. There being no alternative, they obeyed, and remained there till the other labourers came to their employment and released them. In the mean time he decamped with two bags of finished gold, each containing upwards of 1000 guineas.

JAN. 4, 1799. The fête at Belvoir Castle was more magnificent than any entertainment of the kind that we ever heard of. Roasted oxen and hogheads of ale have been before now given at such festivities, but that the great part of the Nobility and Gentry of a whole county, with most of the sons of the first families in the kingdom, and the heir apparent of the Throne himself, should be assembled under one roof to compliment a young Nobleman on his coming of age, says more in praise of his virtues, and the proud ancestry of his House, than could volumes written upon the subject. Belvoir became on that day the seat of the most hospitable splendour. Every magnificence which could fill the polished mind, was at the Castle, and every joy which mirth and entertainment could give the rustic was around its walls. About four hundred persons were received by the Duchesse of Rutland in the apartments, and sat down to dinner with her and the Duke. The invitation was for Dinner, Ball, and supper, but very few left the festive board till the next day's sun lighted them to their respective homes. As many as the castle could supply with beds, or be lodged in the neighbouring houses, still remain, as the entertainments within doors and without are to continue till the Duke returns to join his regiment in Ireland. Belvoir was wholly illuminated on the occasion, and being situated like Windsor Castle, had a most splendid and grand effect. The transparencies were painted by Mr. Peters, the subjects Britannia triumphing over her foes; and Hibernia receiving the Leicester Militia on their landing in Ireland. The number of persons within side of the Castle and without were supposed to be about ten thousand.

6. Turnbull, the soldier, who stands charged with having stolen from the Mint in the Tower two bags of 1000 guineas each, was apprehended at Dover by the master of a trading vessel, to whom he applied for the purpose of hiring his boat to carry him to Calais, and offered thirty guineas for his passage. Some doubts of the propriety of his applica-

tion arising in the mind of the boatman, inducing him to scrutinize the countenance of his employer, he was struck with his resemblance to the person advertised; in consequence of that idea he had him secured until he inspected the advertisement, which leaving no doubt as to him being the person, he was searched in a Public-house, and on his person was found 1010 guineas of the year 1798; in the afternoon of the same day he was brought to town in the mail-coach, and lodged in safe custody.

Same day, at half past one o'clock, the Mansion at Walworth, the property of the widow of the late Sheriff Fenn, and inhabited by her daughter and son-in-law, Sir John and Lady Rose, unfortunately caught fire, and in less than two hours was burnt to the ground.—On investigation it appeared, that the old lady (Mrs. Fenn) was sitting by the fire in her bed room on the first floor; a coal flew out of the fire and burnt the carpet; the old Lady, as she thought, extinguished it, but in a few minutes after it blazed out, and in her attempt to put it out, her handkerchief caught fire, which so alarmed her as to put her in a senseless state.—Sir John and Lady Rose, who had been on a visit to Dover, arrived just in time to witness the destruction of their premises.

7. An account was received in town from Portsmouth of the arrival there of the Woolverine gun vessel, commanded by Capt. Mortlock. This vessel failed from the Downs only on Thursday last on a cruize off the French coast, and on the following day she fell in with two large French luggers, one carrying 16 guns, and the other 14, and having on board 140 men each. A very warm action immediately commenced, which was sustained for near two hours, during which the Frenchmen attempted to board the Woolverine. Capt. Mortlock, with his own hands, lashed one of the French vessels to an iron stanchion of his own ship, which, however, unfortunately gave way, and the enemy got off, and being close in with their own shore, they both escaped. Capt. Mortlock was badly wounded, and the Master was likewise wounded, and eight men, and a seaman and marine were killed. The Woolverine mounts only 12 guns, and carries but 70 men, and the united force of the enemy was 30 guns, and 280 men. She is the gun-vessel fitted out by Commissioner Schank, with the inclosed plans in the gun-carriages.—Captain Mortlock is since dead of his wounds.

That most eccentric character, Lord Camelford was brought to town from Dover, in consequence of his having attempted to proceed to France. The appearance of his Lordship was such as to bear evident marks of insanity: he was close cropped, wore an old round hat, blue coat, white waistcoat, fustian breeches, and boots, splashed all over. His Lordship was taken to the Duke of Portland's office, and a Privy Council was held, when the Collector at Dover, and the two persons of whom Lord C. hired a boat to go to France, were examined.

His Lordship is supposed to have been actuated by some mad project, but pre-

sumed in no shape hostile to the interest of the country. He told the boatmen at Dover, when negotiating with them, that Turnbull, who robbed the mint, was a fool, and knew not how to set about getting to France. On their questioning his Lordship what his name was, he said Camelford; but they not dreaming of having in their custody a peer of the realm, worth 30,000l. a year, and related to some of the first families in the kingdom, possessed no other idea from the information than that they held a Mr. Camelford; and were not undeceived, in this particular, until they arrived at the Secretary of State's office.

MARRIAGES.

PETER Pole, esq. eldest son of Sir Charles Pole, to Miss Buller, of Crosby-square. Major Delme to Miss Southwell, sister of Lord De Clifford.

Sir Henry Every, of Egginton, Derbyshire, to Miss Mosley, youngest daughter of Sir John Parker Mosley, bart.

The Rev. John Spencer Cobbold, sen. fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, to Miss Dorothy Homer, youngest daughter of the late Henry Homer, of Birdingbury, Warwickshire.

James Seton, esq. of Upper Harley-street, to Miss Mackey, late of the island of St. Vincents.

Charles Hanbury Tracy, esq. to the Hon. Henrietta Tracy, only daughter of the late Lord Tracy.

Charles Hayes, esq. fellow of King's college, Cambridge, to Miss Mary Anne Briggs, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Briggs, Chancellor of Chester.

The Rev. Thomas Bland to Miss Porter, sister to the Bishop of Clogher.

Russell Manners, esq. to Miss Catharine Pollock.

Major Geo. Johnstone, of the 44th regiment, to Miss E. Levi, of Northampton.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

DECEMBER 15, 1798.

WILLIAM Suckling, esq. of the Custom-house, London, in his 69th year.

At Somers town, Joseph Fell, sen. esq. formerly lieutenant colonel of the East Essex militia.

26. At Downing, Flintshire, in his 73d year, Thomas Pennant, esq. (See an Account of this Gentleman, which, as to the facts, had his approbation, with a Portrait of him, in our Magazine for May 1793, p. 323.)

28. At Cotten, in his 79th year, Thomas Gilbert, esq. late member for the city of Exeter, and justice of the peace for the county of Stafford. He was the Author of

1. A Bill for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor, for enforcing and amending the Laws respecting Houses of Correction and Vagrants, and for improving the Police of this Country; together with a Petition to be offered to Parliament for that purpose, 8vo. 1781.

(2) Supplement thereto, 8vo. 1781.

(3) Observations on the Bills for amending and rendering more effectual the Laws relative to Houses of Correction, &c. 8vo. 1782.

(4) Considerations on the Bills for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor, &c. 8vo. 1787.

(5) Heads of a Bill for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor, and for the Improvement of the Police of this Country, 8vo. 1787.

19. Mr. Deputy William Deane, of Billingsgate ward, senior member of this corporation of London, in his 73d year.

Robert Whitworth, esq. at Clapham.

At Norman Cross barracks, James Perrott, esq. agent at war to the French prisoners.

20. John Duncan, esq. of Moss town, late provost of Aberdeen, in his 80th year.

At Cupar, in Scotland, Robert Stark, esq. commissary of St. Andrews.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

21. At Raven's-court, Hammer-smith, John Dorville, esq. aged 64.

The Rev. James Hakewell, of Fritwell, Oxfordshire, aged 83 years.

Lately, Harry Colton, esq. in his 23d year, captain of the first regiment of the Tower Hamlets militia.

Lately, at Butlers Marston, in his 78th year, the Rev. R. Woodward, many years rector of Great Comberton, Worcester-shire.

22. At Edinburgh, Captain John Mercer, of the Mid-Lothian cavalry.

23. Mr. John Welsford, warehouseman, in Lad-lane.

At Nottingham, Mr. Alexander Kilham, methodist preacher.

24. Thomas Strong, esq. of Lympston, in Devonshire.

Lately, at Willow Hall, near Peterborough, James Barber, esq. deputy lieutenant for the Isle of Ely.

25. George Thompson, esq. of Burnhouse, at Dalhousie, aged 85.

After administering the sacrament, the Rev. Mr. Banks, of Mitfield, in Suffolk.

Mr. John Friend, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, clerk of Westminster Abbey, and belonging to the choirs of Windsor and Eton.

George Wheatley, esq. Spring Gardens.

26. Mrs. Anne Summerland, of Coalbrook Dale, aged 90, many years an eminent public speaker among the Quakers.

Mr. Goldstone, sen. surgeon dentist, of Bath.

At Bath, Mr. John Thompson, eldest son of Henry Thompson, esq. of Dublin.

At Weston House, Surrey, aged 40 years, William John Mann Godschall, esq. He was Author of "A general Plan of parochial and provincial Police: with Instructions to Overseers and Constables for better regulating their respective Parishes," &c. 8vo. 1787.

27. At Airly Lodge, near Dundee, the Right Hon. Anne, Countess of Airley.

Edward Cartwright, esq. at Hampstead, aged 80 years.

Lieut. Colonel John McDonald, of the Chatham division of marines, aged 44 years.

Lately, at Brigge, in Lincolnshire, in his 74th year, Roger Leadbetter, esq.

Lately, at Long Road, aged 87, Joseph Tucker, esq.

Lately, Mr. John Nicholson, bookfeller, at Bradford.

29. William Wales, esq. F. R. S. master of the mathematical school, Christ's Hospital, and secretary to the Board of Longitude. He went round the world with Capt. Cook, and was the Author of

(1) The original Astronomical Observations made in the Course of a Voyage to-

wards the South Pole in his Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Adventure in the Years 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775, 4to. 1777. In this work he was joined by Mr. William Bayly.

(2) Remarks on Mr. Forster's Account of Capt. Cook's last Voyage round the World in the Year 1772, &c. 8vo. 1778.

(3) An Inquiry into the present State of Population in England and Wales, and the proportion which the present number of Inhabitants bears to the number in former periods, 8vo. 1781.

(4) The Method of finding the Longitude at Sea by Timekeepers, 8vo. 1795. By this last performance it appears he passed the years 1768 and 1769 at Hudson's Bay.

At Hampstead, in his 88th year, Thomas Rumsley, esq.

Lately, the Rev. Michael Philpot, aged upwards of 80, chancellor of the diocese of Killaloe.

30. At Hatchfield, near Cobham, Surrey, Andrew Ramsay Karr, esq. aged 60. He was formerly Chief of Surat, and Governor of Bombay.

The Rev. Clement Ryan, chaplain to the Neapolitan Ambassador.

Mr. Thomas Boylston, aged 77, late an eminent merchant at Boston.

John Carter, esq. of Northwold, Norfolk, aged 66.

Lately, in Dublin, the Rev. Luke Godfrey, D. D. father to the Marchioness of Donegal.

31. At Ware, in her 84th year, Mrs. Windus, relict of the late William Windus, esq. of Hertford.

John Spyers, esq. of Hampton-court palace.

Mrs. Aacey, of the Norwich company of comedians.

Lately, at Donsaster, aged 73, G. Pearson, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

Lately, the Rev. Dr. Cruwys, rector of Cruwys Morchard, Devonshire.

Lately, Mr. Davis, Chemist, in Buckinghamshire.

1799. JANUARY 1. In Harley-street, in the 80th year of her age, Lady Elphinstone, widow of the late Charles Lord Elphinstone, and only child of John Earl of Wigton.

Mr. Daniel Ball, near 40 years steward's first clerk of Greenwich Hospital.

Mr. I. Death, of the Spread Eagle, Harwich.

2. Joshua Grigby, esq. of Drinkstone, one of the representatives for Suffolk in the Parliament of 1784.

At Woodford Green, in his 43th year, James Beuzeville, esq.

At Wath, near Ripon, the Rev. Jonathan Lippatt, rector of Wath and Marton cum Grafton.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

- Crabbe**, and formerly fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge.
- Daniel Nihill**, esq. an officer of the Court of Exchequer.
- At Northwick, Cheshire, Mr. Jonadab **Moat**, baker and salt proprietor of that place.
3. At Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Maddox, elder sister of Lord Craven.
- Charles Harris**, esq. of Crutched Friars, aged 72.
- Mr. Josiah Woolley**, at Knightsbridge.
- Mr. Thos. Westmacot**, second son of Mr. Westmacot, of Mount-street. Three weeks before he had the honour of receiving the silver medal for Architecture at the Royal Academy.
- At Fermoy, in Ireland, Capt. **Pooler**, of the Herefordshire militia.
4. **Mr. Amery**, King-street, Covent-garden, gold lace-man.
- Miss Emma Raikes**, second daughter of Thos. Raikes, esq.
- Mrs. Eyre**, wife of Henry Eyre, esq. of Brickworth House, near Salisbury.
5. The Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Irving. In St. James's square, the Right Hon. Arthur Chichester, Marquis of Donegal. He was born on the 13th of June 1730, and succeeded his uncle in the title and estates in 1756. In 1761 he married a daughter of the Duke of Hamilton, by whom he had issue four daughters and three sons, all of whom died young, except Lord Belfast, born in 1765, and his brother Spencer. Lady Donegal dying in 1780, his Lordship married, in 1788, Mrs. Moore, who died a year afterwards without issue. The Marquis next married a Miss Godfrey, a daughter to the late Dr. Godfrey, a clergyman of the county of Kerry in Ireland, who had no fortune; his lordship met her at Bath about three months after the death of his second wife, with Mrs. Coote, wife to Dean Coote, the brother of the late Sir Eyre Coote.
- At Feering, Essex, Mrs. Driffield, wife of the Rev. Walter Wren Driffield, and daughter of the Rev. Edward Townsend, Dean of Norwich.
- At Egham, Deime Van Heythuysen, esq. of John-street, King's-road, aged 21.
- At Bath, Mr. Warner, father of the Rev. Mr. Warner, curate of St. James's parish, in that city.
- At **Dunelm**, near Edinburgh, the Right Hon. **John Swinton**, one of the judges of the High Court of Justiciary, and one of the senators of the College of Justice.
- Lately, the Rev. Richard **Harling**, curate of Tattenhall, in Cheshire.
- Lately, at Dawlish, in Devonshire, **James Grant**, esq. father of William Grant, esq. chief justice of Chester.
6. In Scotland-yard, Whitehall, Mrs. Matthias, aged 74, relict of the late Vincent Matthias, esq.
- Philip Smith Webb**, esq. at Milford, Surry.
7. Mr. William **Fellows**, paper-maker and mealman, Wooburn, near Beaconsfield, Bucks.
- William Francis Johnston**, esq. of the secretary of state's office.
- Francis Macklay**, esq. many years mace-bearer to the Lord Chancellor for the time being.
- Mr. Crofts**, of Stapenhill, Staffordshire.
8. Mr. Anthony **Thompson**, printer, Crane-court, Fleet-street.
- At Hampstead, John **Stuart**, esq. in the 65th year of his age.
- At Bath, the Rev. Robert Augustus **Johnson**, rector of Wistanflow, in the county of Salop, uncle of Lord Craven.
- At Bucklesbury, Sir George **Rich**, bart. son of Field-Marshal Sir Robert Rich.
- At Ledbury, in his 89th year, Mr. **Woodward**, surgeon and apothecary.
- Lately, in Harcourt-street, Matthias **Scott**, esq. brother of the late Earl of Clonmell.
9. At Yarmouth, the lady of Admiral **A. Dickson**, commander of the North Sea fleet.
- At Kentish Town, George Alexander **Akers**, esq.
- In Berkeley-street, Portland-square, Mrs. Elizabeth **Bosanquet**, relict of Jacob Bosanquet, esq.
10. At Creak, in Durham, Simon **Ellerton**, a noted pedestrian, in his 104th year.
- In Bruton street, Berkeley square, Lady **Georgina Smith**.
- Mr. Abel Stevenson**, wine and brandy merchant, of Bishopsgate-street.
- Lady **Rebecca Honora Lewes**, wife of Sir Watkin Lewes.
- Jermyn Wright**, esq. of Little Ealing, Middlesex, aged 87.
- Mr. Samuel Le Blond**, weaver, Curtain-road, Shoreditch.
11. The Rt. Hon. Lady **Charlotte Bertie**, eldest daughter of the Earl of Abington.
- In Hoxton-square, Mrs. **Savage**, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Morton Savage.
- Mr. Henry Fourdrinier**, of Lombard-street.
- Lately, the Rev. Samuel **Spalding**, curate of Binfield, Berks, and late of St. John's college, Oxford.
12. At Julian's, in the county of Hertford, Mrs. **Mary Meetkerke**, aged 82, widow of Adolphus Meetkerke, esq. of the late place.
- Mr. Foilett**, of Covent Garden theatre.
13. At

13. At Rickmansworth, Herts, Harris Thurlor Brace, esq. aged 80 years, formerly of the first regiment of dragoon guards.

14. Joseph Belfon, esq. one of the senior clerks belonging to the Admiralty-office.

Lately, Mr. Joseph Nicklin, timber merchant and miller, of Tipton, near Dudley.

15. Mrs Hett, widow of the late Richard Hett, aged 80.

Lieutenant Geo. Young, of the navy, son of Admiral Young.

Lately, the Rev. Christopher Hull, B. D. master of the free grammar school at Sedburgh, in Yorkshire; rector of Aspeden, in Hertfordshire; and formerly fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1765, M. A. 1768, B. D. 1775.

Lately, in Tudor street, Bridge-street, Black-friars-bridge, Mr. Humphries, coal-merchant, better known as the once celebrated boxer.

16. The Rev. William Green, rector of Quiddenham, in Norfolk, aged 77.

17. Mr. John Charles Beard, of Clerkenwell, in his 78th year.

18. At Fitcham, Surry, Mr. Crake, late of Mount street, Grosvenor-square.

19. At Hampstead, in his 84th year, Henry Symons, esq.

Lately, Thomas Maud, esq. of Burley Hall, near Oiley, Yorkshire, aged 81. He was the Author of

(1) Wensley Dale; or, Rural Contemplation; a Poem, 4to. 1771.

(2) Verbeas; or, Wharfedale; a Poem, descriptive and didactic, 4to. 1782.

(3) Viator, a Poem; or, a Journey from London to Scarborough by the way of York. With Notes historical and topographical, 4to. 1782.

(4) The Invitation; or, Urbanity; a Poem, 4to. 1791.

(We should be glad of some account of this Gentleman).

DEATHS ABROAD.

JULY 31. At sea, in lat. 14. N. long. 42 E. Capt. James Cornwallis, of the Sheerness frigate, employed on the coast of Africa.

AUG. 17. Captain John Hopkins, of the marines, in consequence of the wounds he received on board the Bellerophon in the action off the Mouth of the Nile.

OCT. In Jamaica, William Henry Ricketts, esq. a member of the council of that island, and late of Longwood, in the county of Hants.

JUNE 30. At Nassau, New Providence, Mrs. Mary Havers, wife of Stephen Havers, esq. solicitor-general of the Bahama Islands.

Nov. At New York, Sir John Temple, his Majesty's consul for the Eastern States of America.

OCT. 17. At Gibraltar, Captain John Knipe, of the 90th regiment.

JAN. 8, 1779. At Halle, in Germany, aged 70 years, the celebrated navigator John Reinhold Forster, who went round the world with Captain Cook in 1772, &c. In 1768 he was tutor in the modern languages and natural history in the Warrington academy, and, while resident in Great Britain, executed many literary works, particularly the following, viz.

(1) An Introduction to Mineralogy; or, an accurate Classification of Fossils and Minerals, viz. Earth, Stones, Salts, inflammable and metallic Substances, 8vo. 1768.

(2) Voyage to China and the East Indies, by Peter Osbeck, together with a Voyage to Suratte by Olof Toreen, and an Account of the Chinese Husbandry by Capt. Charles Gustavus Eckerberg, translated from the German, 2 vols. 8vo. 1771.

(3) Travels into North America by Peter Kalm, translated, 3 vols. 8vo. 1771.

(4) Catalogue of the Animals of North America, 8vo. 1771.

(5) Flora Americæ Septentrionalis; or, Catalogue of the Plants of North America, 8vo. 1771.

(6) Novæ Species Insectorum Centuria I. 8vo. 1771.

(7) Travels through Louisiana by Mr. Bossu, translated, 2 vols. 8vo. 1771.

(8) An easy Method of assaying and classifying mineral Substances, &c. 8vo. 1772.

(9) Travels through Sicily and Græcia Magna by Baron Riedesel, translated from the German, 8vo. 1773.

(10) Liber singularis De Byssu Antiquorum quo ex Ægyptia Lingua Res vestiaria Antiquorum, imprimis in S Codice Hebræorum occurrens explicatur, 8vo. 1776.

(11) Characteres Generum Plantarum quas in itinere ad insulas maris Australis, collegerunt, descriperunt, delinearunt annis 1772, 1775, 4to. 1776.

A joint performance with his son:

(12) Observations made during a Voyage round the World on Physical Geography, Natural History, and Ethic Philosophy, &c. 4to. 1778.

(13) Chemical Observations and Experiments on Air and Fire, translated from Scheele, 8vo. 1780.

(14) History of the Voyages and Discoveries made in the North, 4to. 1786.

His son, George Forster, died at Paris about four years since, being then deputy from Mayence.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JANUARY 1799.

Bank Stock	3 per Cent Reduc.	4 per Cent Scrip.	Confols	per Cent Scrip.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Cent 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	1799
29	53 1/2			66 1/2	153-16	6 1/2										131-138.6d.	
30	Sunday			66 1/2													
31	59 1/2			66 1/2	15 1/2												
1	53 1/2			66 1/2	155-16											131-148.	
2	54			67 1/2	15 1/2	65-16										131-148.	
3	53 1/2			67	15 1/2											131-148.	
4	53 1/2			67	15 1/2	65-16										131-148.	
5	53 1/2			67	15 1/2												
6	Sunday			67 1/2	15 1/2	65-16											
7	53 1/2		53 1/2 a	67 1/2	15 1/2	65-16											
8	54		53 1/2 a	67 1/2	157-16	65-16					161 1/2					131-138.6d.	
9	54		53 1/2 a	67 1/2	15 1/2											131-128.6d.	
10	53 1/2		53 1/2 a	67 1/2	157-16											131-128.	
11	54		53 1/2 a	67 1/2	15 1/2											131-138.	
12	54		53 1/2 a	67 1/2	15 1/2												
13	Sunday			67 1/2	15 1/2												
14	54 1/2		53 1/2 a	67 1/2	15 1/2											131-168.	
15	54 1/2		53 1/2 a	67 1/2	15 1/2						162					131-158.6d.	
16	54 1/2		53 1/2 a	67 1/2	159-16	65-16											
17	53 1/2		52 1/2 a	67 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2					161					131-138.6d.	
18	53 1/2		52 1/2 a	67 1/2	15 1/2											131-128.6d.	
19	Sunday			67 1/2	159-16	65-16											
20	53 1/2		52 1/2 a	67 1/2	15 1/2												
21	53 1/2		52 1/2 a	68 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2					161					131-128.6d.	
22	53 1/2		52 1/2 a	68 1/2	15 1/2						161 1/2					131-138.6d.	
23	54 1/2		52 1/2 a	68 1/2	159-16	6 1/2					162 1/2					131-168.	
24	52 1/2		53 1/2	68 1/2	15 1/2	65-16										131-158.6d.	
25	54		5 1/2 a		159-16	65-16											
26	Sunday																
27																	

M. 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 FEBRUARY 1799.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF SIR EDWARD BERRY, KNT. And, 2. A VIEW OF GREAT SHELFORD CHURCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.]

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L O N D O N :

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Vol. XXXV. Feb, 1799.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correspondent's Letter, beginning Words—Words, was omitted, as leading to controversy on a subject which would not be agreeable to the majority of our readers.

The Traveller and Conscience we have seen in a Newspaper.

Our poetical Correspondents will excuse the delay of some of their pieces. We have at present a number more than ordinary in our hands.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 26, to Feb. 16, 1799.

COUNTRIES upon the COAST.												
Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans			
s. d. s.	s. d. s.	s. d. s.	s. d. s.	s. d. s.	s. d. s.	s. d. s.	s. d. s.	s. d. s.	s. d. s.			
London	00 0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	Effex	48 10 28	0 28	7 23	1 30	9
							Kent	50 10 29	0 27	6 23	1 34	4
							Suffex	49 10 00	0 30	1 23	6 00	0
							Suffolk	45 2 00	0 26	8 22	4 30	6
							Cambrid.	44 11 28	0 24	3 19	8 30	2
							Norfolk	43 8 27	6 25	1 20	0 30	0
							Lincoln	45 3 32	0 28	6 19	8 30	0
							York	45 10 29	11 28	8 20	0 32	2
							Durham	49 8 00	0 29	11 18	9 00	0
							Northum.	44 3 32	0 24	0 18	10 00	0
							Cumberl.	53 0 37	3 27	2 20	4 00	0
							Westmor.	55 6 38	8 26	8 20	1 00	0
							Lancash.	52 7 00	0 35	1 20	4 38	0
							Chefhire	47 9 00	0 32	0 20	10 00	0
							Glouceft.	51 11 00	0 28	4 20	7 32	4
							Somerfet	55 10 00	0 29	0 18	8 33	8
							Monmou.	50 10 00	0 30	5 17	8 00	0
							Devon	56 9 00	0 28	8 18	7 00	0
							Cornwall	56 4 00	0 27	10 15	9 00	0
							Dorset	52 4 00	0 28	5 00	0 00	0
							Hants	51 0 00	0 28	6 21	8 37	8
							WALES.					
							N. Wales	56 8 40	0 32	0 16	0 00	0
							S. Wales	54 0 00	0 31	11 14	8 00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlesex	51 7 00	0 29	2 24	8 34	2
Surry	53 0 32	0 30	0 26	0 34	0
Hertford	47 6 00	0 29	4 24	10 35	3
Bedford	48 2 00	0 26	8 23	3 31	2
Hunting.	45 0 00	0 26	6 21	8 31	0
Northam.	44 8 26	6 24	6 19	6 27	2
Rutland	48 0 28	0 27	0 20	0 29	0
Leicester	48 8 00	0 28	0 19	5 30	10
Nottingh.	50 0 29	0 32	6 19	10 34	8
Derby	52 10 00	0 32	2 20	6 36	6
Stafford	50 4 00	0 30	6 20	5 34	4
Salop	47 1 35	11 31	7 18	7 40	10
Hereford	46 1 38	4 28	7 19	0 33	1
Worceft.	47 5 29	2 29	8 23	5 30	6
Warwick	49 0 00	0 29	4 22	2 32	7
Wits	48 6 00	0 28	2 21	0 37	8
Berks	49 9 00	0 26	0 22	3 32	0
Oxford	49 11 00	0 26	6 20	7 29	8
Bucks	49 2 00	0 26	10 20	10 29	5

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
27	29.87	36	N.W.	10	29.96	34	S.W.
28	29.61	34	N.E.	11	29.05	39	S.
29	29.50	34	E.	12	29.70	41	W.
30	29.41	30	E.	13	30.00	43	W.
31	29.26	31	N.E.	14	30.02	46	S.W.
1	29.29	30	E.	15	29.51	47	S.
2	29.20	30	N.	16	29.17	44	W.
3	29.31	29	N.	17	29.66	45	S.
4	29.46	28	N.W.	18	29.71	40	S.E.
5	29.47	28	N.	19	29.60	44	S.
6	29.80	29	N.E.	20	29.65	46	S.
7	29.94	27	N.N.E.	21	29.51	48	S.W.
8	30.20	26	E.	22	29.85	49	S.W.
9	29.90	33	S.	23	30.06	49	W.S.W.
				24	30.10	48	W.
				25	30.19	47	W.N.W.

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



Capt. Sir Edward Berry,
of the Vanguard.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR FEBRUARY 1799.

SIR EDWARD BERRY, KNT.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

WHILST other countries, for the most part, monopolize honours and rewards amongst families of rank or high official connections, it is the peculiar boast of Great Britain to distribute her honours, her praises, and rewards, to *all* who have the claim of high meritorious services. Our Navy stands particularly forward in this line of remuneration; the Executive Government wisely considering, that as this is the principal support of the nation, it is but fitting that those who have secured the safety, or enlarged the glory of their country, should participate in her favours. And it is with a pride highly flattering to Englishmen, that we look back on the almost unexampled exertions of our gallant Commanders and Seamen during the course of the present War; exertions which have not only done the highest honour to their country, but have given the example and opportunity to other nations (if they are wise enough to avail themselves of them) collectively to make head against an enemy; who, in defiance of all laws human and divine, seems to feel a savage pleasure in being the enemy of all mankind.

In the illustrious line of those naval heroes which we have given in the course of this Work, we are happy to add some account of the Gentleman whose portrait appears in the front of the present publication; a hero, who though in *years* has scarcely reached the meridian of manhood, in *same* has given such proofs of professional skill and valour, as not only to demand the praises of his countrymen, but to hold him up as one of the principal pledges of their future glory.

SIR EDWARD BERRY is the son of — Berry, Esq. not long since a considerable Merchant in the city, who at his death left a young widow and seven children to be provided for on a fortune by no means adequate either to their reasonable expectations, or the manner in which they had been brought up. The family consisted of two sons (of which Sir Edward is the eldest), Mr. Titus Berry, bred a surgeon, and now rising into eminence in his profession, and five daughters, one of whom died young—two are married, and two remain single.

Young Berry had the good fortune of having his profession in life assigned him by his own choice; a circumstance generally favourable, as it meets difficulties with a better grace, and goes a great way in insuring us the object of our contemplation. His *penchant* was the sea service; and as such a pursuit favoured the circumstances of the family, he made his first voyage before he was quite fourteen years of age.

Of the early parts of his naval life, as there was nothing could be achieved, there is nothing to be recorded. The first circumstance of any consequence was his spiritedly boarding a ship of war with which they were grappled, and for which Lord Spencer made him a Lieutenant. Soon after this we find him in the list of heroes who signalized themselves under Lord Howe on the 1st of June 1794; an action, though becoming less popular from the number of resplendent victories which have succeeded, yet deserves to be ever remembered for the great nautical skill and spirit with which it was performed; and to the praise

of the several officers and seamen who distinguished themselves on this memorable occasion, we are happy to add a deserved eulogium on the Commander in Chief, not generally known.

This venerable *Seaman* (the title he most aspires to, and whose skill and courage will be as much the theme of posterity as it is of the present day) was then, at the age of seventy, three days without ever taking off his clothes bringing the French to action, and two days more fighting them, nor did he relax one moment from the strictest attention to his duty till the victory was completely decided; nature then yielding to such accumulated fatigues, he was carried down into his cabin almost quite exhausted.

When the intimacy commenced between Capt. Berry and the present Admiral Lord Nelson, we are not precisely acquainted with:

“Great souls by instinct to each other turn,

“Melt in alliance, and in friendship burn;”

Whenever it was, we find it firmly established in the memorable action off the rock of *St. Vincent*, led by the gallant Admiral since so deservedly raised to that title. They both participated in the honours of that glorious day; and they were both thought so highly of by Lord St. Vincent, that when he thought fit to make an attempt upon the town of Santa Cruz in the Island of Teneriffe, which from a variety of intelligence he conceived vulnerable, he appointed Rear-Admiral Nelson to the command of that expedition; Captain Berry commanding the ship in which the Admiral made his attack.

Of the event of this attack the public are already acquainted, which, though rendered unsuccessful from a number of unforeseen accidents, his Majesty's arms acquired a considerable degree of lustre. Captain Berry was in the boat with the Rear-Admiral, when the shot shattered the latter's arm, and which previously passed between him and Mr. Nesbit (the Admiral's son-in-law), as they were talking together. This unfortunate accident, which was not then seen in the extent which it afterwards appeared, scarcely discomposed him: it was instantly bound up with a handkerchief, and the Admiral conducted his retreat with that coolness and circumspection, which is the general attendant of true

The Rear-Admiral, in his dispatches to Lord St. Vincent, speaking of this event, says, “Though we have not been able to succeed in this attack, yet it is my duty to state, that I believe more daring intrepidity never was shewn than by the Captains, officers, and men, you did me the honour to place under my command.” Though Captain Berry was implicated in this general eulogium, his friend reserved for him a more particular honour in the presence of his Sovereign, by telling his Majesty, when he consoled with him on the loss of his arm, “That he had still his right hand left,” alluding to the Captain who was near him.

Much as these actions contributed to Captain Berry's reputation, more laurels still awaited him; being appointed one of the Squadron detached by Lord St. Vincent into the Mediterranean, under the command of Sir Horatio Nelson. He was Captain of the *Vanguard*, a 74 gun ship, in which the Admiral sailed; and though the public are already acquainted with the proceedings of this Squadron, from the time of its sailing from Gibraltar to the conclusion of the glorious battle of the Nile, there are some particulars necessary to be remarked upon towards elucidating these memoirs.

About a fortnight after their sailing from Gibraltar, a most violent squall of wind took the *Vanguard*, which carried away her top-masts, and at last her fore-mast, and though all the Squadron in some measure felt the effects of this storm, a stronger vein of wind attacked this ship; insomuch that she was obliged to be towed by the *Alexander* for the purpose of gaining St. Pierre's Road; but notwithstanding this misfortune, and their hopes being frustrated in not meeting with a friendly reception at the place of their destination, the Admiral was determined not to quit Captain Berry's ship; and if any thing could be supposed to accelerate the latter's duty, it was the happiness he would derive in making the Admiral's situation tenable; his uncommon efforts, and those resources which British seamen have within themselves, soon enabled him to rest whilst at anchor at St. Pierre's Road, and he again put to sea with the rest of the Squadron in tolerable condition.

When Admiral Nelson was first informed by the dispatches brought him by Captain Hardy, of the *La Mutine*, “That Captain Trubridge had been detached with ten sail of the line and a fifty gun ship, to reinforce them, he went

up to Captain Berry who was on the quarter deck, and in a transport of joy exclaimed, 'Now I shall be a match for any hostile fleet in the Mediterranean, and the wish of my heart is to encounter one.'

During the action, which happened soon after, and which shines and will for ever shine in the annals of British glory, Captain Berry's courage and presence of mind never forsook him. As soon as ever he saw the *Le Spartiate* dismasted, he sent an officer with a party of marines to take possession of her, which he effectually did, and on that officer's returning with the French Captain's sword, Capt. Berry immediately delivered it to the Admiral, who was then below in consequence of the severe wound which he had received in the head during the heat of the attack.

When the *L'Orient*, the French Admiral's ship, was on fire, and which soon increased with such rapidity that the whole of the after part of the ship was in flames, Captain Berry's humanity prompted him instantly to communicate this intelligence to the Admiral, to see what could be done towards saving the lives of the unhappy crew. The Admiral was at that time under the hands of the surgeon, who was dressing the wound he received in the beginning of the action; but the call of humanity soon made him overlook his own danger; he instantly came upon deck, and ordered Captain Berry to make every practicable exertion in their favour. In consequence, a boat, the only one which could swing, was instantly dispatched from the *Vanguard*; other ships that were in a condition to do so soon followed the example, by which means, from the best possible information, the lives of above seventy Frenchmen were saved from their impending fate.

We mention these particulars to shew the cordial co operation between the Rear Admiral and Captain Berry, and the high confidence the former had in the latter's abilities, which appeared in many instances, particularly in never changing his ship, though at one time in a perilous situation, and always concerting with him the best mode of attack under all the possible situations of the

enemy; but the strongest confirmation of these facts was the Admiral's own dispatch, when, after mentioning the wound he received in the beginning of the action, which obliged him to leave the deck, he pays the handsomest eulogium on the spirit and conduct of his Captain.

Soon after this action Captain Berry was dispatched by the Admiral, in the *Leander*, Captain Thomson, to bring the account of this glorious victory to Europe; but unfortunately was met by a French ship of much superior force both in guns and men. Here, perhaps, strict prudence should have dictated a quiet surrender; but the Conquerors of the Mouth of the Nile could not brook submission to any enemy. It was resolved by both Captains to fight her, and the contest was perhaps one of the bloodiest which have been fought this war. Captain Berry found himself at one time with six of the ship's company falling around him in the agonies of death, when he himself received a wound from part of a man's skull being driven through his arm. He was then obliged to retire, in order to have his wound dressed, when the carnage increasing, from the great force and fierceness of the enemy opposed to the inferior and crippled state of the *Leander*, she was, after a severe contest of several hours, obliged to surrender; but in this surrender every thing honourable was obtained but victory*.

Such were the hair-breadth escapes of this gallant officer; it now remained for him to reap the honourable rewards of his services:—on his exchange and return to this country he met the praise of his countrymen, and a cordial reception from his sovereign, who honoured him with knighthood and the fullest approbation of his conduct. Capt. Berry is at present at Bath for the benefit of his health, which has suffered considerably from the variety of fatigues which he has undergone in the service. We are happy to hear, however, that the waters have agreed with him, and that he is now in a fair way of recovery.

As the relatives of a deserving public character become in a great degree the objects of public attention, we have a

* When Captain Berry was carried down from the deck to have his wound dressed, he found himself so covered over with the blood and brains of his unfortunate shipmates, that he was under a necessity of changing his clothes, and putting on his full dress uniform. This afterwards turned out rather a lucky circumstance, as, on the surrender of the *Leander*, the French sailors made rather free with the loose wardrobe of the ship's company.

is lying before them the following particulars of this Gentleman's family:

Captain, now Sir Edward Berry, as we before observed, is the eldest son of his father, formerly a merchant in the city, and was born in the year 1766. He married, a few months before he last went out with Admiral Nelson, a young lady of the name of Foster, a daughter of Dr. Foster, of Norwich, who is his own cousin-german. His second brother, Titus Berry, was bred a surgeon, and is just commencing in that profession with considerable *eclat*; two of his sisters are well married, and the other two young ladies, who are said to be very beautiful and accomplished, remain as yet single.

Mrs. Berry, his mother, married a second time the late Mr. Godfrey, the celebrated chemist of Southampton-street;

who, dying in less than two years after his marriage, left her a jointure of 500*l.* per year, with which she now lives at Kensington in very great respect and character. She is reckoned very amiable in her person and manners, and, being now only in the meridian of life, is fully capable of feeling and participating with her son the honours and rewards of his services.

Captain Berry had an uncle who went out early to India, and returned with a very considerable fortune; but dying unmarried, he bequeathed the greatest part of it to his nephews and nieces, which is supposed at least to have amounted to two or three thousand pounds a piece; so that all the immediate branches of this Gentleman's family may be said to be in a very independent situation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THAT a man's friends often times prove his bitterest enemies we have frequently of late had occasion to observe, and it would be verified anew, were I disposed to make use of the opportunity afforded me by your correspondent O. I. in the attack he has recently made on the Sketch of the Life and Character of the late Rev. Thomas Alcock, which I sent to the European Magazine for October last, under the title of "*Some Memoirs, &c.*"

Conceiving myself, though an anonymous correspondent, as responsible for every thing I communicate to the public, I trust your readers will allow me to say a few words for myself in reply to what this angry writer has advanced against me, although it may be to the exclusion of more entertaining matter.

I find myself accused of partiality and misrepresentation.—But not one solitary instance is adduced of either.

It is pretty plainly insinuated that I am the traducer of injured merit, but not the smallest attempt is made to refute or point out any of those calumnies, which one would think had been discovered.

O. I. sets out with a determination of vindicating Mr. Alcock's memory from the effects of my misrepresentation, and he directly afterwards accepts the picture I had sketched, as possessing a sufficient

likeness for him to work upon and bring to perfection.

From such an adversary who accuses and virtually acquits with the same breath, I have not much to fear. Let us see how he has executed the task which he has himself undertaken, in which he is fairly committed to say every thing that can be said on the subject.

He tells us that Mr. Alcock, while at College, "was *once* requested to repeat a declamation a second time; that he used to make exercises for the block-heads of Oxford (perhaps O. I. was a cotemporary and speak feelingly); that he did his duty as a Clergyman irreproachably, and took more pleasure in giving *good advice* to the poor, than in associating with the rich; that he believed the doctrines of the church of England—(strange! that a Clergyman should believe the doctrines of his own church); that he succeeded in bringing back a stray sheep from the modern sect of methodism; that he did not join the gossips at the tea-table, in calumniating their neighbours (an amiable trait, and to which I cordially unite my tribute of applause); and finally, that he gave some money to his poor relations."

This is the amount of the mighty vindication of departed merit, which was to set Mr. Alcock in a new light, and rescue his name from the foul misrepresentation of G. C.

Whether

Whether that name will receive any additional lustre from those discoveries, I know not; but I am of opinion that O. I. has acted very unwisely in professing to do so much, and in reality doing so little.

Indeed I am almost tempted to believe that this pretended friend to Mr. Alcock's memory is an enemy in disguise, who wishes to provoke a more minute and finished representation of his singularities than has already appeared.

If he be so, however, I will not gratify him. Peace be to the ashes of a man whose character in many points I truly esteemed; nor shall the injudicious interference of O. I. provoke me to shew how very far I have been from exaggeration, or to more narrowly examine how little Mr. Alcock has gained by the finishing touches of this officious friend.

I must, however, tell O. I. in his ear, that if he really be the friend he professes himself, he has been treading on very slippery ground, and has more reason to thank than to quarrel with me for the sketch I have given the public.

Setting myself therefore quite at ease, as to any cause I may have for reproaching myself on account of not having done justice to the character of Mr. Alcock, whose *great and improved talents*

I have panegyricized; whom I have described as the *medical friend of the poor*; the Oracle of his parish delivering on all occasions the best opinion that could be obtained; and as one whose predominant, if not his only failing, was a too great attention to rigid economy; let me now in my turn take notice of the cruel aspersion which O. I. has cast upon his widow.

A Lady, one would imagine, was entitled to more delicacy and respect, but the days of chivalry are past, and this gallant defender of injured merit drag her forward without the smallest necessity; and, with one sweeping daub, makes her the very reverse of all that is excellent and good.

Was it fair! was it just to attack a poor defenceless woman with such a rude and unprovoked blow as this? Where was O. I.'s urbanity—where those high sounding sentiments which, conjuring up the shade of Burke, bade us look for nothing but what was liberal and decorous?

I will now, Sir, after begging a thousand pardons of your readers, for intruding so long upon them, conclude with advising O. I. to examine his ground better before he next ventures to attack.

G. C.

[*As this controversy is not like to afford much entertainment to our readers, we big it may here end.*]

YELLOW FEVER.

THE following Extract from a Voyage to the South Seas, lately published by Captain Colnett, of the Royal Navy, is highly deserving of the attention of all Commanders of ships and others who go into hot climates, as it exhibits a successful mode of treating the Yellow Fever, a disorder, which, alas! has so often baffled the skill of medical practitioners (page 80):—

“The whole crew had been more or less affected by the Yellow Fever, from which horrid disorder I was however so fortunate as to recover them, by adopting the method that I saw practised by the Natives of Spanish America, when I was a prisoner among them. On the first symptoms appearing, the fore part of the head was immediately shaved, and the temples and poll washed with vinegar and water.

The whole body was then immersed in warm water, to give a free course to perspiration: some opening medicine was afterwards administered, and every four hours a dose of *ten grains of James's Powders*. If the patient was thirsty, the drink was weak white wine and water, and a slice of bread to satisfy an inclination to eat. An increasing appetite was gratified by a small quantity of soup, made from the mucilaginous part of the turtle, with a little vinegar in it. I also gave the sick sweetmeats and other articles from my private stock, whenever they expressed a distant wish for any, which I could supply them with. By this mode of treatment, the whole crew improved in their health, except the carpenter who, though a very stout robust man, was at one time in such a state of delirium,

...much reduced that I gave him over; but he at length recovered."

A more judicious treatment of this disorder might have been devised. The first thing was to bleed, which directed the blood to the bowels (for there was no fermentation in the bowels) seems to have

prevailed upon every occasion of difficulty or danger, which required nautical skill; but of this we are the less surpris'd, when we find that Captain Colnett had served under that celebrated navigator Captain Cook; to whose work this publication will no doubt be considered as a valuable Supplement.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER WAS WRITTEN BY MR. ADDISON, WHEN SECRETARY OF THE EXCHEQUER UNDERLAND, THEN LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, UPON RECEIVING A BANK BILL FOR 100 GUINEAS, WHICH HE RETURNED.

" Sir,

June 26, 1715.

" I FIND there is a very strong opposition from you; but I shall wait on my Lord Lieutenant this morning, and lay your case before him as advantageously as I can, if he is not engaged in other company. I am afraid what you say of his Grace does not portend you any good.

" And now, Sir, believe me, when I assure you I never did, nor ever will, on any pretence whatsoever, take more than the stated and customary fees of my

office. I might keep the contrary practice concealed from the world, were I capable of it, but I could not from myself: and I hope I shall always fear the reproaches of my own heart more than those of all mankind. In the mean time, if I can serve a gentleman of merit and such a character as you bear in the world, the satisfaction I meet with on such an occasion is always a sufficient, and the only reward to, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

J. ADDISON."

ANECDOTE.

A FOOL of Lewis XI. to whom he did not attend, as not thinking him capable of making observations, overheard him making this pleasant proposal to our lady of Cleri, at the great altar, when nobody else was in the church: " Ah! my dear lady! my little mistress! my best friend! my only comfort! I beg you to be my advocate, and to beseech God to pardon me the death of my brother, whom I poisoned by the means of that rascal, the abbot of St. John. I will give you this to you, as to my great mistress and mistress; I know it is hard, but it will be the more glorious favour if you obtain it, and I know what favour will make you beside." (Brantôme's Hist. of Charles VIII.) The king says, that the fool would not make any observations, but he judg-

ed wrong, in not considering that children and fools are like looking glasses, that reflect objects from their vacant and empty imaginations, without knowing it. The fool repeated all, word for word, when the king was at dinner, before the whole court. Now the same vileness of heart that made this wretch demean his greatness to the schemes of a pick-pocket and a murderer, made him deal with the Virgin Mary as with a little court-favourite, who sold her interest, and chaftered her bribe; and with God as a weak prince, who was to be cajoled and tricked out of his justice. Every man, indeed, looks to himself a God, according to his own talents, temper, and views; so that if we are made after the image of God in the least, we are made according to our own in another.

GREAT SHELFORD CHURCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE,

[WITH A VIEW,]

IS situated near the road from Cambridge to Royston, and a few miles distance from the former place. Since the last Autumn, the great tower of this

ancient building fell down without doing any further damage. The present view was taken about the year 1787.

TO

European Magazine



The Church of Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire.

Published Mar. 1799 by J. Sewell.

Printed by S. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

I SEND you an Original Letter which lately fell into my hands. The name of the writer is unluckily torn off, but it is not impossible but some of your Correspondents may be able to point him out. He seems to have been Chaplain to Dr. Turner, then Bishop of Ely. It will be matter of surprize to many to find that King Charles the Second (far from the best of our Kings) should have been so much lamented; but it confirms the fact mentioned by many contemporary writers. It is to be regretted that the loyalty of the Nation had not a better object. Colley Cibber, in that most entertaining book the Apology for his Life, noticing the death of this Monarch, says, "I remember (young as I was) his death made a strong impression on me, as it drew tears from the eyes of multitudes, who looked no further into him than I did: but it was then a sort of school doctrine to regard our Monarch as a Deity; as in the former reign it was to insist he was accountable to this world, as well as to that above him. But what, perhaps, gave King Charles the Second this peculiar possession of so many hearts, was his affable and easy manner in conversing; which is a quality that goes farther with the greater part of mankind than many higher virtues, which in a Prince might more immediately regard the public prosperity. Even his indolent amusement of playing with his dogs, and feeding his ducks in St. James's park (which I have seen him do), made the common people adore him, and consequently overlook in him what in a prince of a different temper they might have been out of humour at."—(*Cibber's Apology*, 8vo. 1750, p. 26.) How lamentably the Letter Writer's expectations were defeated by King James, need not be noticed.

&c.

C. D.

Ely House, Feb. 7th, 1684. 5.

REV. SIR,

YESTERDAY noon I doe believe the most lamented Prince that ever satt upon a throne, one of the best of Kings, after near five dayes sickness, left this world, translated doubtless to a much more glorious kingdome then all those which he has left behind him now bewailing of their loss: 'Twas a great peice of Providence that this fatal blow was not so sudden as it would have been if he had dy'd on Munday, when his sitt first took him (as he must have done if Dr. King had not been by by chance and lett him blood). By these few dayes respitt he had opportunity (which accordingly he did embrace) of thinking of another world, and wee are all prepar'd the better to sustain so great a loss: he show'd himself throughout his sicknets one of the best-natur'd men that ever liv'd, and by abundance of fine things he said in reference to his soul, he show'd he dyed as good a Christian; and the physicians, who have seen so many leave this world, doe say they never saw the like as to his courage, so unconcerned he was at death, though sensible to all degrees imaginable to the very last: he

often in extremity of pain would say he suffered, but thank'd God that he did so, and that he suffered patiently: he every now and then would seem to wish for death, and beg pardon of the standers by and those that were employ'd about him that he gave them so much trouble, that he hoped the work was almost over, he was weary of this world, he had enough of it, and he was going to a better. There was so much affection and tenderness expressed between the two royal brothers, the one upon the bed, the other almost drown'd in tears upon his knees, and kissing of his dying brother's hand, as could not but extremely move the standers by: he thank'd our present King for having alwayes been the best of brothers and of friends, and begg'd his pardon for the trouble he had given him from time to time, and for the several risks of fortune he had run on his account. He told him now he freely left him all, and beg'd of God to bleis him with a prosperous reign. He recommended all his children to his care by name (except the Duke of Monmouth whom he was not heard so much as to make mention of). He bleis'd his children one by one, pulling them to him

on

on the bed; and then the Bishops mov'd him, as he was the Lord's anointed, the father of his country, to bless them also, and all that were then present, and in them the whole body of his subjects; whereupon, the room being full, all fell down upon their knees, and he rais'd himself in his bed, and very solemnly bless'd them all. This was so like a great good prince, and the solemnity of it so very surprizing, as was extremly moving, and caus'd a generall lamentation throughout the Court, and no one hears it, without being much affected with it, being new and great. 'Tis not to be express'd how strangely every body was concern'd when they perceiv'd there was but little hopes: to all appearance never any prince came to a crown with more regret, with more unwillingness, because it could not be without the loss of one he lov'd so truly, then did our gracious prince (whom God preserve): he join'd as heartily as any of the company in all the prayers the Bishops offer'd up to God. He was as much upon his knees as any one, and said Amen as heartily, and no one doubts but he as much desired God would hear their prayers as any one of all that prayed: The Queen (whom he had ask'd for the first thing he said on Munday when he came out of his fits), she having been present with him as long as her extraordinary passion would give her leave, which at length threw her into fits, not being able to speak whilest with him, sent a message to him to excuse her absence, and to beg his pardon if ever she had offended him in all her life. He reply'd, Alas! poor woman, she beg my pardon! I beg hers with all my heart. The Queen that now is was a most passionate (*illegible*) tender-hearted as to think a crown dearly bought, with the loss of such a brother: there was no one indeed of either sex but wept like children. On Fryday morning all the churches were so throng'd with people to pray for him, all in tears and with dejected looks, that for my part I found it a hard task, and so I doe beleive did many more, to goe through with the service, so melancholy was the sight as well as were the thoughts of the occasion of it. The Bishop of Bath and Wells* watching on Wednesday night (as my Lord had done the night before), there appearing then some danger,

began to discourse to him as a divine, and thereupon he did continue the speaker for the rest to the last, the other bishops giving their assistance both by prayers and otherwise, as they saw occasion, with many good ejaculations and short speeches, till his speech quite left him, and afterwards by lifting up his hand expressing his attention to the prayers, he made a very glorious Christian exit, after as lasting and as strong an agony of death almost as ere was known.

About 4 o'clock King James was proclaim'd with the usuall solemnity, and with great acclamations, together with a decent concern for the loss of so good a prince. All things were managed with great order and quiett, and his Majestie at night in council made a very gracious declaration (which I suppose will bee in print), wherein he promis'd solemnly to tread exactly in his brothers steps, both as to (*illegible*) according to law, and particularly that he would maintain the Church as now by law establish'd. The same declaration he made to my lord in private with solemn protestations, and 'tis his constant discourse that he will not in the least disturb the establish'd government in the Church either by toleration or any other way whatever. This day the Archbishop and Bishops waited on his Majestie, and desired private audience in the closett: the Archbishop made a very eloquent speech by way of thanks, in the name of the whole clergy, for the last night's declaration as what prevented what otherwise they must have made their earnest prayer and suit to him to patronize the Church as his royall brother of blessed memory had all along done: giving him all assurances of loyalty in the clergy as what he might depend upon, as it is both the doctrine and practice of our Church beyond any Church in the world. His Majestie again repeated what he had before declar'd, and said moreover, he would never give any sort of countenance to the dissenters, knowing that it must needs bee faction, and not religion, if men could not be content to meet five besides their own familie, which the law dispenses with. Thus to make amends for our great loss, wee are much comforted with the hopes wee have of our Church continuing in its former flourishing estate. His Majestie has never yett

* Dr. Thomas Ken. Afterwards deprived 1st Feb. 1690, for not taking the oaths to King William and Queen Mary.—EDITOR.

been known to be worse than his word, and 'tis to be hop'd he will not be in so often repeated promises. God continue him in his good resolutions, and make us all live peaceably and happily under him, and that his reign may be

always answerable to this auspicious beginning. I am, Sir, &c.

(Directed)

To the Rev. Mr. Francis Roper *, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CXIII.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,

PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

-A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 21.]

HANDEL

COMPOSED with such celerity, that many of his best overtures were written in three hours each. Of his merit as a musician Sir John Hawkins gives this extraordinary testimony: "In all theatrical representations a part only of the audience can judge of the merit of what they see and hear; the rest are drawn together by motives in which neither taste nor judgment have any share; and with respect to Music it is notorious, that the greater number of mankind are destitute (though not of hearing, yet of that sense which, super-added to the hearing, renders it susceptible of the harmony of musical sounds; and in times when Music was less fashionable than it is now, many of both sexes were ingenuous enough to confess that they wanted this sense, by saying "I have no ear for Music." Persons such as these, who, had they been left to themselves, would have interrupted the hearing of others by their talking, were, by the performance of Handel, not only charmed into silence, but were generally the loudest in their acclamations. This, though it could not be said to be genuine applause, was a much stronger proof of the power of harmony than the like effect upon an audience composed only of judges and rational admirers of his art.

"Mr. Handel used to assert that the finest melodies used in the German churches were composed by Luther, particularly that which is set to the Hundredth Psalm †. At a concert in the house of Lady Rich, Handel was once prevailed on to sing a slow song; which he did in such a manner, that Farrinelli, who was present, could hardly be persuaded to sing after him."—*Sir J. Hawkins.*

He was a man of great piety. In the latter part of his life he attended St. George's, Hanover-square, and was placed in the middle of the aisle in his sedan chair. After he became blind, he was observed to be particularly affected at the air of "Return, O God of Hosts!" in Sampson, and to hold down his head all the time it was singing.—Handel did not give the organ to the Foundling Hospital. It was built at the expense of the Charity, under the direction of Dr. Smith, the learned Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, who added demitones, &c. and some of the niceties not occurring in other organs. It is now as perfect as the instrument will admit of, having a double diapason, and the touch of the keys being lightened. But to render the old axiom in philosophy perfect, that *locus conveniat locato*, Mr. Samuel Wesley should have had the

* Francis Roper, B. D. Vicar of Waterbeach in Cambridgeshire, was collated to a prebend in the Cathedral of Ely 12th March 1685 6, and installed April 1, 1686. He resigned Waterbeach about Michaelmas following, and became Rector of Northwold in Norfolk. He was deprived in 1690 for refusing to take the oaths appointed by Act of Parliament, and, dying April 13, 1719, was buried in St. John's College Chapel, without any memorial.—

Editor.

† This Psalm is the composition of an English Musician, Dr. Bull, who lived in Queen Elizabeth's time.

management of this King, or rather perhaps *Republic*, of Instruments.

DR. ARBUTHNOT.

Mr. Pope having made a song for one of the female performers at the Opera House, on her returning to Italy, Dr. Arbuthnot thus happily and sarcastically burlesqued it;

Puppies, whom I now am leaving,
Merry sometimes, always mad,
Who lavish most when debts are craving
On food, on farce, and masquerade!
Who would not from such bubbles run,
And leave such blessings for the sun*?

Happy foil and simple crew,
Let old sharpeners yield to new;
All your tastes be still refining,
All your nonsense still more shining;
Blest in some Berenshad or Bosci,
He more awkward, the more husky,
And never want, when these are lost to us
Another Heidegger and Faustus.
Happy foil and simple crew,
Let old sharpeners yield to new,
Bubbles all, adieu! adieu †!

The following Lines on the present taste of public pleasure in London appeared a few years ago in *The Whitehall Evening Post*:

—Migravit ab aure voluptas
Omnis ad incertos oculos, ac gaudia vana,
HOR.

Great Shakspeare's nature, Otway's tale
of woe,
The fire of Dryden, and the pomp of
Rowe,
Young's dignity, and Southern's tearful
strain,
Solicit now Britannia's sons in vain,
Jonson's stern humour, Vanbrugh's
Intriguing ease,
And Congreve's fiddles now no longer
please.
Purcell's soft notes, Corelli's melody,
And Handel, wondrous master to untie
The mystic charms and bands of Har-
mony,
With unavailing efforts tempt the ear
Their varied powers of magic sounds to
hear;
Satiated with excellence, to whom we fly,
And own no sense but the capricious eye;

With transport see the antic's French
grimace,

And gestures never stealing into grace;
The human form, in Nature's high dis-
dain,

Contorted as in agony of pain;
Th' extended quiv'ring foot with rapture
view,

Critics sublime of Pantomima's shoe;
Whilst with no linked sweetness sounds
combin'd

Pass through the ear as the impassive
wind;

Content to torture the divided string,
No taste no feeling to the notes we bring;
Mere Difficulty's whims alone we prize,
And truth and nature gladly sacrifice.

HENRY THE FOURTH OF FRANCE.

"No person," says Péréfixe, "was so pleased with the peace of Vervins as this excellent Prince, who had this speech continually in his mouth, 'That, it being contrary to the laws of Nature and of Christianity to make war for the love of war, a Christian Prince ought never to refuse to make peace, unless it was entirely to his disadvantage.'" The Duke of Savoy asked this Prince one day, what revenue his subjects were worth to him. "Exactly what I please, Sir," replied Henry; "because, possessing the goodwill of my subjects, I can have whatever I please from them; and if God is so good as to continue my life a few years longer, I will so manage matters that every peasant in my dominions shall be able to have his fowl in his pot on a Sunday; and I shall be rich enough, without applying to them for money, to pay my soldiers who are to keep in order all those who refuse to submit to my authority." To the Intendants and Governors of Provinces he used occasionally to write: "Take great care of my people, they are my children; God has entrusted them to my keeping; I am responsible to him for them." "One of the great changes that was made in France," says Péréfixe, "by the firm establishment of this great Prince upon his throne, was the abolition of idleness. All the drones of his kingdom," adds he, "were turned into bees, and made excellent honey. Idleness became dif-

* During the rebellion of 1745 the Opera-house was shut up, and then, I think, the boxes of the boxes were paid towards the necessary expences of Government.

† It was once said by an Opera Princess to one of her admirers behind the scenes, at a performance. "Now, were all these persons to go out of the Theatre who do not understand our language, and have no real pleasure in our music, we should sing to empty benches!"

grateful,

graceful, and was looked upon as a crime, in the true spirit of the old proverb, which says that 'idleness is the mother of all vice.' A mind that will not take pains to occupy itself seriously, is useless to itself and pernicious to the public; for that reason the officers of the police made their search after the idle and the dissolute, the vagabonds, and men without any regular calling; and sent them off to serve his Majesty in his galleys, and obliged them to work in the very despite of themselves."

SIGNOR RAIMONDI.

Virtue is of no particular profession; it depends upon the degree of cultivation that is given to it in every soul of the mind. The honest Tax-gatherer is handed down to us from antiquity; and the humane behaviour of Mr. Akerman and of Mr. Kirby to the prisoners entrusted to their care has immortalized them. Musical performers have been rather famous, perhaps, for their talents than for their graces; and it is reserved to our times to give as eminent an example of self-denial and generous disinterested affection in one of our present celebrated violin players as ever honoured any country.

Signor Raimondi, when he was in Holland some years ago, was much attached to an agreeable young Lady of that country, with a fortune of twenty thousand pounds. She was equally attached to him, and a day was appointed for their nuptials. Before they could, however,

take place, the young Lady died, and left all that she was worth to Signor Raimondi. Soon after her funeral he waited upon the nearest relations of his generous and beloved friend, and by a formal renunciation made over to them all the fortune she had left him; adding, that without her person it could contribute no happiness or comfort to him. This story was related by that able Negotiator Lord Malmesbury, when he came from Holland some years ago.

Virtuous and self-approving curiosity may, perhaps, be anxious to know in what situation this virtuous and celebrated Musician is now. The Signor has for many years played, and often led, at the best concerts in London, with great applause; he composed, some years ago, that exquisite piece of music called "The Battle."

DIDEROT

says of Painting, "The immensity of the labour that is required of it renders painters negligent. Which of our painters takes any pains to finish his feet and his hands? He attends," adds he, "to the general effect, and these little details are nothing. This, indeed, was not the opinion of that great painter Paul Veronese, but it is his, so he acts accordingly, and almost all the great compositions are defective. Pierre the painter said one day, "Why cannot our historical painters paint portrait? It is because it is so difficult." Yet Raphael, Rubens, Vandyck, Le Sueur, and Poussin, painted both, one as well as the other."

THE WANDERER.

NO. X.

Εἶθα δ' ἀνὴρ ἰδίαυι πιλάριος—εὐδὲ μὲτ' ἀλλης
Πωλιῖτ' ἄλλ' ἀπαινεθὲν ἰὼν ἀθ-μίσια πῶθι
Καί γαρ θαῦμα ἰπέτυκτο πιλάριον, εὐδὲ ἰώκει
Αἰεὶ Σιτοφάγῳ.

A rueful Sonneteer here takes his stand,
Tears in his eyes, and verses in his hand;
He wraps him in the mantle of distress,
And tells his poor heart—"this is happiness!"
Than whom, more bent on rhyme in reason's spite,
None ere have written, and none ere shall write.

"TO be merry and wise," is a proverb which we are every day in the habit of hearing; and, like other proverbs, it is received by the ears, and

mechanically repeated, without the slightest attention to its meaning. They who from the pulpit, the stage, or the press, take upon themselves the difficult task of en-

enlightening the world, seem to think it beneath the dignity of truth to raise a smile on the face of her votaries; that a mournful solemnity of diction cannot fail of benefiting the cause of virtue; and that, as the Minerva of Athens is depicted with an owl on her crest, it necessarily follows that no modern writer can expect a single convert to his doctrines, unless he assume a rueful gravity of countenance, and hang around his mournful volume cypresses, coffins, and escutcheons.

The Monks of La Trapp are said to have lived in the extremest rigour of solitary devotion, and to have each his coffin to sleep in by way of *memento mori*; but if an accidental meeting took place, the sepulchral silence was no otherwise broken than by exclaiming with a mournful shake of the head, "Brother, we must die!"

The gloomy bigotry from which this self denial originated, is now universally reprehended: but while we exclaim against monkish superstition, are we not from different motives falling into the very error we condemn? Do not voluminous treatises issue from the press, the sole purport of which is to make mankind discontented with their present situation, by informing them that the existing laws of society are but incentives to vice, and that all their exertions for centuries past, have produced no other effect than that of sinking them every day deeper in the snares of depravity and corruption? Even romances and novels, which used to be written with scarcely any other intention than that of communicating harmless pleasure, are now made vehicles of sophistry and discontent, and whether the hero or heroine enter the stage coach for Oxford, or dine with a Bishop; whether they scale the castle wall by moonlight; or converse at break of day with the Under-Gardener, they equally delight to exercise the petulant familiarity, of calling in question the ordinances of society.

But when men sit down to write poetry, we naturally expect another line of conduct. Since the province of poetry is to delight as well as instruct, we rationally hope to find the poet avoiding all topics that are calculated to excite unpleasant ideas, and rather imitating the bee in extracting honey from flowers, than like the spider poisoning whatever he touches. In this hope, however mortified we are doomed to experience disappointment. The present race of

bards, like the harpies of old, taint every object they touch with the sickly hue of melancholy, and very kindly take upon themselves the task of manufacturing miseries, where the bounty of nature meant to bestow happiness.

In a small volume of poems now before me, written by three or four ingenious young Gentlemen, the above observations seem to be well exemplified. Whether these inspired youths hold a nightly convention, like the Inquisitors of Portugal, or a tuneful assemblage, like cats on a house-top, certain it is they "discourse most eloquent music," and are never so happy as when they appear completely miserable. The death of an intimate friend is a treasure to a writer of this sort; he turns the dead body in every direction, howls over it with the ludicrous yell of an Irish mourner, and sometimes, like the savage of America, disinters his associate, to shew the piety with which he embalms his fame. Nay, so wide does this sympathy extend, that for want of a younger mistress, one will indite a dozen sonnets on the death of his grandmother, exclaiming with the Hebrewian, "Arrah! why did you die?"

When by the bounty of Providence a dearth of misery takes place among the human species, it might be supposed that these sighing swains would lay down the pen: but not so—one of the fraternity puts on his hat, opens the house door, and sallies forth, like the Caliph of Bagdat in disguise, to find whether the brute creation have any complaints to present. Having crossed two fields, annoyed by the gay carol of the birds, and tormented by the smiling face of nature, he happens to espy an ass grazing on a common, with her foal innocently frisking by her side. This is thought sufficient provocation for a dirge of six-and-thirty lines, in which the bard thus sweetly sings,

How *askingly* its footsteps hither bend!
It seems to say, "and have I then one friend!"

Innocent foal! thou poor despised for-
• lorn,
I hail thee *brother*—

The propriety of this last epithet I am far from disputing; but certainly the querulous egotism that suggested this and similar productions would better become

A woman's story at a winter's fire,
Authoriz'd by her Grandam.

Virgil

Virgil says, that when a tumultuous mob are assembled for the purpose of riot and sedition, if a pious and respectable personage appear among them, they are immediately silent, and with "ears erect" listen to his harangue. This is undoubtedly in some degree true; but it may be added, that should this very pious and respectable personage mischievously encourage them in their misdeeds, they persevere in them with tenfold vigour. The same may be said of our modern poets. They would hardly have ventured to pelt us with "hyming Tyburn's elegiac strains," if the respectable name of Gray had not set them an example. The rational admirers of this excellent poet will not be displeased by the short criticism with which I shall conclude this Number, though they would have been better pleased, had he himself pruned those excrescences which encumber rather than adorn his fame.

When, after a long absence from Eton College, the poet returns to view the spot where he received his early education, and wanders in imagination over his favourite fields, and by the banks of a river which neither youth nor age can survey without sensations of delight, the reader expects to hear him express the soothing and placid satisfaction which such scenes are calculated to inspire; he opens the book, impressed with an ardent presage of the glowing colours in which the philosophic bard will paint the future fate of each youthful student: one by his forensic excellence arriving at the highest honours of the bar: another guiding the helm of state amidst the storm of contending factions, and a third adorning private life by elegant literature and unassuming virtue. Instead of reflections like the above, which the reader without any great violence to probability might expect, how great will his disappointment be to find in Gray's Ode on a distant View of Eton College, an indulgence of morbid melancholy and peevish despondence, an over drawn picture of human misery, and a gloomy compassion for the unfortunate youth who are about to enter on the stage of the world. The poet indeed confesses that "Gay hope is theirs by fancy fed," yet in the following verse does not scruple to wither every blossom of hope in these words:

Alas! regardless of their doom,

The little victims play.

Who would not imagine from this sentiment, that they were a race of beings

condemned to some dreadful massacre, instead of a society of boys, many of whom were destined to become the pride of their friends and the hope of the nation? The bard gives additional strength to the shocking suspicion by the lines that follow:

See how all around them wait,
The Ministers of human fate,
And black misfortune's baleful train!
Ah! shew them where in ambush stand,
To seize their prey the murderous band,
Ah! tell them—they are men.

The information contained in the concluding line, though very important, is certainly not of sufficient consequence to need the tremendous artillery of lines that precede it.

In the next verse, among the "fury passions," the poet enumerates *fear* and *shame*; to which he adds sorrow with peculiar impropriety, as sorrow, which is the effect of various passions, cannot be called itself a passion, and least of all a *fury* passion. But the writer is not content with tormenting his devoted victims with anger, fear, shame, love, jealousy, envy, &c. &c. he overwhelms them with "keen remorse, with blood defiled," and "moody madness;" evils which civilized society seldom witnesses, and therefore disgustingly unfit for a general reflection like the present. Neither is he yet content, but hunts the unfortunate tribe through life to poverty, disease, and "slow consuming age."

In the concluding verse a reflection occurs, that would with more propriety have presented itself at the commencement of the Ode, "Yet ah! why should they know their fate? Indeed a very rational question, though rather misplaced; and if their fate be but half as calamitous as Gray prophesies, may they long continue ignorant of it!

The wits of Cambridge have held that an epigram should, like a jelly bag, be pointed at the end. This rule Gray seems to have applied to an ode, if we may judge from the manner in which he concludes it:

No more—where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise.

This sentiment, to say nothing of its moral tendency, has not even the merit of novelty to recommend it, being evidently borrowed from the old ballad:

O Juniper I who would be wise,
If madness be loving of thee.

Thus

Thus has Gray condescended to borrow a jovial sentiment from a drunken song, in order to grace the conclusion of a serious ode. So unfortunate is plagiarism when unassisted by judgment, and so sure is the poet, who has once written well, to extort applause in all his future productions, however faulty their tendency, or imperfect their construction.

EDMORIN AND ELLA.

AN EASTERN TALE.

WHILE India was yet an immeasurable forest, and her diamonds lay undisturbed in the mine by the drudgery of European avarice, a tribe of natives had fixed their residence on the side of the coast, where the trees agreeably admitted the summer breezes. Of these, Edmorin was Sovereign. Beyond a ridge of mountains extending to the South were situated another clan, with whom Edmorin and his people were at war. Edmorin, however, was the darling of his subjects, and beloved by all; his humanity was unbounded, his knowledge uncommon, and his activity surprising. His arrows were often known to soar out of sight, even till they seemed to lodge in the bosom of the clouds; his speed surpassed the rapidity of the rein-deer; and the proportions of his person were exact and graceful as the growth of the Cedar. His manners were as mild as the morning, and his charity warm as the noon of day. He governed his people with gentleness, and invented, upon plans of his own construction, new instruments for the use of war, and new sports and games for the entertainment and exercise of peace. With the bark of the fir, and the rind of the toughest trees, he formed a lighter shield; and contrived to fix a line with such dexterity in the sling, as enabled it to kill at the farthest mark.

Edmorin was enamoured of solitude: his mind, though neither polished by education, nor enlightened by experience, enjoyed a natural refinement, and a superiority to those of his subjects. He would sometimes delight to sequester himself in the deepest retirement of his bowers, and appear ingeniously desirous to explore the hidden mysteries of nature. At length, however, his spirits suddenly forsook him, and his mind became melancholy; his eyes, that had wont to be the sparkling intelligencers of the felicity of his soul, were clouded with care, and his brow contracted into gloomy wrinkles. He did not love solitude less

than before, but he found that solitude had less charms to afford him; he often would cast his eyes around him, and ask himself in the moment of despondence, "wherefore he felt himself-unquiet?" and sometimes, rebuking his own discontent, would exclaim "O Edmorin! wherefore dost thou repine? art thou not the sovereign of a thousand subjects, who are loaded with arrows to preserve thy life? Hast thou not the command of women for thy pleasure, even to a variety that puzzles thy choice? Dost thou not see the savage of thy woods enjoy content—why then dost thou sigh? Alas! I am weary of myself: certainly solitude has occasioned my depression; I will seek an instant relief in society."—Among those whom Edmorin indulged with particular tokens of his regard was an Indian sage, whose name was Ramor. He was a philosopher of nature, and had acquired his knowledge by an unaided application to her laws. He was one whom the Edmorineans universally regarded as a man, whom the angel of death spared in pity to themselves; his maxims were considered as invariable, and his sentiments were held in the highest veneration. He had been long in the confidence of the Prince, who, at the death of Isdabel his father, had taken the charge of his education (such as could at that early time be given); Edmorin therefore felt towards him much of the reverence and duty of a child; and Ramor, on the other hand, united an equal degree of the affection of the parent with the loyalty of the subject.

To Ramor therefore he communicated his uneasiness, and disclosed the manner in which he felt himself affected: "I am miserable (said he, sighing), yet know not why; the verdure of the spring, and the glow of the summer, have lost their allurements; I have no longer any delight to glide along the rivers in my canoe, to stick the plumes of victory in my

my brow, or with my dart pursue the chase. I am wretched, even amongst the sprightliest of the women, nor regard (as usual) their dalliances to please, or their solicitude to charm—all is tasteless; I am sick with solitude, yet have no relish for society: something is surely wanting to my felicity. To thee I have flown from myself, and do thou therefore mitigate my distress."

The hoary sage had long studied the temper of his Prince; and was intimately skilled in the characters of man: he regarded Edmorin with a look of observation, and soon penetrated into the cause of his distemper; and, without any fervilities of prostration, thus addressed him in the language of simplicity and truth:—"Be the anguish of my child dissipated, and the burthen of sorrow removed from his bosom; for if the voice of his servant Ramor is regarded, and the wisdom of his instructions followed, Edmorin shall be happy."

"Thou complainest, my son, that the novelty of life is over, and that from the variety of nature thou no longer canst find repose. To what cause, therefore, can thy inquietude be ascribed, but to that which even in the bowers of paradise could introduce anxiety: to the want of an elegant and virtuous companion of thy throne and bosom. Thou art discontented, not because the excellences that heretofore engaged thee are in themselves less excellent, but because thou hast no partner with whom thou mayst share the pleasure they bestow. There is seldom any selfishness in the social temper. In the generous benevolence of thy youth thou lookest around thee, and, comprehending in one point of view the grandeur and beauty of the world, art unhappy that thou canst not communicate thy sentiments of wisdom and tenderness to the object whom thy virtues have conquered and approved. Thou perceivest that few, even of the multitudes of thy train, are calculated for the honour of thy confidence; and still fewer for the affection of thy friendship. Of those, whom thou rulest in the gentleness of thy sway, many are the sport of playful idleness or active folly, and more the slaves of insignificant ambition: some are swelling with spleen at the proudness of a rival's plume, and some are contesting (in the bitterness of rancour) about the skins of the savages. To such thou canst not unbosom the secrets of thy heart: they are not equal to the dignity

of trust, and thou art therefore compelled to seal up thy reflections and thy knowledge, or to utter them to the air, or lavish them upon the ignorant. Thy mind, my son, is suited to the sweetness of virtuous meditation, and nature has endowed thee with the power to discern the beauties of her works; but when thy generous curiosity has procured thee instruction, thou wantest one to whom thou mightst impart the benefits of enquiry. Knowledge is useless unless it is diffused; but to circulate it to those who have neither capacity or idea, would be a wildness equal to his, who was determined to encircle the head of the bear with a coronet of flowers, and to enwreath the horns of the sheep with a garland of roses.

"Cast thine eye aloof, and behold on yonder fir-tree the turtle sits sorrowing among the branches; she disregards the prospects around her, and is visibly overwhelmed in the anguish of despondence. Her feathery partner has awhile forsook her, and in the meridian glow of life and day thou observest how she pines! The sun is to her an orb of darkness, and the lively earth enrobed in mourning!

"Thine, my Sovereign, is at present the condition of that turtle, and a tender object (though one agreeable to the dignity of thy nature) is equally necessary to restore the tranquillity of both. For again, fix thy attention upon the fir, and tell me what thou seest."

"I see (said Edmorin) that the happiness of the dove is restored! Her fugitive mate is returned—lo, Ramor, how their wings flutter in rapture! the one seems tenderly to chide, and the other appears anxious to excuse; and hark! she returns a song of gratitude for his safety! Henceforth, my friend, I will not suffer a turtle in my regions to be destroyed."

"I admire (replied Ramor) the softness of the sense, more than the simplicity of your expression: be taught, from that of which thou hast been a witness, a remedy for thy distress. The most trifling image will afford an hint of utility to the eye of remark. Thou hast seen the cause of the complaint of a bird that was grown indifferent to every thing around it, and even weary of itself! and canst thou not as easily account for the misery of thyself, who art not less insensible to the privileges of royalty? Thou hast seen by what means the peace of the bird was restored, and canst thou not

not form to thyself a similar method, whereby thy own bosom might again have comfort?"

Ramor (answered the Prince hastily, while his cheek became endamasked with deeper blushes), my heart is lightened, and I feel the cause of my disorder. I am displeas'd with myself, that my sensibility did not before point out to me, and remove the reason—the purity of love, I see, is necessary to the happiness of a King."

"It is necessary (rejoined Ramor) not only to the happiness of a King but of his subjects, and indeed of every human individual. But my son must distinguish between the intemperance of desire and the ardours of an elegant passion. Thou art weary of the dalliances of thy women, because it is not in the power of more than one to afford thee felicity; or at least to confer such as is either permanent or pure.

"Go then, my Sovereign, consider this and be happy. Let thy eyes rove among the servants whom thou commandest, and thy reason shall soon exalt one to thy bosom, to whom nature has been kind, and virtue affectionate.

"An honourable attachment will restore to every object its accustomed charm; again wilt thou receive consolation from thy wonted source: the blossom shall seem to wear a livelier bloom, and the sky a brighter blue: such are the effects of a generous love upon the mind that is satiate with solitude and luted to society."

The effect of these arguments were visible in the countenance of the Prince; his features became more animated, and his air more vivacious, and in the warmth of his gratitude and hope, he could not forbear embracing the sage in his arms; whom he left with an assurance of observing his counsel, and of indulging his eyes in such objects as were most likely to engage his heart.

He who looks to love, and love with honour, will soon find an object worthy his regard: it was not long before Edmorin became enamoured of maiden excellence. He was one day pursuing an elk, which he had aroused from a grove of pines, when, perceiving it take towards the mountains (which were the preliminary boundaries of his sovereignty), he pressed onwards with vehemence, lest it should elude him by flying in the territories of Zimber. A savage was just bounding up the side of the hills, when the Prince dis-

charged his arrow, but by some means or another without success; and his game in the next instant reached the summit, and sprung out of sight. Edmorin was just about to turn again among the covert of his woods, when his ears were suddenly startled by a shriek that intimated distress. He stopped and found that the voice proceeded from the other side of the mountains; and that which he had too much honour to do from the mere spirit of sport, he had too much humanity to neglect when he might relieve the wretched: he therefore hastily stepped forward, and retreading the path again arrived at the top, and soon descended to the foot of the hills, and looking earnestly around him (while the voice increased, its complaints), he discovered, through an interwisture of boughs, an human shape extended in disorder upon the ground, under the up-lifted paw of a lion. He did not hesitate; but drawing his arrow to the head, and levelling his eye to the mark, lodged the barb in his heart; and, running to complete his conquest, he struck a poniard into his chest, and held it infix'd till he expired.

He had now leisure to avert his attention to the object whom his courage and intrepidity had protected, and whom he found to be a virgin of uncommon beauty of form, irresistible even in misery. Her dress, which was of the finest skins, bespoke her of royal extraction, and she mourned with all the dignity of distress. Although she was still faint, and fearful lest she might have escaped from one disaster by the intervention of another still more dreadful, yet she recovered herself so as to return her compliments of gratitude to her deliverer in an attitude of prostration. The Prince perceiving her confusion, and seeing her spirits (struggling between the extremities of fear and joy, endeavoured to dissipate her apprehensions by the most tender assurances; and, observing that the savage had rent her mantle, enrobed her with his own, and requested that he might be permitted to accommodate her till she had surmounted her fears. The Princess (for such she was) consented to his solicitations, and Edmorin gently conducted her to his hut, which was formed by the hands of an hundred Indian artificers, in a taste perfectly rural and ingenuous; it was situate in a valley, where nature had displayed her bounties in her wildest luxuriance, with a distant view of the sea. The most beautiful foliage of oranges,

stranges and cedars invited thither every Silvan musician to warble and build ; Springs of living water came issuing from chryselline sources ; the flowers were effused with the richest fragrance, and their colours were freshened by the breezes which at morn and even were wafted from the main.

Though the Prince was secretly very anxious to learn the particulars of the fair stranger's history, especially that part of it which had occasioned the present event, yet his delicacy was unwilling to give her the pain of revealing it while her mind was under the inquietude of her late distress. He therefore repressed his curiosity, and solely applied himself to solace and revive her ; he spread a carpet of the softest skins, and set before her the nicest trophies of his arrow, with the most lovely presents of nature, to court her appetite : but the anxiety she had been under, and the abrupt transition from despair to joy, soon overcame the delicacy of her frame ; and had left her no other desire than to recruit her spirits by repose, and yield herself up a few hours to friendly insensibility. Edmorin, vigilant to oblige, saw her fatigue, and no-sooner discovered her wishes, than he hastened to prepare an apartment for her rest : he soon formed her a couch with the spoils of the kid, the ermine, and the fawn, and her pillow was lined with the cygnet's down ; nor could the Prince be persuaded to leave his charge, but, in-wrapping his body in a common skin, determined to be the guardian of her slumber.

While the gentle Edmorin sat watching her repose, by the light of the-taper, he indulged himself in gazing ardently upon her, and, heaving a sigh of softness as he gazed, thus whispered to himself :

“ O blessed Sun ! what a form is there ! How happy am I in being the means of preserving it from violation !—Yet surely the savage could not fear such a creature ! The paw of the monster was suspended (doubtless), conscious of the excellence within his power, which (cruel as is his nature) he dared not use. How unlike is she to the common beauties among my train ! Blessed be the morning in which I last graiped my bow, blessed be the elk that directed me towards the mountains, and blessed be the moment in which Edmorin preserved her !—And yet why do I sigh ?—O Mithra, could my wishes !—But how vain my prayer !—Is she not some superior being ?—O

Ramor ! now do I think of thee ; yet I will gaze no more.”

Having said this, he extinguished the taper, lest his reason should yield to the captivation of his eyes ; when suddenly the apartment was re-enlightened by a flash of lightning, a thunder-clap succeeded, and in the next moment a vision of the night, arrayed in an irresistible robe of light, appeared before him. The astonished Edmorin put his hand to his forehead, and fell prostrate to the illustrious appearance, when, gently waving a wand which it held in its hand over the eyes of the Prince's, addressed itself to the youth :—“ Lift, Edmorin, and be happy ! I am the angel of truth and innocence ; thou rememberest the instructions of Ramor ; the hour is at hand when his intructions will be useful. Her, whom thy valour has saved, is Ella, the daughter of Zimber, the Monarch beyond the mountains.—Thy Divinity has ordained her to be thy wife.—Do not wonder, or doubt, because that she is the child of thy enemy—To Fate nothing is impossible — I am commissioned from above to give thee this ruby, which, while she sleeps, thou art to put upon her finger ; do this, and thou no more shalt sigh in solitude, or experience sorrow.”

The evanescent visitor instantly disappeared, and the noise of the thunder, that again rolled a volley as it vanished, alarmed the Princess, who became pale with affright. It was now the dawn of day, and Edmorin was about to execute the order of the vision at the moment she awoke ; he had just fixed the ruby on her finger, and was still holding her hand gently within his own. They were both overwhelmed in a speechless confusion, yet neither had the power, or perhaps the inclination, to alter their position. From their meeting eyes shot instant affection ; their souls melted within them, and a thrilling pulsation ran a tide of rapture thro' every vein ; at length, however, the united impressions of hope and love gave the powers of utterance to Edmorin, who communicated the commands of the angel of truth, and concluded with professions of fondness and sincerity. She was easily disposed to credit what her heart so affectionately desired, and she involuntarily pressed the ruby to her lips, yet had still the honour and discretion to inform him, that she had fled Zimber, who, on the day he had saved her from death, determined to sacrifice her to Dorin, the chieftain of the valley.—

"Dorin (said she) is boisterous as the thunder, and cruel as the panther of the forest, but with the cunning of the fox has he crept into the smiles of my father; and the orders of Zimber are dreadful as the roaring of a cataract of the Nile: how then shall I be sheltered from the fury of Zimber, or the importunities of Dorin? I am a captive—Ella is the slave—how therefore can she ever be thy wife?" Though her duty seemed to require this candour, yet her eyes manifested the tenderness of her wishes.

"New-found spirit of purity and sweetness (replied the Prince), thou art no captive, but the present of the angel of truth! I will not only shield thee

from the persecutions of Dorin, and from the wrath of Zimber, but will also solicit his friendship, and thou shalt be at once the instrument not only of love, but of peace." At this moment entered Ramor, who was instantly commissioned to the Monarch of the Mountains, who, in gratitude for the preservation of Ella, consented to a union from which proceeded every enjoyment of life, and the prophecy of the sage was now remembered and fulfilled; "for she was now exalted to the throne to whom Nature was kind and Virtue affectionate, and Edmorin and Ella became the idols of India.

•DIONYSIUS.

ACCOUNT OF WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

BY MAJOR JOHN SCOTT.

(From Mr. Seward's "Biographiana.")

MR. HASTINGS was born in the year 1732-3, and descended from a family of great respectability, which for many centuries had possessed considerable estates in the counties of Worcester and Gloucester.

The father of Mr. Hastings was a Clergyman, and held the living of Churchill, in Gloucestershire, a village near Daylesford. On his decease Mr. Hastings was removed by his uncle Mr. Howard Hastings to Westminster school, where he was educated, and went into college the head of his election in the year 1746. His acquaintance with the first Lord Mansfield commenced while he was at Westminster school, and at a time when the former was Solicitor General: Lord Mansfield, through life, professed the strongest friendship for him, and the highest opinion of his talents and public services.

On the decease of his uncle Howard Hastings, whose fortune was inconsiderable compared to the general idea of its amount, young Warren Hastings was to determine on his future situation. Doctor Whols, the Head Master of Westminster school, had ever treated him with the greatest kindness, and, on so unexpected a turn in his fortune, offered to be himself at the whole expence of completing his education at Oxford. Mr. Creswick, an India Director, and executor of his uncle, offered him a writer's appointment to Bengal. Fortunately for his country,

Mr. Hastings chose the latter, embarked for Bengal in the winter of 1749, and arrived in Calcutta in the summer of 1750. The English at that time were mere merchants, and Calcutta an inconsiderable commercial town. They had factories also in different parts of Bengal for the purpose of providing an annual investment for the East India Company, which was principally purchased by bullion sent from England. To one of these factories Mr. Hastings was soon appointed, and from thence detached into the interior parts of Bengal, where, in a seclusion from the society of his countrymen, he acquired a knowledge of the Persian language, which few then possessed, though his example has since been so generally followed, that it is now critically understood by almost every civil servant of the Company, and by many of their officers in the army.

At the capture of Calcutta by the Nabob Surajah Doulah in 1756, orders were issued for the seizure of every Englishman in Bengal, and Mr. Hastings was brought a prisoner to Moorshadabad, the capital; but being well known to many men of rank at the Nabob's court, he was treated with indulgence, and allowed to reside at the Dutch factory of Calcapore. When the fleet and army under Watson and Clive arrived in the river of Bengal, Mr. Hastings joined Colonel Clive, and served as a volunteer at the re capture of Calcutta, and at the

night attack of the Nabob's camp. He then resumed his civil appointments; and, after the deposition of the Nabob Surajah Doulah, became the British Minister at the court of his successor. This office he filled with great credit to himself, and advantage to the public, until the year 1761, when he became a Member of the Government. In February 1765 he quitted Bengal with his friend Mr. Vansittart; his fortune did not, as was supposed, exceed thirty thousand pounds; the principal part of which he left behind him, and, his remittances failing, he was early compelled to apply for leave to return to Bengal. His friends, however, had then little influence in the direction, and his application was unsuccessful. In the year 1766, Mr. Hastings, by the advice of Doctor Johnson, proposed the institution of a Professorship for the study of the Persian Language at Oxford, and might have been at the head of that institution at this moment, if, fortunately for his country, a change in the politics of Leadenhall-street had not taken place. In the winter of 1766 the affairs of the East India Company were brought before Parliament, and Mr. Hastings was examined for several hours at the bar of the House of Commons, where the information which he gave was so clear and satisfactory, that it brought him into general notice.

A change in the next year took place in Leadenhall street, and he was appointed second member of the administration at Madras, and to succeed to the government. He left England in the winter of 1768, and remained at Madras until January 1772, when he proceeded to Bengal, being appointed by the Company to fill that government, and with unlimited powers. This appointment he received very unexpectedly, and without solicitation on his part. The circumstances which led to it properly make a part of his history.

In the year 1765 the Company obtained the sovereignty of Bengal, which Lord Clive had assured them would yield, after the payment of every possible expence, a clear profit of a million per annum: the consequence of this representation was, that their stock rose to double its former value, and the King's Ministers claimed a right to Bengal for the nation. To prevent the agitation of this question of right, the Company agreed to pay five hundred thousand pounds a year to Government, and they

increased their dividend from eight to twelve and a half per cent. A very short time proved the fallacy of Lord Clive's statement; for between the years 1765 and 1771 the resources of Bengal barely balanced its public expensures. Bills were drawn by Bengal upon England for twelve hundred thousand pounds, and a debt to that amount was contracted abroad.

The Company did not impute their disappointment to a want of ability in Bengal to yield a million surplus, but to the defective system which Lord Clive had established, whose principle it was to leave the collection of the revenues, and the administration of justice, in the hands of a native minister; they determined, therefore, to try a new experiment: they displaced the native minister, and left it to the British Government of Bengal to form a new system, to be directed by their own administration.

At the head of this administration, and with unlimited authority, they placed Mr. Hastings; and the man who was rejected in 1766, when he applied to return upon any terms to Bengal, who was reduced by their refusal to propose the institution of a professorship at Oxford as a plan for adding to his means of subsistence, was, without any solicitation of his own, appointed to fill the highest office which a British subject could possess.

In April 1772 Mr. Hastings assumed the government of Bengal, and for two years was sedulously employed in forming and carrying into effect those plans and regulations under which Bengal has for six-and-twenty years enjoyed internal tranquillity, the natives private security and happiness, and the British nation the greatest public advantages. In this period he regulated the collection of the public revenues, and the administration of civil and criminal justice. He formed foreign alliances, which added to the security and the wealth of Bengal. He opened a communication with Egypt by the Red Sea, which promised the greatest advantages to Bengal, and would have fixed the British influence in Egypt on a foundation not to be shaken by any efforts which France might now make, if the short-sighted policy of the Company had not counteracted his measures in this instance, under an idea that a commercial intercourse with Turkey through Egypt might affect the trade of London. He deputed a public minister to Thibet, and kept up a friendly intercourse with the

 Lama,

which has continued uninterruptedly to the present time. It is but here to Mr. Hastings to say, that every measure of domestic regulation or foreign negotiation, by which Bengal has so eminently flourished, originated in the measures which he himself adopted in the first year of his administration.

While Mr. Hastings was laboriously exerting himself for the public service in Bengal, a rigid enquiry into the past conduct of the Company's servants was carried on in the House of Commons. Violent (and in most instances very unjust) censures were cast upon them; but no part of this general censure rested upon Mr. Hastings, whose reputation rose still higher from the scrutiny. The result was, that the Minister, Lord North, proposed to fix a new government for Bengal, and that the members should be nominated by parliament. He pronounced a very warm panegyrick on the character and conduct of Mr. Hastings, who was nominated Governor General of Bengal for five years, with the unanimous consent of both Houses.

It would be invidious, and would make no proper part of the present Biographical Sketch, to enter into the dissensions which prevailed in Bengal under the new system, and which continued with little intermission until Mr. Francis quitted it in 1780. It can however with truth be asserted, that those dissensions did not disturb the public tranquillity. The regulations adopted by Mr. Hastings on his succeeding to the government in 1772 produced all the effects which he had predicted from them: the public debt was paid off, and Bengal yielded a tribute of more than a million a year to Great Britain, until measures originating in England again involved us in difficulties in India.

The American War excited the restless ambition of France. She early determined on an interference, nor had she beheld without jealousy the rise, progress, and great improvement of our Indian Empire. Her great object was to annihilate our power. To effect this, she commenced her intrigues in India long before she threw off the mask in Europe. The fleet, commanded by D'Estaing, which sailed for America in April 1778, was originally destined for India, though, by the pressing solicitations of Dr. Franklin, its destination was subsequently changed. In the succeeding years of the war, France sent twenty sail of the line, seven thousand land forces, and seven

millions sterling to India. We had still to contend with Hyder Ally Cawn and the Mahrattas. During the whole of this arduous contest, Mr. Hastings remained at the head of the Bengal government—peace was concluded with all our enemies—we lost no territory: on the contrary, by restoring the conquests made from France and Holland in India, Lord Lansdown recovered two West India Islands to Great Britain.

Were we not writing at a period when the events are fresh in our recollection, it could hardly be credited, that the House of Commons, during the most critical period of the war, voted the recal of Mr. Hastings—a vote which, the better sense of the Company resisted; and for so doing, at a subsequent period, the Member (Mr. Dundas) who moved the recal declared that the Company deserved the thanks of the public.

Mr. Hastings was expressly desired by the Company to retain the government until peace was completely restored in India. He did so, and on the return of tranquillity, applied for the appointment of a successor, and notified his intention to return to England.

The measures which were at that time pursued in England prevented the Company from appointing a successor to Mr. Hastings. In November 1783 Mr. Fox proposed his celebrated India Bill. It was rejected by the House of Lords, and his administration dismissed. Under the new ministry, a system was framed for the government of India. Full justice was done to the merits of Mr. Hastings; thanks were transmitted to him for his long, faithful, and able services by the Company; and in compliance with his request a successor was appointed.

In June 1785 Mr. Hastings arrived in England, and was received with every mark of attention by his Sovereign, the Ministers, and the East India Company. The Directors repeated their thanks to him unanimously for his long, faithful, and valuable services. On leaving Bengal, public addresses were presented to him by the British subjects of Calcutta, regretting his departure, and stating in strong terms his beneficial exertions in the public service. Similar addresses were transmitted to him from the army, and he appears to have been held in universal veneration by the natives of India.

If there ever was a man whose life had been spent in the service of the public, that might look to an undisturbed enjoyment of *otium cum dignitate* for the remnant

ment of his days, surely Mr. Hastings was that man. He had been thirteen years the Governor or Governor General of Bengal; the first under the Company's appointments, the latter by five separate parliamentary appointments. He recovered that government, loaded with a heavy public debt contracted in peace, and its resources not exceeding three millions sterling a year, a sum barely adequate to its annual expences. He quitted it, after a long, arduous, and successful war, with its empire considerably extended, with the general voice of his countrymen and the natives in his favour, and its annual resources five millions and a half sterling, being two millions beyond the annual expenditure. Mark the contrast at home! When his government commenced in 1772, the empire of Great Britain extended over America—her debt was one hundred and thirty millions. In 1785 she had lost America, some of her West India Islands, Minorca, and her debt was two hundred and sixty millions. It was broadly stated by Mr. Dundas, and not denied, that Bengal had been in a progressive state of improvement under the British government. Facts of public notoriety proved the truth of this assertion; but what individual unsupported merit can resist the fury of Party? On the day Mr. Hastings arrived in London, Mr. Burke notified to the House of Commons, that early in the next session he would move an enquiry into the conduct of Mr. Hastings. During the recess, Mr. Hastings was strenuously advised by men who well knew the nature of Parliament to pay no attention to this menace; or, if he was determined to notice it, to come into Parliament himself, and a seat was offered to him. He rejected the advice in both instances, declaring that he neither wished to court nor to elude the enquiry, still less was he disposed to owe his security to the forbearance of Mr. Burke; he therefore expressly desired Major Scott to ask Mr. Burke in his place at the next meeting of parliament, whether he meant to institute the enquiry or not? To this question Mr. Burke gave an evasive answer, but Mr. Fox a direct one. Subsequent to this conversation in the House, a general meeting of the Party in opposition assembled at Burlington House. The question was de-

bated, and great differences of opinion prevailed. The late Lord North, the present Marquis of Hertford, the Duke of Norfolk, then Lord Surry, and many other gentlemen, were against any further proceedings; but Mr. Fox, with an unjustifiable generosity, for which he has been amply repaid, supported Mr. Burke, and, conceiving his character to be at stake, strenuously contended for the proceeding, and it was taken up as a party measure. Mr. Dempster, the late Colonel Cathcart, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Nichols, and a few other members, seceded; but the party in general went with Mr. Fox. Two years were spent in the House of Commons before the impeachment was voted. The trial lasted six years in Westminster Hall, and a seventh in the chamber of Parliament; so that, if we reckon from 1785, when Mr. Burke gave his notice, to 1795, when the acquittal was pronounced, this celebrated trial might vie for duration with the siege of Troy*.

The evidence on this celebrated trial was summed up, by Lord Thurlow with an accuracy and precision that reflect the highest honour on that distinguished character; and his speeches contain the best history of Mr. Hastings's administration that has hitherto been published †.

This remarkable prosecution cost the nation above one hundred thousand pounds, and the law expences of Mr. Hastings amounted to more than sixty thousand pounds; to which, if we add the incidental expences attending it, we may fairly say, that the trial cost him one hundred thousand pounds also. While it was depending, it had been repeatedly said in the House, that in the event of his acquittal he had an undoubted right to remuneration from parliament. A petition was accordingly drawn up by him, but the Minister would not advise his Majesty to agree to its being presented. A General Court was afterwards called at the India House, and a motion made by Mr. Ald. Lushington, prefaced by a very eloquent and energetic speech in favour of Mr. Hastings. After the fullest acknowledgment of his services, it was proposed to pay the legal expences of his trial, and to grant him a pension of five thousand pounds a year for the remainder of the charter. Both motions were carried by considerable

* *Quem neque Tydides, nec Larissæus Achilles,
Non anni domulæ decem—non mille loquimur.*

VIRGIL.

† They are to be found in Debrett's Lords Debates for February, March, and April 1795. majorities;

majorities, but doubts were started as to the right of the Company to dispose of their own money without the consent of the Board of Commissioners. The great lawyers held different opinions; but the Attorney and Solicitor General were decidedly against such a right being vested in the Company. On this decision a new motion was brought forward in concert with his Majesty's Ministers, who agreed (without any reference to the trial), in consideration of Mr. Hastings's public services, to grant him a pension of four thousand pounds a year for twenty-eight years and a half; of this pension they immediately gave him forty-two thousand pounds, and lent him in addition fifty thousand pounds. The whole sum voted was one hundred and fourteen thousand pounds, of which they immediately paid him ninety-two thousand; the remainder he was to receive at the rate of five thousand pounds a year to the close of the charter; the other two thousand pounds were to be stopped to repay the loan of fifty thousand pounds, and his estate was charged with a mortgage for the sum of fourteen thousand pounds, which would be due to the Company when the charter expired. We have given this account, because few have known what sum was really granted to Mr. Hastings.

There have been various impeachments at different periods of our history; but Mr. Hastings is the first British subject acquitted after a trial on an accusation preferred by the Commons. There are many instances of acquittal at the bar of the House of Lords; but in all others they have proceeded from a difference between the two Houses, as in the cases of the Whig Lords in the reign of William the Third, and of Lord Oxford in the reign of George the First, and sometimes by the Commons not prosecuting. But to the honour of the administration of justice in this reign, the trial of Mr. Hastings was brought to a legal determination without any interference on the part of the Crown, the King's Ministers, or the House of Commons, and by those Lords only who had generally attended the trial. Two other circumstances highly honourable to Mr. Hastings ought also to be mentioned. He was impeached in the name of the people of England, for acts of tyranny, injustice, and oppression, exercised upon the natives of India. While the trial was yet pending, the natives of India, of all ranks, transmitted to the East India

Company, through Lord Cornwallis, their full disavowal of the charge, and expressed their perfect satisfaction with the conduct of Mr. Hastings, and their strong attachment to him. When the intelligence of his acquittal arrived in India, it was received with enthusiastic pleasure. Addresses of congratulation were transmitted to him by the British subjects in Calcutta, by the officers of the army, and by all classes amongst the natives; and the event was celebrated by public rejoicings in every part of Bengal.

The charge preferred against him in behalf of the East India Company was also disclaimed by that body. He was accused of having brought upon them great loss and damage, and of having wantonly wasted their property. Men bred to business resorted to the evidence of figures; they found that Mr. Hastings had preserved the British Empire in India entire, had even improved it during a hazardous war, and had added two millions a year to their annual resources. They thought him entitled to applause rather than to censure, and they returned him their unanimous thanks for his long, faithful, and able services.

Prejudice has now subsided, and England and India proclaim with united rapture their obligations to Mr. Hastings.

In private life, he is universally allowed to be a man of very general knowledge—an excellent Engineer (having practised that art under the celebrated Mr. Robins), and an Architect. His minutes on military subjects prove him well qualified to command an army; and that he is an able Financier, and an admirable Lawyer, appears by his "Plans for the Better Administration of Justice," which have been published.

Many scholars and men of talents have translated the celebrated Ode of Horace which begins, "Otiurn divos rogat," &c. The translation of Mr. Hastings is superior to them all. He wrote the following lines in Mr. Mickle's excellent Version of the Lusiad of Camoens, to be inserted at the end of the speech of Pacheco:

Yet shrink not, gallant Lusian, nor repine
That Man's eternal destiny is thine;
Whene'er success the advent'rous chief be-
friends,

Tell Malice on his parting steps attends;
On Britain's candidates for fame await,
As now on thee, the harsh decrees of Fate;
Thus are Ambition's fondest hopes o'erreach'd,
One dies imprison'd, and one lives impeach'd.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

LITERARY SCRAPS.

SIR,
YOU will not, I trust, think me fond of argument, or that I wish to bring myself officiously forward, if I take the liberty of differing from you in opinion relative to Griffith* being the Author of the "Koran." I will not, indeed, contend that Sterne *was*; but I think there is internal evidence that Griffith *was not*. His novel of the "Triumvirate" is there very justly condemned for its licentiousness; and in a style much more severe than an Author would chuse to adopt in attacking *himself*.

Waller in his "D'ine Poësie," speaking of the Lord's Prayer, observes,

"His sacred name with reverence profound
 Should mention'd be, and trembling at the sound."

With this sentiment I cannot coincide. Reverence the most profound is what, I trust, all naturally and involuntarily adopt; but surely the words "Our Father" convey the idea of *reverential love*, rather than of *fear and trembling*.

Dr. Johnson, in his Critiques on Pope's Epitaphs, first published in "The Visitor," says, "I think it may be observed that the particle O! used at the beginning of a sentence, always offends." I do not think that many readers will agree with this in the following couplet:

"O! blest with temper, whose unclouded ray
 Can make to morrow chearful as to-day!"

Either my taste is depraved, or it has, in this instance, peculiar force and elegance.

Dr. Beattie has one passage in his Dissertation on the "Theory of Language" almost verbatim from Adam Smith's celebrated Chapter on the Division of Labour. It ought to have been marked as a quotation: tis possible, however, that he himself was not aware of it. The Doctor is, I believe, deservedly esteemed for being candid and liberal in his sentiments; I was therefore somewhat surprized that he should accuse those clergymen of *nicety*, &c. who very properly, in the Lord's Prayer, say "Our Father, *who art*," &c.

Monro, in one of the numbers of the "Olla Podrida," speaking of something impracticable, says, "A man may as well hunt for beauties in Ossian." This is a remark that will do him no credit with impartial dispassionate readers. For my own part I can find in Ossian (no matter whether a real or forged production) passages that will please me as much as any in the Olla Podrida. I own myself an admirer of Mr. M——'s; but to censure others for a difference of opinion in mere matters of *taste* is beneath a writer of merit.

Smart, in his "Translation of Horace," has rendered *rose marino*, with *sea-dew*; which makes nonsense of the passage. It requires no great proficiency in the Latin language to know that *ros marinus* means *rosemary*.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

W. P. TAYLOR.

Halifax, Feb. 7, 1799.

* When we mentioned the name of Mr. Griffith as the supposed Author of the "Koran," intended to be palmed on the public as a work of Sterne's, we did not speak on a slight authority. We believe it would be sufficient to satisfy our Correspondent himself, were we to adduce it. We were not ignorant of the slur cast on "The Triumvirate," a work we have reason to think the Author viewed with no complacency in the latter part of his life. It surely is not a new circumstance for an Author to be dissatisfied with an early performance. He might also have hoped that the public would draw the same inference as our Correspondent has done, and by that means escape suspicion of being the Author of the "Koran," which he wished to have believed the work of a superior and more popular writer. The concluding paragraph of our Correspondent's letter we have omitted, as his observation has been already forestalled by Dr. Grey, in his Edition of Hudibras.—EDITOR.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR FEBRUARY 1799.

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

A Journal of the most remarkable Occurrences that took place in Rome upon the Subversion of the Ecclesiastical Government in 1798. By Richard Duppa. 8vo. Robinsons. 1799.

THE Author of this Journal is an artist who resided at Rome during the extraordinary events which are here narrated. He is also one who appears not to have viewed the proceedings of the French through a partial prejudiced medium. "It was," says he, "when the French were at the gates of Rome that I myself looked with anxious though clouded expectation for the realizing those theories of republican virtue that had sometimes served to amuse the speculations of an hour. The opening scene was highly favourable to the most flattering hope both of liberality and justice. In one and the same day all right of conquest was relinquished, and Rome declared a free and independent government: to exercise whose functions, the honestest, the ablest, and the best men that could be chosen out of that party were selected. This was even consolatory to the enemies of the revolution; but it was of short duration, for the men that were made ostensible to the Roman people as provisionary governors, soon found that their power was hardly even the shadow of authority. They were made use of only to shew where, and in what consisted the little remaining wealth of the state, and politely compelled to give their assent that that little might be taken from it: they had also the privilege of issuing edicts; which privilege they were compelled to exercise, for oppressing the people beyond all example of even the greatest despotism of ancient times, and were thus made obnoxious, without even deriving any profit from the order that was executed under their

names. Hence, as might easily be expected, those who felt the least regard for their own personal characters, soon withdrew themselves, or by making opposition to such measures were compelled by others to retire.

"The vacancies produced were now filled up by men of unscrutinized characters, who in this opportunity boldly stepped forward to recommend themselves, through the interest of their money, or other collateral means, and were nominated, as those means seemed to bear a proportion to their pretensions.

"This mode of electing men into office had many advantages. The individuals who had the power of disposing of such places became enriched; their orders were not likely to be disobeyed or reluctantly complied with; and as these agents were to have their percentage, so they would be likely to take good care that their masters should have no reason to complain of any deficiency in the military chest.

"When this was done, and Generals and Commissaries had glutted themselves with wealth, quarrelled about a just division of the spoil, mutinied, and dispersed, other unpaid, unclothed, unprovisioned armies from the North, with new appointments, succeeded; and when at length, even by these constitutional means, nothing more was to be obtained, and artifice had exhausted every resource, the mask was put under the feet that had been long held in the hand: liberty was declared dangerous to the safety of the republic, the constituted authority incapable of managing the affairs of the state,

state, and military law the only rational expedient to supply their place. Thus at once the mockery of consular dignity was put an end to, the senators sent home to take care of their families, and the tribunes to blend with the people whom they before represented. This new and preferable system began its operations with nothing less important for the general welfare, than seizing the whole annual revenue of every estate productive of more than ten thousand crowns; two thirds of every estate that produced more than five, but less than ten; and one half of every inferior annual income.

"This, in a few words, has been the progressive conduct of the GREAT NATION towards an injured and oppressed people, whose happiness, and dearest interests were its first care, and to whom freedom and liberty had been restored, that they might know to appreciate the virtue of their benefactors, and the inestimable blessings of independence."

The present Volume begins at the period when General Duphot was killed; but this event, though it might accelerate, did not produce the Revolution. That was determined on before, and would have taken place, had no such circumstance happened. Mr. Duppa says, p. 53, "A Prior of a Dominican convent, with whom I was acquainted, conversing familiarly one day with a French officer on the circumstances of the Revolution, the latter had the liberality and frankness to say, 'We were distressed for money, and we were obliged to come; as for the death of Duphot, it would have been of no consequence, if there had not been other objects of greater importance.' The feeble counsels of the Pope contributed much to his downfall, and the reward he met with ought to satisfy other Powers of the measure than is likely to be dealt to them, should they submit to an enemy arrogant, rapacious, cruel, insidious, and setting every social obligation at defiance. On this occasion we cannot but remark how closely Mr. Burke's prophetic picture at an early stage of the Revolution, which gave so much offence to the visionary reformers of the day, has been verified, when he characterized the French, not then become a Republic, as "an IRRATIONAL, UNPRINCIPLED, PROSCRIBING, CONFISCATING, PLUNDERING, FEROCIOUS, BLOODY, AND TYRANNICAL DEMOCRACY!"

Some of the circumstances respecting the behaviour of the French to the Pope

have already been detailed in our Magazine for July last, p. 5; we shall now notice the remaining contents of Mr. Duppa's performance. The entry of the French, the planting the tree of liberty, the sacking of the Vatican, and other palaces, the funeral fête in honour of Duphot, the mutiny among the French officers, the insurrection of the Trasteverini, the abolition of the Monasteries and the imprisonments of the Cardinals in the Convertiti, the Federation, the proceedings of the Jacobin Club, the alteration of the dress and manners of the Romans after the change in their government, the destruction of public credit, the confiscations and contributions, the dignity of the Consuls with remarks on their conduct. All these are circumstantially related, and generally from the Author's own observation.

The proceedings of the Jacobin Club are worthy of particular attention: "In order that the spirit of equality might be more extensively diffused, a constitutional democratic club was instituted, and held in the hall of the Duke d'Altem's palace. Here the new born sons of freedom harangued each other on the blessings of emancipation, talked loudly and boldly against all constituted authority, and even their own Consuls had hardly been invested with their robes, when they became the subjects of censure and abuse. Our nation was held as particularly odious, and a constant theme of imprecation; and this farce was so ridiculously carried on, that a twopenny subscription was set on foot to reduce what they were pleased to call the proud Carthage of the North.

"If this foolish society had had no other object in view than spouting for each other's amusement, and bowing and kissing a bust of Brutus that was placed before the rostrum, a ceremony which was constantly practised before the evening's debate, it would have been of little consequence to any but the idle people, who preferred this mode of spending their time; but it had other objects of a very different tendency, more baneful, and more destructive to the peace and morals of society—that of intoxicating young minds with heterogeneous principles they could not understand, to supersede the first laws of nature in all the social duties; for there were not wanting men who knew how to direct the folly and enthusiasm of those who did not know how to direct themselves. Here they were taught that their duty to the public

public ought ever to be paramount to every other obligation. That the illustrious Brutus, whose bust they had before them, and whose patriotic virtue and justice ought never to be lost sight of, furnished them with the strongest and most heroic example of the subordination of the dearest ties of humanity to the public good; and however dear parental affection ought to be, yet, when put in competition with the general welfare of society, there could not be a moment's hesitation which was to be preferred."

After a few further observations, he proceeds: "This system, allowing it proper time to ripen and mature, very probably would have produced all that could be expected from it, and some families to my knowledge had already felt the unhappy effects of these nightly meetings; and it may be easily imagined that it was rapidly running its course, when at one of the sittings a member had the confidence to recommend to his fellow citizens, in order as he said to establish the republic upon a safe and permanent basis, to have recourse to the precedent of Carrier on the Loire, of sending away all the priests in vessels down the Tiber, and sinking them, and to put to death all men, without discrimination, that were more than sixty years of age; alledging that such men were ever found to be too strongly wedded to their prejudices, to embrace a new mode of thinking, and hence they became not only useless consumers of provisions, of which there was a scarcity for good and active citizens, but were at best tacit enemies of the Revolution; and as for the ecclesiastics, their latent and unavoidable influence in the education of the rising youth, it was but too obvious would be prejudicial to the growth of patriotic virtue and republican principles.

"The violent measure, however, was unanimously censured. The folly and madness of such a wild and extravagant proposition, at any other time subsequent to the days of Nero, might have been justly considered as the effect of wild hyperbole, or the last stage of insanity, if we had not too recently the experience of how far atrocity could be carried into execution by the illustrious name cited as worthy of imitation."

We shall give but one instance more of the rapacity of the French to those they have in their power; and this instance, though no name is mentioned, was,

as we are informed, to the celebrated Mrs. Angelica Kauffman, well known for her talents in this kingdom.

"An eminent painter, whom I had the honour of being known to in Rome, was waited upon by an agent of Commissary Haller soon after the arrival of the French, apparently for no other purpose than to pay her compliments upon her distinguished abilities; but in looking over her works, he took the liberty, with great politeness, of asking "To whom may this beautiful picture belong? and to whom that?" and whose charming portrait is this?" &c. then, after paying an infinity of compliments, took his leave.

"In about a week's time the same Gentleman returned, as full of expressions of praise and admiration as before, but distressed as being the agent of business that was equally unpleasant for him to execute, as it was for others to comply with; but the laws of the republic, which he had the honour to serve, imposed upon him the task of putting seals upon all the works of art that belonged to private individuals, with whose nation the republic was at war; therefore those portraits of English Gentlemen, and other pictures under similar circumstances in her possession, could not be exempted from confiscation.

"This unexpected Machiavelism made an impression not very favourable either to his honour or his honesty; but to remove every cause of embarrassment, which it was not difficult for him to perceive he had occasioned, he completed his own character by proposing himself, as a friend, to stand between his employers and the duties of his office, and openly recommended the lady to pay eighty sequins (forty pounds sterling), for which he would be responsible that she should be put to no further inconvenience. With this advice it was thought most prudent to comply, and the money was paid."

An Appendix is added, consisting of original documents. Mr. Duppa professes not to have swelled his book by long reflections on what he saw, which we are sorry for, as his Work contains matter well deserving of serious meditation. He has, however, added to the history of the times a publication, of the authenticity of which we entertain not the least doubt, and which we therefore recommend to our readers.

The Life of Edmund Burke, comprehending an impartial Account of his Literary and Political Efforts, and a Sketch of the Conduct and Character of his most eminent Associates, Coadjutors, and Opponents. By Robert Bisset, L.L.D. G. Cawthorne, 8vo.

FEW of the various studies which occupy the attention of the public, have of late years received more considerable improvement than Biography. It is a subject of great regret, that of the many eminent characters with which Nature in former ages enriched the world, so very small a portion should have obtained that applause from posterity which their virtues and their talents entitled them to expect. Enlightened by the wisdom of Legislators, and guarded by the valour of Heroes, mankind seem to have been content with the present benefit to be derived from their assistance; to have paid them but casual and temporary deference whilst living, and to have suffered them to sink into the tomb of oblivion, without possessing a single historian, capable of relating their numerous and important services. "There lived (says Horace) many valiant heroes before Agamemnon; but alas! unaided by the powers of the poet, they have sunk into oblivion, unlamented and unknown*."

Of the writers, whose strenuous endeavours have rescued Biography from the mist in which it was enveloped, Johnson's name undoubtedly stands foremost. To him we are indebted for a body of Biography, which perhaps no age or nation can equal: independent of the lives of Addison, Dryden, Pope, Savage, &c. the mere incidents of which may be supposed to create great part of the pleasure we feel in perusing them, he has, by the magic of his stile, given importance to lives which in themselves could create no interest whatever. Upon the death of the great moralist, the seals seem to have been awhile in commission, and his own life was the most obvious subject for a trial of skill. How far the minute details and harmless egotism of Boswell, or the diverting vanity of Mrs. Piozzi, have contributed to the forwarding of this desirable study, we do not deem it necessary here to determine. In our opinion, if we except Murphy's *Essay on the Life and Genius of Dr.*

Johnson, prefixed to a late handsome Edition of the Doctor's Works, our great Lexicographer has been singularly unfortunate in not deriving greater benefit from a branch of study which he himself so ably promoted. A calamity somewhat similar to the fate of that Italian poet, who, having in his youth squandered a large fortune in public benevolence, was, when age and poverty oppressed him, refused admittance into an hospital which he had himself erected.

No man ever excited more observation while living, than the illustrious personage whose life is the subject of our present notice, and consequently we may infer that public curiosity has been proportionably excited by the prospect of perusing his memoirs. To do proper justice to the life and talents of Edmund Burke, must require an union of rare qualifications: among these, accuracy and extent of information, freedom from political prejudices, considerable literary acquirements, and habits of close investigation, together with a mind feelingly alive to the impressions of taste and the sallies of wit, undoubtedly stand foremost. Nor would even these attainments avail, unless aided by a stile forcible enough to give weight to the dignity and importance of the subject, and yet sufficiently fluent to embellish the lighter traits of character and temper. Every reader will enter upon the perusal of this work with great curiosity and expectation; and it is but just to add, that his expectations must be sanguine indeed, if they be not generally satisfied. Dr. B. appears to be a Gentleman well qualified in every respect for the office he has undertaken. His stile, though sometimes obscured by an arrangement of words, unauthorized by common practice, is upon the whole forcible and even elegant; his observations are such as must present themselves to a mind qualified by a liberal education to judge of works of elegant literature, and in his political decisions he is entitled to particular praise for occasionally blaming and occasionally com-

* *Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona
Multi; sed omnes illacrymabiles
Urgentur, ignotique longâ
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.*

mending either party. A rare instance of moderation in the present day!

“Edmund Burke was born in the city of Dublin * January 1st, 1730. He derived his descent from a respectable family. His father was of the Protestant persuasion, and by profession an attorney, of considerable ability and extensive practice. Young Edmund received the first part of his classical education under Mr. Abraham Shackleton, a quaker, who kept an academy at Ballytoore, near Carlow. Mr. Shackleton was a very skilful and successful teacher, and at this school were educated many who became considerable in their country.

“Under the tuition of this master, Burke devoted himself with great industry, and perseverance, to his studies, and laid the foundation of a classical erudition, which alone would have entitled ordinary men to the character of great scholars, but constituted a very small portion of his multifarious knowledge. His classical learning was the learning of a philologist, not of a pedant. He considered the ancient languages not as arrangements of measures, but as keys to ancient thoughts, sentiments, imagery, knowledge, and reasoning.

“Johnson observes, that there is not an instance of any man whose history has been minutely related, that did not in every part of his life discover the same proportion of intellectual vigour. Though perhaps this, as a general position, may admit of modifications, it is certain that Burke, from even boyish days, manifested a distinguished superiority over his contemporaries. He was the pride of his master, who foreboded every thing great from his genius.”

Our Author next states the different opinions entertained of the comparative merits of Edmund Burke and his brother Richard: “Richard was lively and pungent; Edmund perspicacious, expansive, and energetic. Of the two, Richard would have been the better writer of epigrams, Edmund of epic poetry.”

Burke, upon leaving school, was at Dublin College contemporary with Goldsmith, who frequently asserted, that Burke did not render himself very eminent in the performance of his academical exercises. This his Biographer admits, but justifies him by the example of Ba-

con, Milton, Dryden, and Johnson, who all, and especially Bacon, it must be confessed, did not render themselves popular by a rigid attention to college exercises. Certain it is, that to a mind of great and executive powers, the effort of directing its attention to a dry and uninteresting subject must be intolerably repulsive.

To those who are in the habit of charging Burke with political inconsistency, the following passage may be not wholly without its use:

“In the year 1749, Lucas, a demagogue apothecary, wrote a number of very daring papers against Government, and acquired as great popularity at Dublin as Mr. Wilkes afterwards did in London. Burke, whose principal attention had been directed to more important objects than the categories of Aristotle, perceived the noxious tendency of levelling doctrines. He wrote several essays in the style of Lucas, imitating it so completely as to deceive the public — pursuing Lucas’s principles to consequences obviously resulting from them, and at the same time shewing their absurdity and danger. The first literary effort of his mind was an *exposure of the absurdity of democratical innovations*. This was the *Ticinus* of our political Scipio.”

On his arrival in the metropolis, he entered himself of the Temple. He applied himself with great assiduity to his studies, and passed many of his leisure hours in the company of Mrs. Woffington. Upon this occasion, his Biographer gravely observes “Whether he was so completely chaste as to resist the attractions of that engaging woman, I cannot affirm.” We are immediately afterwards informed, that “his health was gradually impaired by his intense application, and an alarming illness ensued.” To Dr. Nugent he applied for medical assistance, into whose house he entered as a visitor, and whose daughter he shortly after espoused.

Whoever considers Edmund Burke thus situated, without fortune or great connections, with a wife and encumbering family, following a profession of uncertain emolument, and which it does not appear he ever greatly admired, cannot but be struck with admiration at the uncommon powers of that mind which could, thus

* His father for some time resided at Limerick; from which it has been erroneously asserted that Edmund was born there.

situated, support itself with alacrity; which could draw upon genius for the deficiencies of fortune, and finally by its exertions arrive at the highest station of political greatness.

About this period he published his "Vindication of Natural Society," which, though much read, did not greatly benefit the Author, and is indeed a production more calculated for amusement than utility. The "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful" was the next production of his pen, a work which is well characterized by his ingenious Biography, and which soon caused him to emerge from obscurity by introducing him to Sir Joshua Reynolds and the many eminent men who frequented his house. Johnson and Burke soon became intimate acquaintance. The reader will be pleased to be again introduced to the club in Gerard-street, Soho, and will be regaled with anecdotes partly new, and partly leaved up before. Johnson frequently asserted, that Burke did not possess wit, an assertion which Dr. B. labours to disprove, but is not always lucky in the instances he adduces.

Edmund Burke soon immersed into the ocean of politics; an event which no man of philosophic views can contemplate without exclaiming, "O what a noble mind was here o'erthrown!" Had he, like his friend Johnson, devoted his great talents to the durable service of the world, had he in sequestered ease employed the powers of his mighty mind in the elucidation of science (and what branch of science is there that his comprehensive genius could not have elucidated?); the consequences would to the world have been more beneficial beyond computation, and to himself independence, the first of earthly blessings, and at the same time freedom from those violent ebullitions of passion, which the contentions of party drew forth.

Upon the subject of Burke's connection with Lord Rockingham, Dr. B. thus forcibly expresses himself: "I do not rejoice at the commencement of his acquaintance with the Marquis of Rockingham. From that time he may be considered as a party man; Burke ought not to have stooped to be the object of patronage; like his friend Johnson, he should have depended entirely on his own extraordinary powers. He would have been able uniformly to act as his own genius prompted him, instead of employing his talents in giving currency to the

doctrines of others—to have wielded his own club, instead of a party distaff. In this part of their conduct, Johnson and Hume, the only two literary characters of the age who can be placed in the same rank with Burke, acted more worthily of the superiority with which they were blessed by nature. They attached themselves to no grandees; they did not degrade the native dignity of genius by becoming retainers to the adventitious dignity of rank. Johnson in his garret, the abode of independence, was superior to Burke in his villa, the fee of a party. The former earned his subsistence by his labour, the latter received his by donative. Johnson was independent—Burke dependent. Besides, the very extraordinary talents of Burke did not tend to promote party objects more effectually than good abilities many degrees inferior to his, and mere knowledge of business, would have done. But had he been as superior to others in party skill as in genius and knowledge, the fertility of his fancy, and the irritability of his temper, must often have prevented him from directing his skill steadily to the most useful ends. For so much irritability, a situation of contention was ill suited."

The political transactions of the country at that period are detailed minutely, and some may think tediously. Dr. B. seems to be attached to no party so strongly as to exclude truth, but, with respect to the contest with America, we cannot but think his usual candour forsakes him, in uniformly bestowing blame not only on the Minister who conducted the war, but on the motives from which it originated. For our own parts, we know of no opinion that meets our ideas better than that of the celebrated Gibbon, who says, that he supported with many a sincere vote "The Rights, though perhaps not the Interests of the Mother Country."

His villa at Beaconsfield seems to have employed much of the attention of Burke, and it cannot but be pleasing to the contemplative mind, to observe the Senator fatigued with the contents of parliament, turn his attention to the improvement of agriculture, and the sober pleasures of rural retirement; like his favourite Virgil, who, even in the Court of Augustus, did not disdain to describe the spade, the rake, and the plough which lays the earth equally on both sides. It was on a visit at Beaconsfield, that Johnson, struck with the beauty of the place, exclaimed,

exclaimed, in the words of the exiled Mantuan to the restored Virgil,

“ Non equidem invideo *, miror magis.”

An elaborate comparison of Cicero and Burke occupies ten pages of the Work now before us. It is evident that Dr B. is qualified to do ample justice to the merits of Cicero, were they contrasted with any other character than that of his favourite Burke. Upon the present occasion, we think that his partiality for the British Senator has blinded him to many of the excellences of the Roman. The comparison is well drawn upon the whole, but at the same time artfully managed, by adding many of the defects of Burke and some of the merits of Cicero. Amidst the variety of Burke's qualifications, he has not sufficiently reprobated the tedious and unconnected prolixity of many of his orations, the intemperate vulgarity of his personality to Hastings, his metaphysical happy perhaps in their formation, but so wine-drawn and exhausted, as frequently to become ludicrous and absurd, not to mention his illustrations, sometimes extracted from the lowest and most repulsive objects of nature. Upon all these occasions Cicero is certainly his superior. In our ardour for national celebrity, let us not lose sight of national liberality. The Roman orator rarely exhorts himself and his hearers in ebullitions of rage the British orator repeatedly. The stream that often bursts its banks must sometimes leave its channel dry.

We regret that the limits of our Work will not allow us to be more diffuse in following the footsteps of the Biographer through the life of this extraordinary man. The Work is embellished with well written characters and anecdotes of many eminent personages now living, but we could wish to have been introduced more frequently to Burke's private character. It is from knowing his private sentiments, his hours of study, his favourite authors, together with a thousand trifling occurrences rendered important by the character to which they owe birth, that we are enabled to derive the greatest benefit from Biography. In this respect we think Dr. B. will be found wanting: we have too much political information, and too little private. Burke is too frequently in his court dress.

Were the characters themselves imaginary or uninteresting, we should find

little pleasure in the events recorded in the Apology of Cibber, the Confessions of Rousseau, the Memoirs of Gibbon, and the Anecdotes of Johnson. The pleasure arises from the easy familiarity with which we are introduced to their private pursuits. When Congreve was visited by Voltire, and informed by the Frenchman that he had quitted Paris purposely for the pleasure of being introduced to him, his assertion, “ that he wished to be visited as a mere private Gentleman,” was certainly the effect of vanity, but we think the reply of Voltire, “ that as a private Gentleman he should not have taken the trouble to visit him,” was equally injudicious. It is only in private intercourse, that the mortifying superiority of great men is laid aside, and for our own parts we are never better pleased than with those books, where heroes are painted as our intimate companions, who share with us the pleasures and the pains of private life, and who, in the words of Cicero, “ pernoctant nobiscum, precinguntur, iusticiantur.”

Though we are highly pleased with the general merits of the Work now before us, yet justice obliges us to point out several errors of the press, and several of the pen. Among others we observe in page 7, the word “ identified” used in an improper, or at least uncommon sense — “ The Travellers,” instead of “ The Traveler,” page 46 — “ The Changes from metaphysical disquisition to practical consideration is not peculiar to Burke,” p. 138 — “ Could not he “plead” for “pleaded,” p. 141 — “ Every other globe,” for “ every other part of the globe,” p. 181 — “ Old,” for “ oldest,” p. 326 — A line at the top of page 435, which ought to have been at the bottom of page 436, &c.

In page 103 a sentiment occurs, which we think the Author would find some difficulty in defending upon constitutional grounds — it relates to the proceedings respecting Wilkes. “ An alarm for the Constitution was spread, an alarm much beyond its cause, since, admitting one constitutional assumption of power to have taken place, it did not follow from a particular fact that a general system was endangered.” On this we shall make no comment.

Upon the whole we have to compliment Dr Bisset upon the manner in which he has written the Life of Edmund Burke,

* By a mistake of the press we find “ invideo,” written “ in video.”

and earnestly recommend to the perusal of our readers the history of a man who has held to distinguished a rank in the country. While we applaud the Work before us, we deeply regret the occasion that gave it birth. Monsters and wicked men again began to infest the earth at the death of Hercules, and an attentive observer may even now observe the emissaries of democracy rear their heads, and exult at the departure of Edmund Burke. His conversation and his writings were perhaps better adapted than

those of any man now living to make "honour linger ere it leaves the land;" to stem the torrent of licentiousness, and to teach mankind that their rights are and ever must be subservient to their duties. The virtuous and the wise are at no time sufficiently numerous to counteract the machinations of vice and folly; at present any diminution of their number must be severely felt. In his own impressive words, "At this exigent moment, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied." S.

Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, in which the Origin of Sindbad's Voyages, and other Oriental Fictions, is particularly considered. By Richard Hole, L. L. B. London: T. Cadell, jun. and W. Davies, Strand. 1797.

[Concluded from Vol. XXXIV. Page 398.]

AFTER a few days sail, Sindbad and his new associates arrive at another coast, abounding with large forests of cocoa trees, inhabited by apes. Our hero and his comrades fill their bags with cocoas by the following ingenious stratagem:—The tops of the trees on which they grew, though from the straitness and smoothness of their trunks inaccessible to men, afford an agreeable abode to the nimble inhabitants of the island. To them, on the approach of these unwelcome intruders, they fly for refuge. The sailors pelt them with stones; and the apes retaliate the insult by hurling cocoa-nuts at their assailants, who very contentedly pocket the affront and their enemies' missile weapons at the same time. The reality of this circumstance is rendered highly probable by the following passage in Groslier's description of China:

"The tea-tree often grows on the sides of mountains, and among rocky cliffs, to come at which is frequently dangerous, and sometimes impracticable. The Chinese, that they may gather the leaves, make use of a singular stratagem: Those declivities are often the habitation of troops of monkeys, whom they mow at, mock, and imitate, till the animals, to revenge themselves, break off the branches, and shower them down on their insulters; which branches the Chinese afterwards strip of their leaves."

Mr. H. farther informs us in a note, that he was favoured with a sight of a Chinese drawing by Mr. Edwards, bookseller, in Pall Mall; but the figures there introduced did not appear as if

they intended, by mowing and mocking these animals, to provoke them to hostilities. The men seemed evidently attentive to them whilst they were gathering the branches and leaves of the tea-tree; but neither they nor the monkies exhibited any menacing attitude. The latter appeared rather as if they were deliberately fulfilling an office to which they had been regularly trained: and the idea derived some additional strength from the representation of others, who were walking or sitting by the people, as if tamed or domesticated.

The writer of these pages is in possession of a Chinese painting, evidently describing a similar process. Several monkies, apparently wild, are skipping about on an inaccessible precipice, out of the crevices of which a plant strongly resembling the tea-plant is growing in abundance. Four or five persons are below on a kind of promontory, surrounded by water, and provided with baskets; who are using strong gestures, addressed to the monkies, and seemingly inducing them to throw down some of the plants. The monkies appear equally animated in their motions; and one or two of them are in the act of gathering the tea. A pagoda is seen at a distance, on the other side of the water, which, with the other concomitants, sufficiently denotes the country in which the scene is placed.

In Sindbad's sixth voyage he is conducted to the King of Serendib, or Seylon. He gives a short geographical description of this island. "In the middle of it," says he, "stands the capital

pital city, in the end of a fine valley, ~~surround~~ by a mountain which is the highest in the world. There are rubies, and several sorts of minerals in it; and all the rocks are for the most part emerald (emery), a metalline stone, made use of to cut and smooth precious stones. There grow all sorts of rare plants and trees, especially cedar and cocoas. There is also a pearl fishery in the mouth of its river, and in some of its vallies there are found diamonds." Our Traveller made, by way of devotion, a pilgrimage to the place where Adam was confined after his banishment from Paradise, and had the curiosity to go to the top of it.

Every circumstance in this account is supported by ancient or modern authority; commonly by both. Knox, who was almost twenty years a captive in that island, and published an account of it in 1681, says, that on the south side of Conde Uda is a hill, supposed to be the highest in this island, called by Europeans Adam's Peak. Knox proceeds to notice the supposed impression of Adam's foot on a stone, and people's annual resort to it from devotional motives. He observes, that the fine river of Mavela Gongga runs within less than a mile of the city Candé, the metropolis of the island, placed in the midst of it in Yattamour, bravely situated for all conveniences, and excellently well watered. It is difficult of access, and environed by hills.

In the Mohammedan's Travels to India and China, it is said, "That on certain parts of the coast of Serendib they fish for pearl. Up in the country there is a mountain called Rahun, to the top of which Adam ascended, and there left the mark of his foot in a rock, on the top of this same mountain. There is but one print of a man's foot, which is 70 cubits in length, and they say that Adam at the same time stood with his other foot in the sea. About this mountain are mines of the ruby, opal, and smethyst.

Sir William Jones seems to intimate that the Indians understood it to be the foot of Rama, instead of whom the Arabians in a latter age substituted Adam. His words are as follows, p. 180.

"Of latter years the Indians seem in some degree to have changed the place, though not the object of their pilgrimage. Between Ceylon and the Continent is a little island called Ramiteram (I presume from Rama), on which there is a pagoda, the Loretto of the East: the Hindoos usually resort to it, bringing large of-

ferings; and its riches are supposed to be immense. They still however occasionally visit Adam's Peak, as appears from a passage in Wolf: On this mountain, Pico d'Adam, the pagan priests perform their idolatrous rites, and keep a lamp constantly burning there" (128)

In Purchas's Pilgrimage there is almost a literal translation from Maffeus's account of this island, and it agrees very well with that of Sindbad:

"Sense and sensuality have here stumbled on a paradise. The woodie hills (a natural amphitheatre) doe encompass a large plain (this we may presume is Sindbad's fine valley), and one of them as not contenting his beetle browes with that onely prospect, diddayneth also the fellowship of the neighbouring mountaynes, lifting up his steepe head seven leagues in height, and hath in the top a plaine, in the midst whereof is a stone of two cubits, erected in manner of a table, holding in it the print of a man's foote, who, they saye, came from Deli thither, to teach them religion. The Jagues and other devout pilgrimes resort thither from places a thousand leagues distant, with great difficulty of passage both hither and heere. For they are forced to mount up this hill by the help of nails and chaines fastened thereto, nature having prohibited other passage. The Moores call it Adam Baba (*i. e.* father), and say that from thence Adam ascended into heaven. Before they come at the mountayne, they passe by a fenny valley full of water, wherein they wade up to the waste." Other circumstances are added, that enhance the merit of Sindbad's pilgrimage.

"When the pilgrimes are mounted, they wash them in a lake or poole of cleere springing water, neere to that foot-stone (*i. e.* the supposed print of Adam's foot), and makyng their prayers, doe thus account themselves clean from all their sinnes." This purifying water, according to tradition, proceeded from the tears shed by Eve on account of the death of Abel.

Modern voyagers mention that Adam's Peak is supposed by many people to be higher than any mountain in India. With no great impropriety therefore might Sindbad stile it the highest in the world. This lofty mountain, the precious gems of Ceylon, and the lake, supposed to proceed from a mutual effusion of tears shed by Adam and Eve on their expulsion from Paradise, are noticed by Mandeville.

These

These quotations (says Mr. H.) and many others might have been added, particularly in regard to the pearl fishery and the riches of Ceylon, not only vindicate the Arabian author, but point out a wonderful coincidence in accounts written sometimes at the distance of 1400 years by authors who lived in different quarters of the globe. These could not in general have copied from each other, nor have derived their intelligence from one common source.

The King of Serendib dismisses Sindbad honourably, and with many valuable presents, and a letter to the famous Caliph Haroun al Rashid. One of these presents is the skin of a serpent, whose scales were as large as an ordinary piece of gold, and which had the virtue to preserve from sickness those who lay upon it.

On this subject the Arabian writer might have seen in Pliny that the serpent was esteemed sacred to Esculapius on account of its imaginary power in expelling diseases. Mr. Eliot, in his description of the inhabitants of the Garrow Hills, which bound the North-Eastern parts of Bengal, says, in the third volume of the Asiatic Researches, that the skin of the snake, called the Burrawar, is esteemed a cure for external pains, when applied to the part affected. Dioscorides, Galen, and Hippocrates, likewise mention various cures effected by its fat and its cast skin. Some whimsical narratives of such ideal cures, extracted from them and other authors, may be found in Topfell's edition of Gesner's Natural History.

In the seventh and last voyage of Sindbad, nothing particular need be noted. The extraordinary sagacity of the elephant, which is the chief subject of it, is as wonderfully exemplified in other authors of good credit. Sindbad, however, gravely remarks, that the Caliph would probably have disbelieved this account, had he not known the sincerity of the narrator. This, as Mr. H. observes, is a fine stroke of Cervantic humour, and not unlike a passage in Swift on the proverbial veracity of Gulliver.

Before he concludes his Work, our Author makes two or three casual reflections on other parts of this ancient oriental fiction. He observes, that the discovery of Bedreddin by his manufactory of tarts is borrowed from Nella Rajah's detection by the same means, which is a story of the highest antiquity, and appropriate only to primitive times, when the culinary art was in its infancy.

At such a time the possessor of a much approved receipt would derive celebrity from that circumstance.

The tale of Alnaschar is found in the Heetq-podes of Veesnoo-Sarma, translated from the Sanscrit by Mr. Wilkins; which is styled by Sir W. Jones "the most beautiful, if not the most ancient collection of apologues in the world." Even the outrageous exercise of political and domestic despotism, exhibited by Schahriar in the daily sacrifice of a new wedded wife, is not wholly destitute of historical support. Vertoman gravely assures us, that the Sultan of Cambia was so accustomed to take poison from his infancy, that a certain quantity every day was necessary to his existence; and when any of his courtiers offended him, he would chew some of a very malignant nature for a considerable time, and by spitting it on the culprit's naked body, would deprive him of life in the space of half an hour. He adds: "This Prince has four thousand mistresses; for whichever of them has been admitted to the Sultan's bed infallibly dies the next day." This strange narrative labours under such difficulties as must tend to make the reader believe that the credulity of Vertoman was imposed upon. It shews, however, that Schahriar's story was in all probability of Indian extraction.

From this brief analysis of Mr. Hole's Essay, our readers will see that the ingenious writer has proved, in the example of Sindbad, that the Author, whoever he was, of these Arabian stories had archetypes in the history and manners of the East, on which he founded his narrations. And as the manners of that portion of the globe are not subject to those vicissitudes and mutations which prevail in Europe, these tales may also be regarded in that respect as no unfaithful picture of modern Asia. But though the philosopher will now probably regard them with more respect and attention than before they were honoured by our Author's labours, much is yet wanting to obtain for them that reception which perhaps in the original they may merit. Till a much more elegant translation appears, till the facts most abhorrent from European prejudices be accounted for from the manners of the East, till the poetical parts display the charms of poetry, and the moral the dignity of wisdom, they must remain classed with those *aniles fabule*, which, however acceptable in the nursery, can convey to the cultivated mind neither profit nor delight.

R. R.

(Concluded from Page 39.)

It seems to have been the unceasing endeavour of each successive Governor of the English Colony to form and preserve a friendly intercourse with the natives. We therefore at length find these remote islanders living in considerable numbers among our people, without fear or restraint; acquiring our language, readily falling in with our manners and customs; enjoying the comforts of our clothing; and relishing the variety of our food. "We saw them (says Captain Collins) die in our houses, and the places of the deceased instantly filled by others, who observed nothing in the fate of their predecessors to deter them from living with us, and placing that entire confidence in us, which it was our interest and our pleasure to cultivate. They have been always allowed to be so far their own masters, that we never or but rarely interrupted them in any of their designs, judging, that by suffering them to live with us, as they were accustomed to live before we came among them, we should sooner obtain a knowledge of their manners and customs, than by waiting till we had acquired a competent skill in their language to converse with them. On this principle, when they assembled to dance or to fight before our houses, we never dispersed, but freely attended their meetings. To them this attention of ours appeared to be agreeable and useful; for those who happened to be wounded in their contests instantly looked out for one of our surgeons, and displayed entire confidence in his skill, and great bravery in the firmness with which they bore the knife and the probe."

Our people found the natives of New South Wales living in that state of nature which must have been common to all men previous to their uniting in society and acknowledging but one authority. They were distributed into families, the head or senior of which (under the appellation of *Be-anna*, *father*) exercised complete power over the rest.

We find, however, another acceptation of the word *Be-anna*: for in case a father died, the eldest of kin, or some other person, would take the care of his children, and on this account the children were called *Be-anna*, even in the life-time of their natural parent. This practice

was adopted accordingly by *Ben-nil-long*, the native who was some time in England, and who on the death of his first wife consigned the care of his infant daughter to his friend Governor Philip, telling him that he was to become the *Be-anna*, or father, of his little girl. This custom, our readers will perceive, bears some resemblance to the duties of our baptismal sponsors; but by what we gather from the work before us, the merit of fulfilling those delegated duties is, generally speaking, greatly in favour of the untutored savage over the enlightened Christian!

As to *religion*, our Author controverts, in the case of these islanders, the assertion of Dr. Blair (Vol. I. Sermon 1.), "that no country has yet been discovered where some trace of religion was not to be found." He assures us, that they do not worship either sun, moon, or star; that, however necessary fire may be to them, it is not an object of adoration; neither have they respect for any particular beast, bird, or fish; that he never could discover any object, either substantial or imaginary, that impelled them to the commission of good actions, or deterred them from the perpetration of what we deem crimes. There indeed existed among them, we find, some idea of a future state, but not connected in any wise with religion; for it had no influence whatever on their lives and actions.

"On their being often questioned (says Capt. C.) as to what became of them after their decease, some answered that they went either on or beyond the Great Water; but by far the greater number signified, that they went to the clouds. Conversing with *Ben-nil-long* after his return from England, where he had obtained much knowledge of our customs and manners, I wished to learn what were his ideas of the place from which his countrymen came, and led him to the subject by observing, that all the white men here came from England. I then asked him where the black men (or *Eora*) came from? He hesitated.—Did they come from any island? His answer was, that he knew of none: they came from the clouds (alluding perhaps to the aborigines of the country); and when they died, they returned to the clouds (*Boo-*

row-e). He wished to make me understand that they ascended in the shape of little children, first hovering in the tops and in the branches of trees; and mentioned something about their eating, in that state, their favourite food, little fishes.

"If this idea of the immortality of the soul should excite a smile, is it more extraordinary than the belief which obtains among some of us, that at the last day the various disjointed bones of men shall find out each its proper owner, and be re-united?—The savage here treads close upon the footsteps of the Christian."

That they have ideas of a distinction between good and bad, however, is evident from their having terms in their language significant of those qualities; but their knowledge of the difference between right and wrong certainly does not extend beyond their existence in this world, for they never seemed to believe that the practice of either had any relation to their future state.

"I remember to have seen (says our Author) in a newspaper or pamphlet, an account of a native throwing himself in the way of a man who was about to shoot a crow; and the person who wrote the account drew an inference, that the bird was an object of worship; but I can with confidence affirm, that, so far from dreading to see a crow killed, they are very fond of eating it, and take the following particular method to ensnare that bird: A native will stretch himself on a rock as if asleep in the sun, holding a piece of fish in his open hand; the bird, be it hawk or crow, seeing the prey, and not observing any motion in the native, pounces on the fish, and, in the instant of seizing it, is caught by the native, who soon throws him on the fire and makes a meal of him."

Under the head of *Stature and Appearance*, we have the following among other observations:

"In general, indeed almost universally, the limbs of these people were small; of most of them the arms, legs, and thighs were thin. This, no doubt, is owing to the poorness of their living, which is chiefly on fish; otherwise the fineness of the climate, co-operating with the exercise which they take, might have rendered them more muscular. Those who live on the sea coast depend entirely on fish for their sustenance; while the few who dwell in the woods subsist on such animals as they can catch. The very great labour necessary for taking these

animals, and the scantiness of the supply, keep the wood natives in as poor a condition as their brethren on the coast. It has been remarked, that the natives who have been met with in the woods had longer arms and legs than those who lived about us. This might proceed from their being compelled to climb the trees after honey and the small animals which resort to them, such as the flying squirrel and opossum, which they effect by cutting with their stone hatchets notches in the bark of the tree, of a sufficient depth and size to receive the ball of the great toe. The first notch being cut, the toe is placed in it; and while the left arm embraces the tree, a second is cut at a convenient distance to receive the other foot. By this method they ascend very quick, always cutting with the right hand and clinging with the left, resting the whole weight of the body on the ball of either foot.

"In an excursion to the westward with a party, we passed a tree (of the kind named by us the white gum, the bark of which is soft) that we judged to be about one hundred and thirty feet in height, and which had been notched by the natives at least eighty feet before they attained the first branch, where it was likely they could meet with any reward for so much toil.

"The features of many of these people were far from unpleasing, particularly of the women: in general, the black bushy beards of the men, and the bone or reed which they thrust through the cartilage of the nose, tended to give them a disgusting appearance; but in the women, that feminine delicacy which is to be found among white people was to be traced even upon their sable cheeks; and though entire strangers to the comforts and conveniences of clothing, yet they sought with a native modesty to conceal by attitude what the want of covering would otherwise have revealed. They have often brought to my recollection

"The bending statue which enchants the world;"

though it must be owned that the resemblance consisted solely in the position.

"Both women and men use the disgusting practice of rubbing fish-oil into their skins; but they are compelled to this as a guard against the effects of the air and of musquitoes and flies; some of which are large, and bite or sting with much severity. But the oil, together with the perspiration from their bodies, pro-

produces in hot weather a most horrible stench. I have seen some with the entrails of fish frying in the burning sun upon their heads, until the oil ran down over their foreheads. A remarkable instance once came under my observation of the early use which they make of this curious unguent. Happening to be at Camp Cove at a time when these people were much pressed with hunger, we found in a miserable hut a poor wretched half-starved native and two children. The man was nearly reduced to a skeleton, but the children were in better condition. We gave them some salted beef and pork, and some bread, but this they would not touch. The eldest of the children was a female; and a piece of fat meat being given to her, she, instead of eating it instantly as we expected, squeezed it between her fingers until she had nearly pressed all the fat to a liquid; with this she oiled over her face two or three times, and then gave it to the other, a boy about two years of age, to do the like. Our wonder was naturally excited at seeing such knowledge in children so young. To their hair, by means of the yellow gum, they fasten the front teeth of the kangaroo, and the jaw bones of large fish, human teeth, pieces of wood, feathers of birds, the tail of the dog, and certain bones taken out of the head of a fish, not unlike human teeth. The natives who inhabit the south shore of Botany Bay divide the hair into small parcels, each of which they mat together with gum, and form them into lengths like the thrums of a mop. On particular occasions they ornament themselves with red and white clay, using the former when preparing to fight, the latter for the more peaceful amusement of dancing. The fashion of these ornaments was left to each person's taste; and some, when decorated in their best manner, looked perfectly horrible. Nothing could appear more terrible than a black and dismal face, with a large white circle drawn round each eye. In general waved lines were marked down each arm, thigh, and leg; and in some the cheeks were daubed; and lines drawn over each rib, presented to the beholder a truly spectre like figure. Previous either to a dance or a combat, we always found them busily employed in this necessary preliminary; and it must be observed, that when other liquid could not be readily procured, they moistened the clay with their own saliva. Both the face and breast are ornamented with scars upon the breast, arms, and back, which are cut

with broken pieces of the shell they use at the end of the throwing stick. By keeping open these incisions, the flesh grows up between the sides of the wound, and after a time, skinning over, forms a large wale or seam. I have seen instances where these scars have been cut to resemble the feet of animals; and such boys as underwent the operation while they lived with us, appeared to be proud of the ornament, and to despise the pain which they must have endured. The operation is performed when they are young, and until they advance in years the scars look large and full; but on some of their old men I have been scarcely able to discern them. As a principal ornament, the men, on particular occasions, thrust a bone or reed through the *septum nasi*, the hole through which is bored when they are young. Some boys who went away from us for a few days, returned dignified with this strange ornament, having, in the mean time, had the operation performed upon them; they appeared to be from twelve to fifteen years of age. The bone that they wear is the small bone in the leg of the kangaroo, one end of which is sharpened to a point. I have seen several women who had their noses perforated in this extraordinary manner.

"The women are, besides, early subjected to an uncommon mutilation of the two first joints of the little finger of the left hand. The operation is performed when they are very young, and is done with a hair, or some other slight ligature. This being tied round at the joint, the flesh soon swells, and in a few days the circulation being destroyed, the finger mortifies and drops off. I never saw but one instance where the finger was taken off from the right hand, and that was occasioned by the mistake of the mother. Before we knew them, we took it to be their marriage ceremony; but, on seeing their mutilated children we were convinced of our mistake; and at last learned, that these joints of the little finger were supposed to be in the way when they wound their fishing lines over the hand. On our expressing a disgust of the appearance, they always applauded it, and said it was very good. They name it Mal-gun; and among the many women whom I saw, but very few had this finger perfect. On my pointing these out to those who were so distinguished, they appeared to look at and speak of them with some degree of contempt.

"The men too were not without their

their mutilation. Most of those who lived on the sea-coast we found to want the right front tooth."

A very curious account of the ceremony used in eradicating this tooth is given by our Author under the head *Customs and Manners*, and illustrated by no less than eight quarto Engravings.

"I noticed but few deformities of person among them; once or twice I have seen on the sand the print of inverted feet. Round shoulders or hump-backed people I never saw. Some who were lame, and assisted themselves with sticks, have been met with; but their lameness might proceed from spear wounds, or by accident from fire; for never were women so inattentive to their young as these. We often heard of children being injured by fire, while the mother lay fast asleep beside them, these people being extremely difficult to awaken when once asleep. A very fine little girl, belonging to a man well known and much beloved among us, of the name of Cole-be, had two of its toes burnt off, and the sinews of the leg contracted in one night, by rolling into a fire out of its mother's arms, while they both lay asleep.

"Their sight is peculiarly fine; indeed their existence very often depends upon the accuracy of it; for a short-sighted man (a misfortune unknown to them, and not yet introduced by fashion, nor relieved by the use of a glass) would never be able to defend himself from their spears, which are thrown with amazing force and velocity. I have noticed two or three men with specks on one eye, and once at Broken Bay saw in a canoe an old man who was perfectly blind. He was accompanied by a youth who paddled his canoe, and who, to my great surprise, sat behind him in it. This may, however, be in conformity to the idea of respect which is always paid to old age.

"The colour of these people is not uniform. We have seen some who, even when cleansed from the smoke and filth which were always to be found on their persons, were nearly as black as the African negro, while others have exhibited only a copper or Malay colour. The natural covering of their heads is not wool, as in most other black people, but hair; this particular may be remembered in the two natives who were in this country, Ben-mi-long and Yemmer-ra-wan-nie. The former, on his return, by having some attention paid to

his dress while in London, was found to have very long black hair. Black indeed was the general colour of the hair, though I have seen some of a reddish cast; but being unaccompanied by any perceptible difference of complexion, it was perhaps more the effect of some outward cause than its natural appearance.

"Their noses are flat, nostrils wide, eyes much sunk in the head, and covered with thick eyebrows; in addition to which, they wear tied round the head a net the breadth of the forehead, made of the fur of the opossum, which, when wishing to see very clearly, I have observed them draw over the eyebrows, thereby contracting the light. Their lips are thick, and the mouth extravagantly wide; but when opened discovering two rows of white, even, and sound teeth. Many had very prominent jaws; and there was one man who, but for the gift of speech, might very well have passed for an orang-outang. He was remarkably hairy; his arms appeared of an uncommon length; in his gait he was not perfectly upright; and in his whole manner seemed to have more of the brute and less of the human species about him than any of his countrymen. Those who have been in that country will, from this outline of him, recollect old Werahng."

With respect to their *Mode of Living*, we find that fish is their chief support; and both men and women are employed in catching them. The women, while fishing, generally sing; and as they sit in their canoes chew mussels or cockles, or boiled fish, and spit them into the water as baits. In addition to fish, however, they frequently indulge themselves with a singular kind of delicacy, which they are very eager to procure. In the body of the dwarf gum-tree are many large worms and grubs, which they speedily divest of antennæ, legs, &c. and devour. A servant belonging to Capt. Collins, who had often joined them in eating this luxury, assured his master that it was sweeter than any marrow he had ever tasted.

Our Author thus introduces the subject of *Courtship and Marriage*:

"How will the refined ear of galantry be wounded at reading an account of the courtship of these people! I have said that there was a delicacy visible in the manners of the females. Is it not shocking then to think that the prelude to love in this country should be violence? yet such it is, and of the most brutal nature:

These unfortunate victims of just cruelty (I can call them by no better name) are, I believe, always selected from the women of a tribe different from that of the males (for they ought not to be dignified with the title of men), and with whom they are at enmity. Secrecy is necessarily observed, and the poor wretch is stolen upon in the absence of her protectors; being first stupified with blows, inflicted with clubs or wooden swords, on the head, back, and shoulders, every one of which is followed by a stream of blood, she is dragged through the woods by one arm with a perseverance and violence that one might suppose would displace it from its socket; the lover, or rather the ravisher, is regardless of the stones or broken pieces of trees which may lie in his route, being anxious only to convey his prize in safety to his own party, where a scene ensues too shocking to relate. This outrage is not resented by the relations of the female, who only retaliate by a similar outrage when they find it in their power. This is so constantly the practice among them, that even the children make it a game or exercise; and I have often, on hearing the cries of the girls with whom they were playing, ran out of my house, thinking some murder was committed, but have found the whole party laughing at my mistake.

“The women thus ravished become their wives, are incorporated into the tribe to which the husband belongs, and but seldom quit him for another.

“Many of the men with whom we were acquainted did not confine themselves to one woman. Ben-nil-long, previous to his visit to England, was possessed of two wives (if wives they may be called), both living with him and attending on him wherever he went. One named Ha-rang-a-roo, who was of the tribe of Cam-mer-ray (Ben-nil-long himself was a Wahn-gal), lived with him at the time he was seized and brought a captive to the settlement with Cole-be; and before her death he had brought off from Botany Bay, by the violence before described, Go-roo-bar-roo-hool-lo, the daughter of an old man named Met-ty, a native of that district; and she continued with him until his departure for England. We were told, on the banks of the Hawkesbury, that all the men there, and inland, had two wives. Cele-be, Ben-nil-long's friend, had two female companions; and we found, indeed, instances of plurality of wives than

of monogamy. I do not recollect ever noticing children by both; and observed, that in general, as might be expected, the two women were always jealous of and quarrelling with each other. I have heard them say, that the first wife claimed a priority of attachment and exclusive right to the conjugal embrace; while the second or latter choice was compelled to be the slave and drudge of both.

“Chastity was a virtue in which they certainly did not pride themselves; at least, we knew women who for a loaf of bread, a blanket, or a shirt, gave up any claim to it, when either was offered by a white man; and many white men were found who held out the temptation. Several girls, who were protected in the settlement, had not any objection to passing the night on board of ships, though some had learned shame enough (for shame was not naturally inherent in them) to conceal, on their landing, the spoils they had procured during their stay. They had also discovered that we thought it shameful to be seen naked; and I have observed many of them extremely reserved and delicate in this respect when before us; but when in the presence of only their own people, perfectly indifferent about their appearance.”

The general account of the *Customs and Manners* of the natives forms a very conspicuous and truly interesting article in the Appendix, occupying 33 pages; but our limits will not admit of any addition to the extracts we have already given.

In all the scenes and circumstances of their lives these people are the slaves of *superstition*; among many remarkable instances of which, related by our Author, a belief in spirits appears a distinguishing trait.

Among the *diseases* to which they are subject, we find two that respectively bear strong resemblances to the itch and the small pox; the *lues venerea* too had got among them, but for the introduction of this scourge, it is not to be doubted that our own people were accountable.

Whenever they feel a pain (the effect, probably, of a blow or a fall), they fasten a tight ligature round the part, thereby stopping the circulation, and easing the part immediately affected.

Hereditary property is not unknown among them, and, strange as it may appear, they possess both personal and real estates.

In their *dispositions*, they are, in general,

vengeful, jealous, courageous, and cunning. They are great liars, and much addicted to theft. Yet they are susceptible of friendship and capable of feeling sorrow; but this latter sensation they are not in the habit of encouraging long. With attention and kind treatment, however, they certainly might be made a very serviceable people. They seem to possess a singular talent for mimicry; even the children would imitate the peculiarities in any one's gait, &c. (a favourite diversion), and would perform it with astonishing accuracy.

Their *funeral ceremonies* comprise many remarkable peculiarities; but we must refer the reader to the book itself for further information.

With an account of the *Language* of these Islanders, and a pretty copious vocabulary, our Author concludes his Work; of which it is but justice to say, that it includes a large body of information, which on account of its novelty must be entertaining to the general reader, and for the reflections which it will naturally excite will be at least equally interesting to a philosophic and contemplative mind. The style in which it is written is well suited to the subject;

and it is impossible to read many pages of it without conceiving it to be the production of an ingenuous writer, less desirous to astonish than to convince.

On a slight glance over the Volume it will appear to many persons that the Author has occasionally been something too minute; we acknowledge, that till, by an attentive perusal of the whole, we had more perfectly comprehended, as we conceive, the *design* of the Work, we had entertained a similar opinion. It evidently appears, however, to have been intended, to furnish this country with such a complete and particular history of the transactions of the Colonists in the infancy of the Settlement, as might supersede the necessity of any other Work on the subject. If such was the purpose of the Author whose book we are now about to dismiss, we in our consciences think that he has accomplished it with credit to himself, and made a valuable addition to our stock of historical knowledge.

The Engravings, 24 in number, are by Heath, Lowry, and Neagle, and consist of Maps, Landscapes, and Illustrations of the Customs of the Natives.

J.

Observations on the present State and Influence of the Poor Laws, founded on Experience; and a Plan proposed for the Consideration of Parliament, by which the Affairs of the Poor may in future be better regulated; their Morals and Habits of Industry greatly improved; and a considerable Reduction in the Poor's Rates effected. By Robert Saunders, Esq. 8vo. Sewell and Wright, 1799.

IT has been a misfortune attendant on all attempts hitherto exerted for the improvement of the laws relating to the poor, that they have been the offspring of theory alone, uncombined with practice. The Observations now under consideration are not liable to that objection. Mr. Saunders, the intelligent Author of the present Work, has had an opportunity during two years, in which he served the office of Overseer at Lewisham, of obtaining particular and specific information on the subject, and is of opinion that the fluctuating appointment of Overseer, with the authority given him by Parliament, and the compulsory duty imposed on him, are the root of all the evil that has crept into the management of the poor. He adds his opinion also, that we shall not advance one step

in improving the comforts or bettering the condition of the poor till we alter the establishment in this respect, and these sentiments he proves by arguments that appear to us to have great weight. The contents of this Volume are 1st, State of the Poor of Lewisham, 2dly, A cursory Review of the Sentiments of different Authors on the Poor Laws. And 3dly, A Plan for the future Government and Controul of all that concerns the Management of the Poor. On each of these topics he has delivered many important truths, and has shewn a degree of sagacity and benevolence which claim the thanks of the poor, and the acknowledgments of the public.

Speech of the Right Honourable William Pitt in the House of Commons, Thursday January 31, 1799, on offering to the House the Resolutions which he proposed as the Basis of an Union between Great Britain and Ireland, 8vo. Wright, 1799. 1s. 6d.

This is a genuine speech of the Minister on a very important subject. It is temperate, argumentative, and eloquent, and places the proposed Union in so satisfactory a point of view,

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view, that nothing short of blind obstinacy or insatuated pride, in our opinion, can resist the conviction it is calculated to produce. The benefits to result to both countries are clearly stated, and the disadvantages apprehended to Ireland are as clearly refuted. We know not enough of the temper of our Hibernian brethren to foresee how the proposals here offered will be received, but if the business is to be terminated by fair argument and uncontrovertible evidence, the opposition to the Union will soon cease, to the equal benefit and advantage of both nations.

Proposals for paying off the whole of the present National Debt, and for reducing Taxes immediately. By Henry Merittus Bird, Esq. 8vo. Rivington, &c. 1799.

Mr. Bird's plan is, that every proprietor of landed or personal property shall give up a twelfth part to the State for the liquidation of the National Debt, which he apprehends will relieve us from all our difficulties, and afford the means of prosecuting the war with undiminished vigour. This scheme he supports with many calculations and arguments, apparently cogent ones, for which we must refer to the Work itself. By the adoption of this plan he concludes, "Our commerce and our navy will at the same time be established on a solid foundation, the surrounding nations will unite in the common cause, and France, our ancient, our inveterate enemy, be effectually humbled. Surely the immortal Chatham had such sentiments when he poured forth the torrent of his eloquence in the House of Lords, to persuade the nation "not to conclude a peace till the navy of France was destroyed, her West India islands conquered, and her Fisheries given up forever." Surely the son of the immortal Chatham will feel the same sentiments, and will advise his Majesty and the nation to reject all overtures of peace till Holland, Flanders, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain, are restored to their liberties, and the hideous monster of general disorgination is driven within the ancient bounds of its own desolated territory."

A Monody on the Death of Mr. John Palmer the Comedian. To which is prefixed, a Re-

view of his theatrical Powers, with Observations on the most eminent Performers on the London Stage. By T. Harral. 8vo. 1798. Cawthorne.

The merit of Mr. Palmer as an actor is universally acknowledged, and sorry are the play going part of the public to confess that his loss is severely felt. The Author of this Monody appears to sorrow as much for the friend as for the actor, and the concern he expresses is honourable to his own feelings, and to the character of the person he celebrates. Prefixed is a review of Mr. Palmer's theatrical powers, with observations on the most eminent performers on the London stage, in which we are surpris'd to find so many mistakes. We can assure this writer that it was a different Mr. Palmer who originally performed *Brush* and my *Lord Duke*, and what is meant by *C'ur's Bold Stroke* for a *Wife* we can only conjecture. Mrs. Mitford's is an older actress than Miss Pope, consequently not her pupil. We do not recollect Cibber's *Antonia* being performed at Drury Lane in Mr. Palmer's time. If it ever was, it could be only a single night for a benefit. The anecdote in the Note, p. 6, is without any foundation, the three pieces there mention'd never were acted together, and the second was laid aside several years before the first was produced. The Author's opinion of the merits of some of the present performers will not meet with general assent.

A Sermon preached at St John's, Wakefield, for the Benefit of the Choir of the said Church, December 16th, 1798. By Samuel Clapham, M. A. Vicar of Great Ouseborne, near Knaresboro. 4to. Printed at Leeds. Binns, &c.

A calm recommendation of a decent and more proper performance of that part of divine worship, which consists in psalmody, than is usually to be found, and a discussion of the many advantages arising from it. The preacher recommends Metrical's Version of the Psalms to be substituted instead of that of Steinhold's and Hopkins', in which he will meet with the concurrence of every person of taste.

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JANUARY 29.

THE MAGIC OAK; or, **HARLEQUIN AND THE WOODCUTTER**; a pantomime acted the first time at Covent

Garden. The overture, airs, and chorusses composed by Mr. Attwood, the pantomime music by him and Messrs. Mountain and Ealy. Music, scenery, tricks,

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tricks, and extraordinary transformations, are necessary to constitute a successful performance of this species. The present is not wanting in these particulars, and has been received with much applause.

FEB. 5. *MOGGY AND JENNY*, a comic ballet, composed by Mr. Roffey, and the music by Mr. Rhodes, was performed the first time at Drury Lane. It was calculated to shew the agility and graceful attitudes of Signora Bossi Del Caro, and met with applause.

PROLOGUE

TO
THE VOTARY OF WEALTH.

WRITTEN BY W. T. FITZGERALD, ESQ.

SPOKEN BY MR. MURRAY.

TO please the Town is not a task severe,
Wit will command a smile—Distress a tear ;
And he whose moral Picture plainly shews,
The Tree of Vice can bear no Fruit but
Woes ;

That, though successful long in Fashion's
reign,

The Villain's wages are disgrace and pain !
But that the Good, by bounty wisely giv'n,
Can make this Vale of Tears resemble Heav'n ;
With new-born Comfort hush the Widow's
sigh,

And wipe the tear from pallid Mis'ry's Eye ;
The Bard who thus employs his useful Pen,
Imprints his Drama on the Hearts of Men,
Commands respect from Age—applause from
Youth,

And makes the Stage assist the Cause of
Truth !

Yet has the Author many an anxious fear
As his probationary Night draws near :
When to his Friends the Manuscript is read,
Each social Critic nods th' approving head ;
Most yield him Flatt'ry—some, with jaun-
dic'd eye

Glance at a fault, and at a Beauty sigh ;
But these are few—true Genius still delights
To gaze with rapture on the Muse's flights ;
And scorns to triumph at a Brother's fall,
When FAME's wide Dome is large enough
for All ;

Tho' none shall mount where SHAKESPEARE
sits sublime—

The Drama's Monarch to the end of Time !
Within that Fane they each a wreath may
wear,

Which Nature's darling Offspring hallow'd
there ;

And seated at the base of SHAKESPEARE'S
Throne,

Feel some small portion of his fire their own !
Thus, if they knew their int'rest, Wits
would be

By Friendship bound in one great Family ;
And, if deserving, all might reap the Bays
From the rich Harvest of the Public Praise.

EPILOGUE

TO
THE VOTARY OF WEALTH.

WRITTEN BY MR. TAYLOR.

SPOKEN BY MRS. POPE.

WELL, tho' our Bard has try'd his utmost
art

To shew how Riches will pollute the heart,
No doubt his labour has been all in vain,
And Poverty will ne'er one convert gain,
How could the man attempt a task so bold !
But what, forsooth ! can Authors know of
gold ?

An ore that rarely darts on them a beam,
Unless, perchance, in Hope's delusive dream ;
Hope that misleads them thro' life's weary
way,

And scarcely leaves, at last, the barren Bay.
What ! wean the human heart from love of
self—

A toil too hard for Hercules himself.
Nay, that great Hero, as we learn in story,
Strove for a little gain as well as glory,
Else why engage the dreadful scaly Brute
If not to grasp the rich Hesperian fruit.
Hence Avarice is a passion not so odd,
Since, as we find, it mov'd a Demi god.
'Twas also said of yore, the Female tribe
Are frail as Men, when tempted by a bribe :
And mighty Jove, with all his boasted
pow'r,

Was forc'd to woo amid a golden show'r.
Oh ! wond'rous charm of all-persuasive Gold,
That fires the timid, and subdues the bold !
Gold that can give the upstart blockhead
fame,

And make a fawning world his wit proclaim !
That lends deformity resistless grace,
O'erthrows the mighty, and exalts the base,
Great substitute for Learning, Genius, Worth,
Despotic Sovereign of adoring Earth !
But let me check the rash, injurious thought,
For in this Court, no verdict can be bought ;
Here merit safely may assert its plea,
While Candour regulates the mild decree.
And by that Candour, one who oft has try'd
Its gen'rous force, his fate must now abide,
In hopes one error more will pardon find,
Since to his others you've so long been kind.

POETRY.

REFLECTIONS WHILE LOOKING ON
THE MEDWAY IN KENT.

FEW are the streams thro' Albion's isle
 that glide,
 That have not glitter'd in descriptive pride :
 Since not in beauty less (tho' less in song)
 Thy silver-sheeted waters wind along ;
 Not less thy margent vales in beauty dress'd,
 Lift thou thine hoary head among the rest,
 Translucent Medway ! Could one wand'ring
 beam
 Of Dentham's manly radiance aid the theme,
 Strong as the splendour of meridian day,
 Soft as the evening star's refulgent ray,
 Oh ! sweet should flow my numbers, as the
 tide
 Of Medway's silver sounding waters glide.
 Flow oft, sweet River ! have I view'd thy
 wave
 Serenely flow to meet a salt sea grave,
 Emblem of him, whose last departing breath
 Glad greets the wide extended arms of death :
 Oft have I gaz'd and ponder'd, 'till like
 thee,
 On roll'd my thoughts in mild serenity.
 Then could I listen 'till the fancied sound
 Of busy nations softly floated round ;
 The whispering murmur fann'd my peaceful
 breast,
 As doth thy wave the pinions of the west ;
 Then could I balance courts and courtly
 pride,
 The scale of peaceful solitude beside ;
 Muse o'er the various ills from pride that
 flow
 To blast the peace and joy of all below ;
 The smooth tongu'd snake, the ribband
 hunting slave,
 Religion mocking fool, and patriot knave :
 The darker ills her demon spirit brings,
 The hero's vapour and the frown of Kings,
 The conscience — stifled tricks of warlike
 art,
 The drums loud rattle, and the glitt'ring
 steel ;
 The blood of human beings blotting day,
 The tears of widows washing that away.
 Nor yet alone the restless hand of thought
 Each pictur'd scenes of desolation wrought ;
 Or oft, when wand'ring near thy limpid
 wave,
 Thy peaceful tide reflections milder gave.
 Have I mus'd on Kings, who stretch
 the hand
 Of domination o'er their subject land ;

The gen'rous landlord, and the poor man's
 friend,
 The heart that loves bleak mis'ry's lot to
 mend,
 As thou dost, Medway ! when with giant-
 place
 Forth rush thy joyous waves, in fond embrace
 Clasping their russet banks, with dancing
 pride
 Flow thy fair waters o'er the drooping bride,
 Then swift retiring from thy gladden'd plain,
 Sink to their native paths, and journey on
 again.
 Straight from the union, when the burnish'd
 sun,
 Half round the earth his beamy course hath
 run,
 Swells a fair offspring ; floods of golden grain
 Majestic wave along thy margent plain ;
 The meads before in sober sadness dress'd,
 Smiling assume a dazzling verdant vest :
 And thus the vales, where'er thy waters
 stray'd,
 Cast grateful back a green and golden shade.
 What, Medway ! tho' no tall rock's haughty
 brow
 Frowns o'er thy wave, and mocks the vale
 below,
 Whose rude base strikes with fear and mix'd
 delight,
 Whose mist-crown'd head eludes the strain-
 ing sight ;
 What, tho' no mountain's fair romantic
 pride
 Strews forth imperial cat'raets on thy tide,
 Scenes milder far, and humbler too than
 these,
 On Medway's banks can boast a pow'r to
 please.
 Thy tribute streams, the fresh reviving gale,
 The undulation soft of hill and dale,
 Where nature spreads her kind luxuriant
 hand,
 And rustic art displays her chaste'ning wand,
 These, these are scenes to fix the roving eye,
 To sooth the mind, and raise the soul on
 high,
 In contemplative ease and calm serenity.
 Flow on, sweet Medway ! ne'er thy dim-
 pled wave
 Has been to slaughter'd man a guilty grave ;
 Ne'er has thy pure, thine unpolluted flood
 Borne on its cheek the blush of human blood.
 Not such old Loire, thy fame, when full
 to view,
 In Gaul Philosophy's proud phantom grew,
 When

When waving wide her truth-obscuring wand,
It drove a pois'nous mist around the land.

Where'er malignant winds the vapour blew,
Where'er in partial streams the poison flew,
There restless factions shook their scorpion
stings.

And there rebellion clapp'd his dragon wings;
Peace shrunk appall'd, recoiling virtue fled,
And drunk confusion rear'd his mighty head!
Then fell majestic Loire, thy lumpid pride,
Then slaughter'd thousands stain'd thy silver
tide:

See! see! it flows: the once translucent
flood

Rolls on—polluted rolls—a tide of blood!
To cleanse the stain, to get pollution free,
Mark the red torrent rushing to the sea!
Old Ocean, furious at the guilty stain,
Lifts up his billowy wrath, and leaves it
back again!

Flow on, sweet Medway! gently will I
stray

Where'er thy vagrant waters point the way;
That verdant plain beneath the castle's shade,
Where oft in childhood's lovely age I stray'd;
The pile itself that o'er thine cozy bed
In time-worn grandeur rears its sullen head;
The fir crown'd Mount, the ivy-mantled
wall,

Sweet scenes of youth and mirth and joy
recall;

Again, methinks, my youthful limbs I lave,
And dash with bold compeers the trembling
wave;

Scale the tall tree, the wicker prize descry,
And ruthless hear the clam'rous owners cry;
Again, methinks, we urge the bounding ball,
And tempt the crumbling summit of the wall!

How lovely 'tis when Memory's potent
charm

Withdraws the past from rude oblivion's arm;
When fancy too, combining o'er the breast,
Slow stealing spreads her necromantic vest;
With ecstasy we hail the soothing pow'rs,
And wrapp'd in past forget the present hours,
We grasp a life from time's reluctant reign,
And live departed ages o'er again.

Time was, when o'er that castle's rude
domain,

Power, birth, and beauty, led their gorgeous
train;

Time was, when high where yonder fire
aspire,

The minstrel swept the loud applauding lyre;
And oft, as down the glitt'ring waves below,
At Eve's still hour the solemn sounds would
flow

Rapt in the strain (thus ancient fable said),
Old Medway list'ning rear'd his hoary head.

How chang'd the scene! where once, you
tow'r above,

In stately pomp De Clare's proud ensign
strove,

Now creeps the noisome weed and bramble
bare,

And thro' the clasping ivy sighs the air;
Where beauty, pow'r, and splendour, held
their court,

Now owls and birds of hoding cry resort;
Where echo'd once the bard's exalted song,
Now waves the hollow wind yon firs among.

Long rolling ages too beneath the shade
Of whispering reeds had Midway sleeping
laid,

'Till late, when loud at midnight's solemn
hour,

Wide swelling strains invade the peaceful
bow'r.

His head with fair large water-lillies crown'd,
His snow-white beard in glitt'ring dew-drops
bound,

While all again was silent as the grave,
Upheav'd him Medway from the noiseless
wave!

Soft stalk'd he forth, and soon with reverend
awe

The castle's alter'd form the father saw:
Its proudest honours gone; its greatness
shrunk;

Time blasted all its strength, its grandeur
funk,

Majestic still the hoary pile appear'd,
In ruins great, and in decay rever'd.

At length the pale Moon's trembling beams
disclose

Where close beside the modern mansion*
rose!

Aghast old Medway star'd, as lightnings fly,
So flash'd the mighty terror of his eye;
As groans the distant bolts resistless stroke,
With mutterings deep, and hollow tone he
spoke.

(Now indignation come in mimic fire,
And paint, sublimely paint old Medway's
ire,

Blaze on my pen, and launch the nervous
rhyme

Far and wide thund'ring down the tide of
time.)

“Preposterous union, rajiature ill combin'd,
“Degenerate offspring of a *tytle resin'd*,

“Would'it thou give sordid winter to the
gay

“The laughing youth of flow'r-bespangled
May?

“Would'it thou the gay, the youthful virgin
place

“In silver-hair'd old Age's cold embrace?

* It may be proper to say that there has been an entire new Mansion lately erected against the old Castle of Tunbridge, which stands close on the banks of the Medway.

“ Accurs’d the fordid soul, the vena! pride
 “ That buys an hoary head a youthful bride ;
 “ Thrice curs’d the taste, a tinsel pile that
 laid,
 “ Within yon time-worn castle’s faced
 shade !”

And longer had he urg’d the mansion’s
 shame,
 When forth to taste the breeze its Mistress
 came.

(Oft have I seen the pure and spotless snow
 Reflect from some red vest a vermilion glow,
 More sweet the tinge, more peerless soft to
 view,

Than shines the lily with the rose’s hue.
 Thine is the snow, the dazzling fairness
 thine,

And health’s gay mantle sheds the glow di-
 vine.)

With admiration, rapture, pride, and awe,
 Light gliding by the matchless fair he saw :
 No longer execrations on the dome
 From Medway’s tongue in hollow murmurs
 come ;

No more the storm of anger shook his breast,
 But swift receding, calmly sunk to rest ;
 He view’d the modern pile with calm con-
 tent,

Admir’d the chance that such a mistress sent,
 Breath’d silent blessings round ; then swiftly
 hied

In some soft silver mist beneath the side.

Now hold my heart, nor longer fondly
 dwell

On scenes thou once hast lov’d and lov’d so
 well—

Oh! wou’d the balmy gales of fame and
 praise

Swell up young genius smold’ring spark to
 blaze ;

No longer tott’ring round her native home,
 With infant scream the Muse should idly
 roam ;

But boldly sailing forth on ardent wing,
 The praise of Cantia’s lovely daughters sing.
 Straight in the lists of fame, a tribe divine,
 Women of Kent as well as men should
 shine.

Where’er their fame has slept in silent night,
 With rocket blaze I’d bear it into light ;
 Then borne on sun beam wings, poetic fire
 Far shooting o’er the dazzled world aspire ;
 Swift from the mighty flame, thro’ all the
 sky,

Each female name a glittering star should fly :
 Not there with spurious blaze awhile to shine,
 And then down dark oblivion’s gulph de-
 scend ;

But long supremely bright, to swell the fame
 Of the already full o’erflowing name.

Comet-struck astronomers behold

Not faint *Venus* outline the old ;

Astrologers rejoic’d, the sparkling beauties
 scan,
 And boast their potent influence on the sons
 of Man.

P. R.

THE SNOW STORM,

AN ELEGY.

By DR. TROTTER, Physician to the Fleet.

Una requiescant in urna.

THE day was so dreary, the wind from the
 East,

The cold it was pinching to man and to
 beast,

And the clouds seem’d to labour with
 snow ;

When William had drove all his flock to the
 farm,

To shelter them well, and to keep them from
 harm,

For he saw by the skies it would soon be a
 storm,

And he thought it would bluster and
 blow.

And now, said the shepherd, my stock is all
 sure,

My cows from the fell, and my bleaters se-
 cure,

Besides it is Saturday night :
 And if I should loiter, and stay me away,

And not see my Mary, ah! what might she
 say ?

She might think that her William was going
 to stray ;

She might think it was coldness or spite.

He whistled on Tinker, he threw round his
 plaid,

Nor fear’d the dark night while he sought
 the dear maid,

For oft had he tramp’d that way :
 The snow how it drifted, and how the wind
 blew,

But what was the storm to a lover so true ;
 Or the depth of the snow, should he meet
 but with you,

Sweet Mary, thy presence was May.

Away as he hied, thought no ill could be-
 tide,

And his poor faithful dog trudging close by
 his side,

For they had no great distance to roam :

“ Through the waste and the woodland, and
 turning the stile,

“ Why the whole of the journey is scarcely a
 mile,

“ Let me see but my Mary, one kiss, and a
 smile,

“ And then I’ll return to my home.

“ Come

" Come Tinker, come near me, for fear you
should stray,

" The snow it grows deeper, more trackless
the way,

" And I wish not to leave you behind ;

" If Tinker should tarry, my Mary would
sigh,

" How she calls you ' dear fellow,' and
watches your eye ;

" How she pats on your head when she bids
you go bye,

" Her heart is so tender and kind."

More dark grew the night, and more fierce
the wind blew,

When the church on the hill was first
snatch'd from his view,

Yet he thought that he heard the church
bell :

" Come, Tinker, before me, and find out
the way,

" For Mary will wonder what makes us to
stay,

" And travellers in winter are apt for to
stray,

" Such stories of pilgrims they tell."

His faithful companion, the snow-drift a-
mong,

Bark'd aloud as he cheer'd his lov'd master
along,

For no moon or a star could be seen :

Away then they wander'd, benumb'd, and
so chill,

And no more saw the church on the top of
the hill,

Or the light that had gleam'd from the
house of the mill,

And the frost it was nipping and keen.

He dreaded the cliff that hung over the wave,
And the half frozen pool, oft the wanderer's
grave,

Then breathless and pale with the blast :

" Thou Father Almighty, thou Ruler on
High !

" Whose storms shake the ocean, the earth,
and the sky,

" O protect but my love, and contented I
die"—

Thus he pray'd, and these words were his
last !

To the lone humble cottage, where Mary
forlorn,

On hopes and on fears was alternately borne,
Poor Tinker ran swift for relief ;

He paw'd at the threshold, he fawn'd at her
foot,

Now howling with anguish—now prostrate
and mute—

"T would have melted a satyr to see the dumb
brute,

But Mary was frantic with grief.

" This mantle, his present, shall shroud my
cold form,

" And I'll search for my love in the depth of
the storm,

" Come Tinker, come show where he
lies :

" Last night how I dream'd that my Wil-
liam was here,

" All blyth and so gay, like the spring of the
year ;

" Ah me ! how his voice seems to thrill in
my ear,

" How I feast on the glance of his eyes !"

She wrapp'd round her mantle, to shroud
her cold form,

And her soft flowing locks wav'd abroad to
the storm,

Till icicles hung from her hair :

That bosom, where William had often re-
clin'd,

Was rudely caref'd by the rough piercing
wind,

Yet still as it panted, it brought him to
mind—

For deep was his love printed there.

She paus'd as she pass'd where the hawthorn
tree grew,

For first in its shade had he vow'd to be
true,

And she sigh'd as she bade it adieu :

She stalk'd to the cliff that hangs over the
wave,

And the half-frozen pool now the wanderer's
grave ;

The snow drifted round her—one shriek
more she gave—

" Now William I slumber with you."

Three days and three nights the loud tempest
did last,

Nor shrunk from the weather, nor scar'd by
the blast,

Poor Tinker was faithful to death :

He watch'd o'er the spot where the lovers
were laid,

Where William was found in the arms of the
maid ;

On the hand that had fed him he dropp'd his
cold head,

And gasping resign'd his last breath.

In sorrowful dirge they were borne to their
home,

And many a willager mourn'd at their tomb,
And wept as they bade it adieu :

And you who may read the sad tale I re-
late,

Should you ere love like them, may you ne'er
meet their fate ;

But know from their virtues their bliss is
complete,

And learn from a dog to be true.

POETRY.

SONNET TO HEALTH.

DELIGHTFUL visitor! that lov'st to quit
The couch of ease and splendid board
of wealth,
At homely safe, in rustic weeds to sit,
I hail thee, sweet companion, Goddess
Health!
With thee I'll brave the angry storms of
fate,
And learn undaunted all her ills to bear;
With thee I'll smiling pass the rich man's
gate,
And treat with gen'rous scorn all stately
fear.
Should bounteous Heav'n, to gild my simple
lot,
Give me a friend, or kind endearing wife,
Be thou still partner of my humble cot,
And journey with me in the maze of life,
When Death cries stop! thy parting smile I
crave—
Steal gently back, and leave me in the grave.

I. M.

Jan. 22, 1799.

TRANSLATION OF DR. JOHNSON'S
ODE,

WRITTEN IN THE ISLE OF SKY.

I.

HID in the caverns of the deep,
Where howls the storm, and surges
sweep,
Around thy wild retreat;
How grateful, cloud-envelop'd sky,
Thy verdant fields, and mountains high,
The weary wanderer greet.

II.

Care ne'er disturbs thy quiet scene,
Where gentle Peace with smiles serene
Her numerous blessings pours:
Nor rage deforms the flowery plain,
Nor grim remorse with gloomy train
Retards the flying hours.

III.

But ah! fast bound in sorrow's chain,
It nought avails with speed to gain
The mountain's lofty brow;
To wander o'er the pathless steep,
Or gaze upon the foaming deep,
And count the waves below.

IV.

In vain with self-importance blind,
Man boasts the empire of the mind,
By wayward passions driv'n;
Where is the Sage's wisdom fled?
The stoic bows the suppliant head,
And owns the pow'r of Heav'n.

V.

Creation's Lord! to thee we bend,
Do thou great Being! Father, Friend!
Direct the erring soul:
The mind's rough billows, rul'd by thee,
Now swell in proud prosperity,
Now hush'd and gentle roll.

S.

ON THE NATIVE VALE OF THE
AUTHOR.

LOV'D Vale! which first produc'd me to
the light,
Where Derwent's streams with Cocker's
flood unite,
On thee life's dawn beheld me fondly gaze
When patients, absent heard me sing thy
praise;
In thee we view harmoniously combin'd,
Whatever enraptures, sooths, exalts the
mind;
O'er meads with nature's various painting
gay,
With flocks enrich'd floods lead their silv'ry
way;
On' base high-raisd the Castle's * stately
brow
Surveys with Gothic pride the lands below;
How lively o'er the plain extended wide
The town! how graceful overlooks the tide
The ancient bridge! and how exalted high,
How lovely Papcastle salutes the eye!
But come, view next with me the silent
flood
Of Derwent, slow emerging from the wood,
Which with dark greens from Hell shades his
streams,
To where again with lively course he gleams,
Sprynging enraptur'd, Lady-boat †, to gain
And sleep in lov'd repose on thy smooth
glassy plain.
Here woods are found, which, if repose to
prove
From woe be giv'n, and think on realms
above,
Would surely banish each unhallow'd care,
Exalt the soul to heav'n, and fix it there.
Not the retreats of Tusculum impress'd
Calms more unruff'd on their Consul's breast,
When weary with forensic strife, he sought
The joys serene of philosophic thought,
O'er all this scene of being curious ran,
The origin, chief blessing, end of man,
Weigh'd each conjecture of the Grecian page,
Of Epicurus, or the Samian sage,
To wond'ring crowds what Aristotle read,
Zenó, or he, unhappy Greece, who bled

* Cocker-mouth Castle. The town of C. is alluded to in the next line but two.

† A basin formed by the river of that name; believed to be so called from the circum-
stances of two ladies having been formerly lost there in a boat.

Guiltless,

Guiltless, to whom indulgent Heav'n be-
stow'd

One single ray to point the dubious road,
Ere the full orb, o'er Judah's land uprear'd,
Of truth, with light and warmth the nations
cheer'd.

But now emerging from the gloom profound
Of woods, survey th' horizon all around ;
What forms stupendous rear their fronts on
high,

Leave the green earth, and seem to touch the
sky !

Monarch of Mountains ! Skiddaw first ap-
pears,

With hoary summit, character of years !
On wide-extended base, whilst ages flow,
Secure he hears the furious tempests blow,
His head sublime erected to the pole
Views far beneath the muttering thunders
roll.

Second in dignity see Grawmere rise,
Placid and mild his aspect meets the eyes ;
Proceed—a chain of wonders bounds the
fight,

All marks of pow'r divine, and uncontroled
might !

Blest scenes ! whilst life's red current warms
my heart,

Ne'er shall your image from this mind depart,
Absent for you my daily pray'rs implore
Blessings till time itself shall be no more.

NOVANTINUS.

WINTER.

A SONNET.

A WRINKLED four old man they picture
thee,

Old Winter ! with a ragged beard, as grey
As the long moss upon the apple tree,

Close muffled up, and on thy dreary way
Plodding alone thro' fleet and drifted snows,
Blue-tipt, an ice-drop at thy sharp blue nose.
They should have drawn thee by the high-
heap'd hearth,

Old Winter ! seated in thy great arm-chair,
Witching the children at their Christmas
mirth ;

Or circled by them, as thy lips declare
Some merry jest, or tale of murder dire,
Or troubl'd spirit that disturbs the night,
Pausing at times to move the languid fire,
Or taste the old October, brown and bright

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HOWEVER extraordinary the following Account may appear, your readers may rely on the truth of it, as the principal circumstances were taken from the information of the poor woman herself. Something similar happened above 40 years ago, in the month of March 1755, when three persons were buried above five weeks in the snow 50 feet deep, and taken up alive. A narrative of this event was printed in the Philosophical Transactions by Dr. Joseph Bruni, Professor of Philosophy at Turin*.

I am, &c.

G. Wi—.

Cambridge, Feb. 17, 1799.

AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY SUFFERINGS
AND PRESERVATION OF MRS. ELIZABETH WOODCOCK ;

*Who, after being buried in the Snow Eight Days and Nights, was taken up alive,
in the full Possession of her mental Faculties.*

ON Saturday Feb. 2, 1799, Elizabeth Woodcock, the wife of a Cottager at Impington, was returning home, which was about three miles off, from Cambridge market. Being in the dusk, and

darkness rendered yet more terrible from the severity of as stormy a night as has ever been experienced (her horse breaking from her) she lost her way, and was buried under the snow, from the ad to the

* In 1765, a more detailed account was published under the title of "An historical Narrative of a most extraordinary Event which happened at the Village of Bergemoletto in Italy ; where three Women were saved out of the Ruins of a Stable, in which they had been buried Thirty-seven Days by a heavy Fall of Snow. With curious Remarks. By Ignazio Somis, Professor of Physic in the University of Turin, and Physician to his Sardinian Majesty." 8vo. Printed for T. Osborne.—EDITOR.

10th of the month; and, after an interval of eight nights and eight days, was found alive, with every mental faculty unimpaired, but had lost the use of her feet, which appear to be in a state of mortification.

As it is a case which human nature has seldom experienced, and indeed which it may hardly by some be thought capable of sustaining, it is thought proper to give the public some of the particulars by a person who has seen the pit whence this unfortunate woman was extricated—who has had his information from the object of it herself (which she is quite capable of detailing)—and who has had every other information on the subject from the two Gentlemen who first found her.

Let Philosophy smile with pity or contempt on our weakness, yet the superintendence of a *particular* PROVIDENCE, interfering by *second causes*, is so flattering to human nature, and so much needed even by the proud and self-sufficient stoic, that we cannot relinquish the darling privilege; but must keep it in sight from the beginning to the end of our narration.

On the Saturday night succeeding that on which Mrs. Woodcock was lost, a Mr. Munsey, of the same village, had very strong impressions in a dream, that there was a hare under a certain hedge, buried in the snow. In his walk therefore to Cambridge the following day, in passing within twenty yards of the fence, the circumstance occurred to him. A handkerchief, which the distressed recluse had thrust upwards through the surface, drew his eye to this particular spot. However, if it had not been for his *providential suggestions* concerning the hare, this signal might not have led to a very different and most happy discovery. For curiosity had been just so much awakened as to bring him near enough to perceive a small tunnel through the snow, made by the breath, which revived in his mind his dream concerning the hare. And a sportsman will easily perceive the analogy, since he knows that when a hare is couched among the snow, there is always an opening to the surface for breathing. Prepossessed with this idea, he drew near with caution; and by that precaution, he thought he distinguished the sighs of a person as in prayer. On which he beckoned to the son of Mr. Merrington and a shepherd, who were fortunately near, but who, on the first mention of the circumstance, discredited it: how-

ever, on his persisting that she was there, "and alive too!" they advanced, and were convinced; and immediately ran for Mr. Merrington's father, who quickly attended with a cart, blankets, &c.; and as they removed the snow, they perceived this unfortunate woman's head. She instantly recognised them, and snatching Mr. Merrington's hand in ecstasy, would not quit her hold but with reluctance. On her intreating some nourishment, that Gentleman gave her a piece of biscuit, and (with due precaution) only two teaspoonfuls of brandy, when she exclaimed, "O! this comforts me:" but, in removing her, she nearly fainted.

The account she gives of herself is so full of the simplicity of nature, and gratitude to that Providence, whom, she says, even in her bitterest moments she never distrusted, that it cannot be repeated without losing its effect. Her feelings, or rather her agonies, were indeed exquisite, when, during the many searches that were made, she heard the trampling of human feet at no great distance, and even distinguished her husband's sympathising voice, without being able to express her situation! The duties of religion, that great and last resource she says were her constant employment. For she was all resignation. She tells her listening friends, if it please her Maker to restore her, this scourge of affliction from Him shall influence her future conduct, exemplified in gratitude and praise. Having an almanack in her pocket, which she had bought at the market, she consulted it to know when she was to have solace from the moonlight. She pulled off two rings from her fingers, and put them and a one pound note into her nutmeg-grater; and says she frequently saw a beautiful white dove hovering around her.

Both the Sundays of her entombment she heard the bells of her village (which was only half a mile distant) calling her rustic friends to church. She, no doubt, would still congeal her icy mansion with a tear, at thinking she only could obey their solemn summons, when they chimed her to her grave. However, she terms her more than subterraneous dwelling "a beautiful little ark;" and, moreover, that she was presently insensible to any pain but the cravings of appetite. This she gratified with eating the hardest morsels of snow she could get with the hand of which she still possessed the use.

She thinks she could have lived only twenty-four hours longer; but of this, perhaps,

perhaps, she is no judge: for the snow
not only befriended her in food, but kept
out the fatal severity of the frost in what
she gratefully calls the "beautiful little
ark."

We have this remarkable circumstance
is to be matter of speculation for the
Royal Society.

Nothing can be more applicable than
some beautiful lines from Thomson's
"Winter."

—How sinit his soul!

What black despair, what sorrow fills his
heart,

When for the dusky spot, which Fancy
fringed,

His tufted cottage rising through the snow,
He meets the roughness of the middle waste!

While round him night resistless closes fast,
With every tempest howling o'er his head,
He stands on, till down at last he sinks
Beneath the shelter of the shapeless drift,
Thinking on all the bitterness of death,
His wife, his children, and his friends, un-
seen!

In vain for the efficacious wife prepares
The fire fast blazing, and the vestment
warm

In vain her little children, peeping out
Into the narrow limbo demand their fire
With tear of artless innocence. Alas!

Not wife nor children more shall he behold,
The deadly winter, serene, shuts up sense,
Lays him along the snows, a stiffer'd corpse
Stretch'd out and bleaching in the northern
blast!

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Continued from Page 52)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

THE Bill for authorizing the Con-
tinuance of the English Militia in
Ireland, was read a third time and passed.

The Promissory Note Bill went through
a Committee, and received a ruling
in regard to it with respect to the duration,
or point of time of one of its provisions.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

The Royal Assent was given by Com-
mission to the bill for authorizing the
Continuance of the English Militia in
Ireland.

The Land Tax Sale Amending Bill,
and the Three Million Loan Bill, were
read a second time.

It was ordered, that the House should
receive no Reports from the Judges upon
Petitions presented for private Bills after
the 15th of March.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

The several Bills on the table were
forwarded through their respective stages.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

The Royal Assent was given by Com-
mission to the Land Tax Sale Amending
Bill and to the Three Million Loan Bill.

The Neutral Ships' Bill and two pri-
vate bills were presented from the House
of Commons, and severally read a first
time.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

The Bill for amending the Armeorial
bearing Act, and the Indemnity Bill,
were brought up from the Commons, and
read a first time.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

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

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

The Newfoundland Judicature Bill,
the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, and
the Volunteer Corps Exemption Bill, were
brought up from the House of Commons,
as were four Bills of a private descrip-
tion, all which were severally read a first
time.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

The Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill
was read a first time.

Mr. Smyth (Chairman of the Com-
mittee), attended by several Members,
presented from the House of Commons
the Income Tax Bill, which was read a
first

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

first time, and ordered to be printed for the use of their Lordships.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

The Newfoundland Judicature Bill and the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill were reported, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Indemnity Bill, with amendments, was read a third time.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Armorial Bearing Tax Bill, the Grenada and St. Vincent's Trade, the Promissory Notes, the Scots

Small Notes, the Neutral Ships' Bill, and two private Bills.

The Bill for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was read a third time.

The Income Tax Bill was read a second time, without a division.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Income Tax Bill, the different clauses and provisions were assented to by their Lordships without any amendment,
Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

A PETITION from the Country Bakers was presented by Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, praying relief relative to an Act now in force, giving Magistrates in certain jurisdictions discretionary power to regulate the Assize of Bread.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Dundas laid on the table an account of persons confined by virtue of the Act for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, who are suspected of treasonable and seditious practices; together with that of the several prisons wherein they are respectively confined. This done, he gave notice of his intention of bringing in a Bill to continue the Act for the said suspension.

Mr. Long said, that the provisions in the Bill of last year for taxing Armorial Bearings did not afford Gentlemen sufficient time to take out their certificates. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the period for the same.—Leave given.

The Land Tax Redemption Bill was read a third time, when Mr. Pitt brought up several clauses, which, after a few observations from Sir W. Pulteney on the irregularity of introducing clauses in that way, after a third reading, and without due notice of their purport, were severally agreed to, and ordered to make part of the Bill, which was then ordered to the Lords.

Here the Speaker suggested some rules to adopt concerning the forms of the House in similar cases hereafter.

The House in a Committee on the Income Bill, Mr. John Smith in the Chair.

Mr. Pitt, Mr. Wigley, and Colonel Wood had a short conversation on the clause imposing a penalty of 100l. on

persons acting as Commissioners not duly authorized.

Mr. Pitt then said, from a due consideration of the subject, he deemed it proper, in the investigation of income, to constitute a process for the commercial world different from that instituted generally in the Bill for all other classes, the purport whereof should be to prevent that disclosure of a man's situation which might eventually hurt his trade. He thought it necessary to apprize Gentlemen of this intention, and in this early stage of the Bill to give an outline of his plan. To this end two modes would be adopted; but with regard to classes not commercial, that the mere statement delivered in by the individual should be taken as true, and without further inquiry, if a majority of the Commissioners were of opinion it was fair; and that if the party should be examined by Commissioners, that the assessor should not be present at the examination, but that the contents should be afterwards submitted to him for his assistance. With regard to commercial men, he should propose a means whereby no inquiry into their affairs should become public. In the first instance, commercial commissioners should be appointed, and the statement first delivered to them separately, or to some person sworn for the purpose to secrecy; that sworn assessors, men in trade, should have the examination of the same, and that the charge or surcharge should remain with them; that if the party appeals, he shall be heard apart, the surveyor not present, and deductions made or surcharge supported, as the Commissioners of Appeal shall deem just and expedient; that it will be at the option of any person even to conceal their name; but in books kept by Gentlemen in trade

in their districts, take a given number, and in the line corresponding with that number, insert their statement or schedule—by which number the Collector will be guided, if the statement be deemed fair, to receive the payment, as was the case in the year 1793, when under the Act by which money was advanced by loan to several persons in trade, whereby a multitude of individuals were relieved without as much as their names being disclosed. He suggested several nice and well digested principles to preserve secrecy under this Act, and to preserve individual credit: and concluded with saying, he should make some further deductions than those already specified in the Bill, in favour of those having children in proportion to their number.

Mr. Tierney thought that the Bill, with the new clauses to be introduced, should be printed before they were discussed. He was apprehensive that commercial men would have a *fellow feeling* for each other, and partiality would prevail. He drew some comparisons between the Landed and Commercial interest, and thought that in this Bill the former were unfairly dealt with.

Mr. Pitt replied, that the Bill should be printed as amended in due time, and defended his system of distinction between the Landed and Commercial interest.

The House then proceeded on the different clauses.

On the clause being read, compelling the individual to make oath of his income, when doubted by the Commissioners, and surcharged from the Report of the Surveyor,

Mr. Wigley moved, that this clause be left out; on which the House divided, for the motion, 4; against it, 80.

The House again divided on the clause, giving the Surveyor a right to appeal against the individual; a motion being made to reject that also; for the rejection, 9; against it, 59.

The Surveyor has therefore the right to appeal.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Mr. Pitt, in the absence of Mr. Dundas, brought in a Bill to continue the Act of last year, for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, and detaining in custody such persons as were suspected of seditious and treasonable practices. He observed, that the necessity of this Bill was sufficiently notorious, and the propriety of continuing it in force sufficiently obvious.

Read a first time.

On the usual Indemnity Qualification Bill being read, Mr. Wigley proposed two clauses relative to Attornies. The first authorizing the Judges to admit into the practice of their professions persons who, being articed to one matter, had finished the remainder of their clerkship with another. He moved this, because by the Act now in force concerning Attornies, it is required "that the period of five years should be served with their first matter or his agent." His other clause went to indemnify Attornies who neglected their annual Certificates in certain cases.

To both these Mr. Pitt consented and a Bill will be brought in according to relieve Attornies.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Tax on Inheritance Bill, Mr. I. Smith in the Chair,

Several clauses were then proceeded on; that giving the power to Surveyors to appeal from the decision of the first Committee, was amended by Mr. Pitt, by adding these words, "That in all cases where the first set of Commissioners agreed in favour of the statement delivered in by the individual, the Surveyor should have no right of appeal to the second set of Commissioners, but that the decision made by the first set should be final."

On the clause being read, imposing the ratio of taxation on Landed Income, and the differences thereof, stating, that the tenant paying rack rent should be charged for his yearly income but at three fourths thereof, whilst the landlord, tilling his own land, should pay double (that is, be rated for his charge at a year and a half), an amendment was proposed, that a year and a quarter be substituted, on which a division took place; for the year and a half, 48; against it, 32; majority, 16.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, there appeared for the motion, 96; against it, 6.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Income Bill. Several clauses were amended.

Mr. Huskinson brought in a Bill, which was read a first time, exempting Gentlemen serving in Volunteer Corps from being subject to the Militia Laws.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

The Bill for exempting the Volunteer Corps throughout the kingdom from the Supplementary Militia was read a second time.

The

The Report of the Indemnity Qualification Bill was brought up, and ordered for a third reading.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Tax on Income Bill,

when a debate took place, it was stated, that the rate should be made for the first year from an average of the three years preceding the 31st December 1798.

This was supported by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Buxton, and Mr. Wilberforce, and opposed by Alderman Combe, Sir F. Baring, and Mr. Tierney.

Mr. Tierney suggested the fairness of calculating the average for the five years preceding.

Alderman Curtis was of opinion, that no mode could so securely guard against evasion as that of the average of three years: persons could not easily so shape or shuffle with their books, as to make false entries and fallacious balances; already evasion had prevailed, that came within his own knowledge, and it would occur again if not prevented.

Mr. Tierney expressed his indignation at the frequent application of the term "evasion." Many conscientious persons would think themselves justified to take every advantage of this law, not so much to evade the letter of it, as to avoid the heavy effects of it; but he could illustrate this more precisely.

It had lately occurred that a very distinguished person thought it neither sin nor shame to evade his proportion of donation at the period of the voluntary contributions. He possessed a handsome pension; "but having in view the certainty of a place of much greater emolument, resigned the pension, and then took the advantage of the interim to pay his mite to the voluntary contributions."

Mr. Pitt immediately asked whether this was an imaginary or a real case put by the Hon. Gentleman; as, if the fact was actually as stated, it deserved the most serious attention.

Mr. Tierney said he stated it as a fact, which he had from respectable authority.

Mr. Pitt then replied, that if it were true, it certainly should be investigated most severely; under that consideration, he directed upon the Hon. Gentleman to

Several other Members spoke to the like effect, and insisted on the name being given up.

Mr. Tierney did not imagine that an assertion loosely made by the way of illustration, could have taken so serious a turn. He was not forced to give the name; if it turned out to be untrue, he would identify the person so meant to the

was deceived.

Mr. Pitt said, that he had reason to judge (though he never heard the name mentioned yet of the person) that it alluded to a personage who recently did give up a pension and obtain a place.—And he was the more able to declare in the face of the world, that the intimation was *unfounded, scandalous, and false*; that person was lately appointed one of his Majesty's Postmasters General, and actually gave up one-fifth of his income.

Mr. Wilberforce was about to proceed, when the Chairman interrupted him, and signifying how great and how painful this digression was, proceeded in the business of the Committee, and in the clause for making deductions on account of children.

Mr. Pitt arranged it as follows, viz. to persons possessing from 65l. to 400l. per annum, an allowance to be made on the sum they pay of 5 per cent. for each child. From 400l. to 1000l. 4 per cent. From 1000l. to 5000l. 3 per cent. and all above 5000l. 2 per cent. thereby granting more relief to the lower classes by this Bill than that which they derived under the Bill of last session; which, after some opposition made by the Speaker, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Wilberforce, were agreed to.

Colonel Mitford moved for an account of the Old and Supplementary Militia, to the latest dates.—Ordered.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

The Bill for explaining and amending the Armorial Bearing Bill was read a third time and passed, as was the Indemnification Bill.

On the motion for the commitment of the Bill for the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act,

Mr. Courtenay rose and opposed it. He said, that the preamble of the act of last year stated special reasons for the necessity of that act. (He read that preamble, which signified, that the necessity of the bill was the threat and fear of invasion). He urged from thence, that no such fear existing now, no necessity existed for this Bill.

The bill went through a Committee, and

and the blank filled, that it be in force till the 21st of May next.—Report brought up.

The Secretary at War laid on the table an account of the Militia in actual service.

The House in a Committee on the Bill exempting Volunteers from Militia duty, several clauses were introduced by Mr. Dundas, which were agreed to, as were some amendments proposed by Mr. York. The report was ordered to be brought up.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

Mr. Shaw Le Fevie gave notice that it was his intention, soon after the recess, to bring forward a motion for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the Act passed the Session of Parliament before the last, as related to the prohibition of killing partridges from the first to the fourteenth of September, and to much of the Act as restricted the killing of Game from the 1st to the 12th of February in every year.

Mr. Tierney said, it was with reluctance that the circumstance had occurred to him of bringing forward a complaint before that House. In the course of the Debate last Saturday evening, he was sorry that by any thing he said he should give offence to any Gentleman, in alluding to a rumour he had heard of a Person not paying to the full extent of his Income, as including a lucrative Office to which he had been appointed. He was perfectly ready to acknowledge, that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had conducted himself on that occasion with respect, candour, and liberality, for which, he confessed, he had felt himself obliged. He had then been called upon to name the Person to whom he had alluded, and he had said, that he was not obliged to name any one upon mere rumour. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman, with a laudable degree of feeling for the Noble Lord (Auckland) stated, that he could not conceive it could allude to any one but to the Person lately appointed one of his Majesty's Post-Masters General; and, with a laudable regard to the credit of Government, he had expressed a wish for every information on the subject. Mr. Tierney said he owned he felt the force of what the Right Hon. Gentleman then stated, that if that noble Lord was the person alluded to, he knew that he had done not only what he ought to do according to the law, but had also added a considerable Voluntary Contribution.

He had no doubt of the Right Hon. Gentleman's accuracy on this point, and was persuaded that the person alluded to had not done the smallest thing of which he had any cause to be ashamed. He apprehended there was no other person beside who was presumed to have received any injury, and that Noble Person being exonerated, from him (Mr. Tierney) nothing more could be expected. Notwithstanding this, in the Newspaper called *The Times*, of yesterday, the attention of the Public had been called to this subject in a most extraordinary way. It gave a pretended statement of the conversation which passed on Saturday evening, interspersed with political animadversions, as if the Editor in stating what passed in that House, had a right to interject his own animadversions on the conduct of its Members. He felt no more interested than any other Member, and, therefore, having stated this complaint, unless the House chose to interfere, he did not mean to press the matter farther upon their attention.

The Master of the Rolls moved, that the further consideration of the subject should be postponed till Monday, which was agreed to.

The Order of the Day for the further consideration of the Report of the Income Bill being read,

Sir W. Pulteney said, there was no man more unwilling than he was to oppose the general will of the House. But with respect to this Bill, there were many things which, in his opinion, called for the strictest attention. The general mode of raising Taxes in this country rendered them to a certain degree optional, because they were upon consumption or upon imports, except the Land Tax and the Taxes upon Houses and Windows. But, by the mode of taxation now adopted, the Minister might raise not only one-tenth, but two, three, or four tenths, till nothing remained, and those who would not pay must have their goods taken. He therefore thought this measure bore no resemblance to the Assessed Taxes, which, though they were not optional the first year, yet were so afterwards, by diminishing their expenditure. But it was said the Assessed Taxes did not produce enough, and that they were evaded. He saw no reason why means might not be adopted to prevent those evasions. It was not right to make a man explain his situation, if it was a bad one; but even if it was a good one, it might be a hardship

ship to him to explain it. It might have a bad effect upon children to know that their parents were rich, because it might make them inattentive. These disclosures would, in his opinion, affect the whole intercourse of mankind. The power which Ministers would thus have of knowing the property of every man in the kingdom, would be a most powerful instrument in their hands; besides, by knowing the wealth of the country, it might lead them to expence. The Bill appeared to him, on the whole, to go against the spirit of the Liberty of the country. With respect to its duration, he wished to observe, that it must continue three years, and if the War lasted another year, it must continue four years. But there was nothing stated in the Bill which would prevent its being adopted in future. It was not stated that it was merely a War Tax, nor was it stated when it would cease, but merely that it should not cease before a certain period. Upon these grounds he thought there would be great danger in passing the Bill, and therefore he should oppose it.

Mr. Jones expressed his sentiments as hostile to the measure: he considered the power of calling for a specification of Income as a great privation of domestic happiness.

Mr. Hawkins Browne said, it seemed admitted by most, that it was necessary to raise a large part of the Supplies within the year, and if so, no measure was so obviously good for that purpose as the one before the House; nor ought we to be unthankful to Providence, that, by the great extension of our trade, we are able to adopt so great an idea, and carry it with effect into execution. It was now with us to rescue Europe, which we could not do by any other than vigorous measures, of which the present seemed to be the best.

Mr. W. Smith said, he thought that the Bill was now very much improved to what it originally stood. As it was in its first stage, it was cruel, oppressive, and unjust; he meant in that part of it which was sometimes called the Inquisitorial Part; but it certainly was ameliorated in that part by the clauses which related to the disclosure. He however objected to the principles of the modifications, that they were not founded upon any regular principle, but upon an

arbitrary scale, to relieve or increase the ratio. In short, he saw so many difficulties in the way of the measure, that he had no hopes of seeing them amended, nor had he confidence enough in himself to propose any other. He had several other objections to the Bill as it now stood, but he should take a future stage to state them, and, at present, confine himself to oppose the principle generally.

Lord Hawkesbury said, the question now was, whether the measure proposed was not the most equal that could be devised. In the present state of the country, and of public credit, it was the very best mode that under the circumstances could be adopted, and much superior to adhering to the old system of funding. He trusted, therefore, that the House would not further delay receiving the Report, nor refuse their assent to the Bill, unless they heard better arguments against it.

Sir James Pulteney wished that the Bill could be amended in one instance: he meant as to disclosure. The same regulations that were applied to Commercial Men he conceived might be applicable to the case of Landed Property. Another point also in which he thought the measure might be ameliorated, was by extending the scale beyond its present extent, by which some relief would be afforded to the middle orders.

The Report was then received without a division.

The Volunteer Corps Bill was reported.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

The Bill for continuing the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Bill for exempting persons serving in Volunteer Corps from the Supplementary Militia, were read a third time, and ordered to the Lords.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the Bill for a Tax on Income should be recommitted, and the House then resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Smith in the Chair.

Mr. Pitt proposed a great number of new clauses. One of these was to withhold the allowance on the score of children from the higher classes where the child was under six years of age, which was adopted.

Several other clauses were brought up, and, after a long discussion, were incorporated into the Bill.—Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 25.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 22d inst.

ENCLOSED is a copy of a letter from Captain Keats, of his Majesty's ship the *Boadicea*, to Vice-Admiral Sir Alan Gardner, Bart. which is transmitted to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Boadicea, at Sea, Dec. 9.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that a ship privateer, named the *Invincible Buonaparte*, mounting 20 guns (12 and 18 pounders) with a crew of 170 men, of various nations, quite new, sixteen days from Bourdeaux, and never having made any capture, was this day taken by his Majesty's ship *Boadicea*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. G. KEATS.

Vice-Adm. Sir Alan Gardner, Bart.

Copy of another Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 21st inst.

SIR,

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the Hon. Arthur Kaye Legge, Captain of his Majesty's ship *Cambrian*, to me, together with another copy of a letter to Sir Harry Neale, Bart. Capt. of his Majesty's ship *St. Fiorenzo*, which are transmitted to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Cambrian, at Sea, Dec. 8.

MY LORD,

Enclosed I have transmitted to your Lordship a copy of my letter, of this day's date, to Sir Harry Neale, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's ship *St. Fiorenzo*.

I am, &c.

A. K. LEGGE.

Cambrian, at Sea, Dec. 8.

SIR,

I have to inform you, that I have this morning captured *Le Cantabre*, a French

brig privateer, of 14 guns and 60 men. She is three days from Bayonne, quite new, on her first cruize, and a very fine vessel.

I am, &c.

A. K. LEGGE.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Dec. 23, 1798.

SIR,

Enclosed are copies of two letters from the Hon. Captain Stopford, of his Majesty's ship *Phaeton*, and the Hon. Captain Legge, of his Majesty's ship *Cambrian*, which are transmitted to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Phaeton, at Sea, Dec. 6.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that this day his Majesty's ship under my command, in company with the *Stag*, captured a French brig privateer, called *La Resource*, carrying 10 guns and 66 men, two days out from La Rochelle, bound on a cruise upon the coast of Africa.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. T. STOPFORD.

Cambrian, at Sea, Dec. 12.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform you, that this morning, at one o'clock, we recaptured the *Dorothea*, a Danish brig, from Amsterdam, bound to Tangiers, laden with bale goods. She had been taken on the 9th inst. by the *Rusée*, a French brig privateer from Bayonne, in lat. 42 deg. 30 min. North.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR K. LEGGE.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harwey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Sept. 8, 1798.

SIR,

I have to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that since my letter to you of the 10th February

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

140, the ships and vessels of his Majesty's force under my command have recaptured six British and sixteen American vessels of different denominations, bound to and from the said islands, and have also detained twenty vessels under neutral colour on suspicion of having enemy's property on board.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HARRY HARVEY.

[Two more letters from Rear-Admiral Harvey state the capture of French privateers, and the destruction of a small French privateer row boat, by the ships under his command.]

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Vincent, K. B. Commandant in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Lord Nelson, Esq. dated on board Le Souverain, Gibraltar, Nov. 27, 1798.

Herewith you will receive the copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Lord Nelson, inclosing one from Captain Ball, of his Majesty's ship Alexander, with the capture of the Island of Goza.

Vanguard, at Sea, Nov. 1.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit you a letter received from Capt. Ball, dated October 30 together with the capitulation of the Castle of Goza, and a list of Officers, &c. found in it; the prisoners are now embarked in the Vanguard and Minotaur till I can get a vessel to send them to France. Capt. Ball, with three sail of the line, a frigate, and fire-ship, is entrusted with the blockade of Malta, in which six two sail of the line and three frigates ready for sea; and from the experience I have had of Captain Ball's zeal, activity, and ability, I have no doubt but that in due time I shall have the honour of sending you a good account of the French in the town of Valletta.

I am, with the greatest respect, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

HORATIO NELSON.

Alexander, off Malta, Oct. 30.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the Commandant of the French troops in the Castle of Goza signed the capitulation the 28th inst. which you had approved. I ordered Captain Treswell, of the marines, to take possession of it in the name of his Britannic Majesty, and his Majesty's colours were

hoisted. The next day the place was delivered up in form to the Deputies of the Island, his Sicilian Majesty's colours hoisted, and he acknowledged their lawful sovereignty.

I embarked yesterday all the French officers and men who were on the island of Goza, amounting to 217.

I enclose the Articles of Capitulation, and an inventory of the arms and ammunition found in the Castle, part of which I intended to be sent to the assistance of the Marsese, who are in arms against the French. There were three thousand two hundred sacks of corn in the Castle, which will be a great relief to the inhabitants, who are much in want of that article.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALLAN JOHN BALL.

[Then follow the Articles of Capitulation, and a List of Stores found in the Castle of Goza.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 29.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 24th inst.

SIR,

ENCLOSED is a copy of a letter written from Sir Harry Neale, Bart. Capt. of his Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo, which I transmit to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

[Then follows Sir Harry Neale's letter, stating the capture of a Spanish privateer and a French brig, and the recapture of an English brig.]

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Gibraltar, Dec. 3.

SIR,

Lieutenant Buger, during his temporary command of his Majesty's sloop El Corvo, has given good earnest of what may be expected of him when promoted; my letter of the 23d ult. gave an account of his capturing the Adolphe French privateer, which had done much mischief in the Gut, and the enclosed relates his having taken another small one, name unknown.

I am, Sir, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

El Corso, Rofia Bay, Dec. 2.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that I yesterday afternoon chased a French privateer on shore, about three leagues to the Eastward of Cape Malabar, and, with the assistance of the *Espoir's* boats, was enabled to bring her off; on boarding, we found that the crew had deserted her. She mounts two carriage guns, two swivels, and several small arms.

I have the honour to be, &c

C. BOGER.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JAN. 5, 1799.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea the 2d inst.

SIR,

HAVING an opportunity of forwarding a duplicate of my letter and return to Sir Alan Gardner, by the recaptured ship *Asphalon*, which proceeds to Falmouth, whilst the *Indefatigable* proceeds to join the Vice-Admiral off Brest.

I send this for their Lordships' information, and remain, Sir, &c.

EDW. PELLEW.

Indefatigable, at Sea, Jan. 1, 1799.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that at dawn of day, yesterday morning, *Ushant* bearing N. E. five leagues, we captured the French ship privateer *La Minerve*, carrying sixteen guns, and one hundred and forty men, twenty-eight days from St. Malo. She was laying to, waiting to proceed into Brest, and took this ship for her prize, the *Asphalon*, of Newcastle, from Halifax bound to London, laden with sugar, coffee, and tobacco; which ship we chased all day, and this morning had the satisfaction to retake off the rocks of Albrevrak.

I have the honour to inclose a list of vessels captured by the privateer during her cruise.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDW. PELLEW.

List of Vessels captured by La Minerve French Ship Privateer, of St. Malo, between the 11th and 31st of December 1798.

Martinus, a Bremen brig, from Lisbon, bound to Bremen, with sugar, coffee, and hides.

Tagus, Portuguese brig, from Lisbon, bound to Bristol, with lemons and oranges.

Minerva, English snow, from Providence to London, with sugar, coffee, and cotton.

*Ann and Dorothea, Danish schooner (captured under the name of *Beata Maria*), from St. Thomas, bound to Hamburg, with cocoa and cotton, retaken by his Majesty's ship *Indefatigable*.*

*Asphalon, ship of Newcastle, John Edgar master, from Halifax, bound to London, with sugar, coffee, and tobacco, &c. &c. retaken by his Majesty's ship *Indefatigable*.*

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JAN. 12, 1799.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 7th inst.

SIR,

ENCLOSED is a copy of a letter from Captain Griffith, of his Majesty's ship *Triton*, which I transmit to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Triton, Cawsand Bay, Jan. 5.

MY LORD,

Agreeable to the orders which I received from Sir Harry Neale, I have returned to Cawsand Bay in the *Triton*. A few days ago, after I parted company with the *St. Fiorenzo*, I captured a French privateer brig of 14 guns and 64 men, just come out of Corunna, and was bound on a cruise off the Western Islands; she is new off the stocks, coppered, and sails well; this, with the two brigs I captured in company with Sir Harry Neale, is the amount of our success.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDW. GRIFFITH.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 11th inst.

Enclosed is a letter which I have received from Lieutenant Sheppard, Commander of his Majesty's cutter the *Pigmy*, giving an account of his having captured, on the 6th inst. *La Rancune* French cutter privateer, and retaken two brigs laden with bar iron, which had been taken by the said privateer.

S 2

Pigmy

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Pigmy Cutter, Portland Roads,

SIR, *Jan. 9.*

I have the honour to acquaint you, that yesterday noon, Durlstone-Head bearing N. W. two miles, I observed a cutter and two brigs off St. Aldan's, standing to the Southward, and immediately gave chase. At forty minutes past one came up, and retook the brig Lark, Francis Artis, master, from Cardiff to London, laden with bar iron; and the brig Dion, Esdras Best, master, from Cardiff to London, laden with the same. Continued the chase, and at four captured the French cutter privateer La Rancune, commanded by Ant. Fran. Vic. Jos. Panpeville, manned with 21 men, and carrying two swivel guns, small arms, &c. From Cherbourg twenty-six hours; had made no other capture than the two brigs before-mentioned, which she had taken that morning.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SHEPHEARD.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Edward Buller, commanding the Sea Fencibles along the Coast of Devon. Dated Dartmouth, 10th Jan. 1799.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the brig *Suzannah* left this port yesterday morning, seven o'clock, for Torbay, and was captured while at anchor off West Down Head, five miles from this place, at half past one P. M. by the French privateer *L'Heureux Speculateur*, mounting 14 guns. The *Brixham Sea Fencibles*, perceiving an armed vessel, concluded her to be an enemy; and, from her boarding the above brig, supposed she had captured her; in consequence of which went off in a boat, armed with pikes and musquets, succeeded in recapturing the brig, which on their appearance was deserted by the Frenchmen, whom they also pursued and took.

Lieutenant Nicholas, with his usual zeal, with Collector Brooking's assistance of small arms and boat, went also from this port with part of the *Sea Fencibles*, accompanied by a boat from his Majesty's cutter *Nimble*, in hopes of capturing the privateer, but was not fortunate enough to succeed in the attempt. The recaptured brig he towed into this harbour.

I am, Sir, &c.

ED. BULLER.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 19, 1799.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Bath, Jan. 18.

SIR,

ENCLOSED is a copy of a letter from Capt. Cunningham, of his Majesty's ship *Clyde*, which I transmit to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Clyde, Cawsand Bay, Jan. 15.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform you, that on the 10th inst. his Majesty's ship *Clyde*, under my command, captured *L'Air* schooner letter of marque, from Brest to St. Domingo; and on the 13th, a brig privateer, called *Le Bon Ordre*, carrying 16 guns and 65 men. She sailed from Granville on the 20th December, and had captured one brig from Newfoundland on the 6th inst.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHAS. CUNNINGHAM.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 22.

LETTERS, of which the following are Copies, were yesterday received from the Earl of BALCARRAS, by his Grace the Duke of PORTLAND, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Jamaica, Nov. 7, 1798.

MY LORD,

On the 31st of October I received a dispatch from the Bay of Honduras.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow informs me, that the settlers had been attacked by a flotilla consisting of 31 vessels, having on board 2000 land troops and 500 seamen: Arthur O'Neil, Governor-General of Yucatan, and a Field-Marshal in the service of Spain, commanded in person. I have great satisfaction in transmitting the letter of the Lieutenant-Colonel, by which your Grace will be informed, that this armament has been repulsed, and the expedition entirely frustrated.

The Lieutenant-Colonel speaks in the handsomest manner of the conduct of Captain Moss, of his Majesty's ship *Merlin*, and of the wonderful exertions of the settlers and their negro slaves, who manned the gun-boats.

The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow, and of the settlers, in putting the port of Honduras Bay into a respectable

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spectable state of defence, as well as the gallant manner in which it was maintained, gives me entire satisfaction, and it is with pleasure that I report their services to your Grace.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BALCARRAS.

To his Grace the Duke of Portland.

Honduras, Sept. 23, 1798.

MY LORD,

After the date of my last dispatch of the 11th, 14th, and 21st August, by the express boat Swift, I continued to strengthen our flotilla, which now consists of

No. 1. Towser, one gun, eighteen-pounder.

No. 2. Tickler, one gun, eighteen-pounder.

No. 3. Mermaid, 1 gun, nine-pounder.

No. 4. Swinger, 4 guns, six-pounders, and 2 guns, four-pounders.

No. 5. Teazer, 6 guns, four-pounders.

Besides eight flat gun-boats, carrying each a nine-pounder in the prow.

No. 1 and 2 are commanded by Mr. Gelston and Mr. Hofmer, masters of merchant vessels, who, with some of their crews, volunteered the business in a very handsome manner: to those Gentlemen I am much indebted for their able and active services. The masters and crews of all the other vessels consist entirely of volunteers from the Colonial troops, and together amount to 354 men now on float. The enemy was so well watched by four-boats and canoes, that not a single movement could be made by him without our knowledge; and finding that he aimed at the possession of St. George's Key, the armed vessels, No. 1, 4, and 5, were sent to that place to guard the narrow channels leading to that commodious harbour.

On the 3d of September the enemy endeavoured to force a passage over Montego-Key-Shoal with five vessels, two of which carried heavy metal, but was repulsed: he renewed his attempt on the following day, but our little squadron, being now reinforced by six gun-boats, beat them off with great ease, and the five vessels returned to the main body of the fleet, then at anchor about two leagues to the northward. This movement gave our people an opportunity of drawing and destroying all the beacons and stakes which the enemy had placed in this narrow and crooked channel, and without the use

of which nothing but vessels of a very easy draught of water can pass. On the 5th. the same vessels, accompanied by two others, and a number of launches, endeavoured to get over this shoal by another passage, but were repulsed, apparently with loss. On this, as well as on the two preceding days, the Spaniards expended an immense quantity of ammunition to no manner of purpose; while our people fired comparatively little, but with a steadiness which surpassed my most sanguine hopes.

Captain Moss, in his Majesty's ship Merlin, left his anchorage at Belize on the evening of the 5th, and arrived at St. George's Key about noon on the 6th of September. The Spaniards, having found a passage through the Leeward Channels impracticable, had got under weigh on the morning of that day with their whole fleet, seemingly with a view of forcing a passage through the windward, a sand bore passage, to the eastward of Long-Key; but on seeing the Merlin beating into the harbour of St. George's-Key, and that our fleet was reinforced by the armed vessels, No. 2 and 3, and a large gun-boat, they returned to their former anchorage between Long-Key and Key-Chappel.

I was now of opinion that the enemy would alter his mode of attack, and endeavour to make a landing on the main land to the northward of our posts at the Haul-over. Under this idea I began to prepare small vessels and gun-boats, in which I meant to embark with 200 men, including detachments of his Majesty's 63d and 6th West-India regiments, and of the Royal Artillery, with one howitzer and two field-pieces, six-pounders: with this force it was my intention to block up the channel between the main and the western point of Hicks's Keys, and to obstruct as much as possible a landing in that quarter; or, if foiled in both of these objects, to throw the whole strength into the works at the Haul-over, and to defend that post to the last extremity; while a body of experienced bush-men, all good shots, and under orders for that purpose, should hang on the flanks and rear of the enemy.

On the morning of Monday the 10th of September, 14 of the largest vessels of the Spanish fleet weighed anchor, and at nine o'clock brought to about a mile and half distant from our fleet. Capt.

Moss

Moss was then of opinion that they meant to delay the attack till the following day, but nine of them got under way about noon, these carried each twenty four pounders in the bow, and two eighteen pounders in the stern, one schooner carried twenty-two, and all the rest from eight to fourteen guns in their waste, and every one of them, besides being crowded with men, towed a large launch full of soldiers. The other five vessels, with several large launches, all full of men, remained at this last anchorage at the distance of a mile and a half.

Our fleet was drawn up with his Majesty's ship Merlin in the centre, and directly abast of the Centre the sloops with heavy guns, and the gun-boats in some advance to the Northward, were on her Eastern and Western flanks.

The enemy came down in a very handsome manner, and with a good countenance, in a line abreast, using both sails and oars. About half after two o'clock Capt Moss made the signal to engage, which was obeyed with a cool and determined firmness, that, to use his own expression to me on the occasion, would have done credit to veterans. The action lasted about two hours and a half, when the Spaniards began to fall into confusion, and soon afterwards cut their cables, and sailed and rowed off, assisted by a great number of launches, which took them in tow.

Capt. Moss, on seeing them retreat, made the signal for our vessels to chase, but night coming on, and rendering a pursuit too dangerous in a narrow channel and difficult navigation, they were soon after recalled.

At half after three in the afternoon, I received a letter from Capt. Moss, stating that the enemy was preparing to attack him, and requiring all the assistance which I could give. I immediately ordered as many men to embark and proceed to his assistance, as small craft to carry them could be procured. The alacrity shewn on this occasion was great indeed, but as a requisition of this nature was by no means expected, the necessary arrangements had not been made for so speedily embarking the troops, and of consequence some irregularity ensued; for the cannon being distinctly heard, and a cry of an engagement having taken

place, it became impossible to restrain the eagerness of the Colonial troops, who, possessing canoes, dories, and pit pans, with out thought or respect of those left behind, hastened with impetuosity to join their companions, and share their danger: hence arose difficulty and disappointment to the regular troops, who being under arms, and anxious to proceed with all expedition, suffered delay from want of the necessary boats and craft to embark in.

As soon as I saw seventeen craft of different descriptions, having on board two hundred men, set off with orders to rally round the Merlin, I immediately joined them in hopes of assisting Captain Moss and harassing the enemy, but although we were only two hours in getting on board the Merlin, a distance of three leagues and a half, in the wind's eye, we were too late to have any share in the action. But I am of opinion, that the sight of so many craft full of men coming up with velocity, hastened the return of the enemy, and that their appearance on the following day, as well as the junction of two armed ships, the Juba and Columbia, which I had ordered round to St George's Key on the 9th, induced the fleet to prepare for returning to their respective posts. The Spaniards remained under Key Chappel until the 15th, on the morning of which they made various movements, and in the course of the day some of them anchored under Key-Caulker. On the morning of the 16th, it was discovered that they had stolen off; eight of their largest vessels got out to sea, and stood to the Northward, the remainder, being twenty-three in number, shaped their course for B. C. I. R.

We have every reason to believe that the enemy suffered much in the action of the 10th, as well in the killed and wounded as in the hulls and rigging of the vessels engaged, and I am happy to inform your Lordship that we had not a single man hurt, and that no injury was done to any of our vessels deserving of notice.

It would be unjust, my Lord, to mention the names of any Officers, either of the Military or Militia, on account of any particular service performed by them, for the conduct of all being such as to merit my best thanks, no particular distinction can be made.

It is also unnecessary for me to say any thing respecting Capt. Moss: his penetration in discovering, and activity in defeating the views of the enemy; his coolness and steady conduct in action, point him out as an Officer of very great merit. He first suggested to me the very great use which might be made of gun-boats against the enemy, and gave me much assistance by the artificers belonging to his ship in fitting them out. I am happy to say, that the most cordial co-operation has always existed between us. On the 13th inst. I sent out two scout canoes, well manned, with orders to pass the Spanish fleet in the night; and, proceeding to the Northward, to board the first small vessel they could fall in with. On the 16th they captured a small packet-boat with five hands, when, taking out the prisoners, letters, &c. and destroying the boat, they returned here on the 17th. At day-light of that day the canoes were entangled with the retreating Spanish fleet near Savanna-Quay, and escaped with difficulty.

The expedition was commanded by Arthur O'Neil, a Field-Marshal in the armies of Spain, and Captain General of the Province of Yucatan. The Campaigny fleet was commanded by Capt. Bocca Negra: two thousand soldiers were embarked and distributed in proportion to the dimensions of the vessels, on board of the fleet, which consisted of,

The vessels which made the attack, in number	9
Reserve of equal force	5
A very large sloop of equal force, and six schooners not so large, but armed in the same manner as those which came down to the attack, and drawing too much water remained with the transports and victuallers	7
Transports, victuallers, &c. all carrying bow and side guns of different calibres	11
Total	31

and navigated by 500 seamen, principally from the Havanna and Campaigny.

I am, &c.

THO. BARROW,
Lieut. Colonel Commandant.

(True Copy) BALCARRAS.

To the Earl of Balcarras.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 22.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Abergavenny in Port Royal Harbour, the 6th Nov. 1798.

SIR,

You will be pleased to acquaint the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I have received dispatches from Captain Moss, of his Majesty's sloop Merlin, dated Honduras, 27th September, a copy of which, describing the defeat of the Spanish flotilla, is herewith enclosed.

*Merlin, St. George's-Key,
Sept. 27, 1798.*

SIR,

My letters by the Swift schooner, which sailed from Honduras express on the 21st of last August, have informed you of the enemy's force intended for the reduction of this settlement, and their situation at that time; since which our look-out canoes have watched them so closely, that all their movements were made known to me as they happened. On the 4th of this month they were visible from our mast-heads at Belize, and look-outs reported to me thirty one sail of all descriptions; but their exact force by no means certain. The next day six of their heaviest vessels attempted to force their passage over Montgo-key shoals, by putting their provisions and stores into other vessels; had they effected this, it would have secured them a passage to Belize over shoal-water, where I could by no means act. I ordered three of our armed vessels to annoy them in their endeavours, which succeeded so far as to occasion their removal at dark, and a small channel they had marked by driving down stakes was also taken up by our canoes. I now clearly saw that their next effort would be to get possession of St. George's key, from which place (only nine miles from Belize) they might go down through the different channels leading to it, and continue to harrass the inhabitants and destroy the town at their leisure, and drive me from my anchorage there; this determined me to gain the Key before them, if possible; I therefore left Belize on the evening of the 5th, and secured this place, at the instant twelve of their heaviest

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

heaviest vessels were attempting the same; they hauled their wind and returned to Long-key, on my hauling my wind towards them. They continued working and anchoring among the shoals until the 11th, at the distance of three or four miles; when having made their arrangements, at one P. M. nine sail of sloops and schooners, carrying from twelve to twenty guns, including two twenty-four and two eighteen pounders each had in prow and stern, with a large launch a-stern of each full of men, bore down through the channel leading to us in a very handsome cool manner; five smaller vessels lay to windward out of gun-shot, full of troops, and the remainder of their squadron at Long-key Spit to wait the event, each of which carried small prow guns, with swivels fore and aft. At half past one P. M. seeing their intention to board the two sloops, and that they meant to come no nearer, but had anchored, I made the signal to engage, which began and continued near two hours; they then cut their cables and rowed and towed off by signal in great confusion over the shoals. I had placed the Merlin as near the edge of them as possible, and nothing that I had was equal to follow them, unsupported by the Merlin. At dark they regained their other vessels, and continued in fight till the 15th at night, when they moved off with a light Southerly wind: some are gone to Bacalar, and some prisoners taken report others are gone to Campeche. I am happy to add that the service was performed without a man killed on our side. The enemy I think must have suffered much from the great number of men on board, and the precipitate manner they made their retreat. This armament was commanded by General O'Neil, Governor of the Province; troops and sailors included, about 2500 men; and so certain were the Spaniards of success, that the letters found in a canoe taken were actually directed to Belize and St. George's Key.

The behaviour of the officers and crew of his Majesty's ship gave me great pleasure, and if we had had deep water to follow them in, I think many of them would have fallen into our hands. The spirit of the Negro slaves that manned the small crafts was wonderful, and the good management of the different Commanders does them great credit.

Our force, besides the Merlin, is as follows:

Two sloops, with 1 eighteen-pounder and 25 men.

One sloop with 1 short nine-pounder and 25 men.

Two schooners, with 6 four pounders and 25 men each.

Seven gun-flats, with 1 nine-pounder and 16 men each.

I have the Honour to be, Sir, &c.

JNO. R. MOSS.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 22.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Thomas Williams, Knt. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Endymion, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in the Downs, the 20th inst.

You will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that the Endymion has captured two Spanish privateers:—La Prudentia schooner, of 1 six-pounder, 8 swivels, and 34 men; La Casualidad, of 6 six-pounders, 8 swivels, and 40 men.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 26.

[A Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill to Evan Nepean, Esq. incloses the following from Capt. Fraser, of his Majesty's ship Shannon, to him.]

Shannon, Cove of Cork, Jan. 17.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that being on the morning of the 15th inst. in latitude 49 deg. 40. min. and long. 9 deg. 30 min. W. with his Majesty's ship under my command, proceeding to the rendezvous prescribed by Capt. Faulkner, I saw, and after a chase of seven hours captured Le Grand Indien, a ship privateer, from Granville, commanded by Gand Olivier Vubois, carrying 18 brass cannonades, 18 pounders, and two long 12-pounders, manned with 125 men. She was only five days from Granville, had taken nothing, is quite new, with provisions and stores for a three months cruise. From the circumstance of the prize having carried her main-mast by the board while chased (and as the Shannon also sprung a maintop-mast, and tore to pieces two boats in shifting prisoners), the wind blowing strong with a heavy sea, I hope you will approve of my having accompanied her into port.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEXANDER FRASER.

[FROM

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

MANIFESTO OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

BEFORE the commencement of hostilities, his Majesty published the following affecting Manifesto to his loving Subjects:—

“ *San Germano*, Nov. 22, 1798.

“ Dear, Faithful and Beloved Subjects.

“ After having, for almost forty years, exerted every effort to render you happy, and to succour you in all the calamities which it has pleased God to send you, I am now about to leave my beloved Country, for the sole purpose of defending our Holy Religion, almost overthrown, to re-animate the divine worship, and to secure to you and to your children the enjoyment of the blessings which the Lord has given you. If I had been sure of attaining that object by any other sacrifice, believe me, I should not have hesitated a moment to prefer that alternative; but what hopes could be entertained of success after the many fatal examples with which you are well acquainted? I set out therefore at the head of the brave defenders of their Country, full of confidence in the Lord of Hosts, who will guide our steps, and protect our operations. I go to brave all danger with the greatest cheerfulness because I do it for my Fellow-Citizens, for my brothers, for my children, for such I have ever considered you. Be always faithful to God, and to her whom I leave in my stead to conduct the Government of these States, my dear and well beloved Consort. I recommend to you then your tender mother, I recommend to you my children, who are not more mine than they are yours. At all events, remember that you are Neapolitans, that those are brave who are willing to exert their courage, and that it is better to die gloriously for God and our Country, than to live shamefully oppressed! Meanwhile, may God bestow upon you all the blessings and the happiness which is the wish of him, who is, and while he lives shall be, your most affectionate Father and Sovereign.

“ FERDINAND.”

We make the following extract from an infamous Proclamation of a French General, which has appeared in the Paris Papers:—

THE GENERAL OF DIVISION TO THE NEAPOLITANS.

“ People of the Abruzzos, the hour of your liberty is at last founded in its turn. The reign of your oppressors is finished.

“ The King of Naples, in violating the most sacred treaties, has dared to

rouse the slumbering Lion. God who judges Kings, has had pity on your miseries. He imagined he could resist the Great Nation, and change the order of the Supreme Arbitrator of Empires, who has chosen the French People to renew the surface of the globe, disfigured by the crimes of Governments, and to establish upon it the reign of that Liberty and Equality to which he has destined men.

“ Neapolitans, such was your destiny. You are to be restored to your ancient Liberty; and Italy, the cradle of so many Republics, shall at last recover its ancient dignity.

“ In entering your country, we come not to subjugate, but to deliver you; we wish not to make slaves, but are desirous of procuring friends. We shall make no use of our victory but against despotism and its adherents. I swear, in the name of my nation, that your persons, your property, and your religion, shall be respected. The strictest discipline prevails in the French Army which I command, and in all the French Soldiers you shall see only friends and protectors. Render yourselves worthy of so efficacious a friendship, by sincerely joining your deliverers.

“ Turn against your tyrants the arms with which they have armed you against us, and merit the liberty we bring you.— *Wretched, thrice wretched the Commune, the inhabitants, or the soil, that shall be stained with French blood. The fire of Heaven shall be less prompt and less terrible than my vengeance!*

“ G. DUHESME.”

On the 1st of February, the French Plenipotentiaries at Rastadt signified to Count Lehrbach, his Minister, in the quality of King of Hungary and Bohemia, that if within fifteen days his Majesty did not make the Russian troops evacuate Austria, the Directory would order the troops to recommence hostilities.

Every thing which was apprehended on the side of Naples is unfortunately verified. On the 7th of February, the Directory communicated to the Councils the important news of the capture of Naples, in the following Message, addressed to the Council by the Executive Directory:—

“ The Army of Rome, now the Army of Naples, was attacked the 2d Pluviose, by an innumerable multitude, composed of the remains of the Neapolitan Army, the Lazzaroni, and Peasants, all well armed, well conducted, and inflamed by the torch of the most delirious fanaticism. The soldiers of liberty surrounded on all

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

ruled the assailants in every point; and after three days, signalised by prodigies of valour, which the preceding victories of the Republicans can alone render credible, all the obstacles were surmounted, and the army established itself in Naples. The energy of the Neapolitan Patriots, so long restrained, was re-animated with vigour, their voice was heard, and, united with the clemency of the Conqueror, it converted into a holy enthusiasm for liberty the fanaticism with which the hearts of a deluded multitude had been enflamed. The Neapolitan Republic was proclaimed, and a provisional Government organized."

The reading of this Message was followed by the warmest acclamations, and the Hall resounded with shouts of "Long Live the Republic!" Several patriotic airs were played by the Council's band of music; and similar shouts were again reiterated.

The following particulars respecting the late flight of the ROYAL FAMILY of NAPLES is given in a letter from an Officer on board the Vanguard, dated Palermo, Sicily, Jan. 2, 1799 to his friends in Norwich—

"We arrived here on the 25th ult. at night, having the King and Queen on Naples on board, with all their family, Sir W. Hamilton, a number of Nobility, &c. On our return to Naples we landing 8000 of their troops at Ischia, we learnt that the Neapolitan Officers had deserted to the French, and the army totally dissolved itself. The Revolutionary Party at Naples being altogether powerful and menacing, the King determined upon leaving that city in the night, having previously, by our boats, put all his treasure on board the Vanguard and Alcmena frigate. There were between 6 and 700 casks, half casks, filled with silver, and a great many others filled with gold. In a heavy squall on the way to Palermo, we lost three of our top sails, the Royal Family, &c. were so much terrified, that they called their priests, actually went to confession, and gave them-

selves up for lost. One of the young Princes died on the passage. At two P. M. we put the Queen and Ladies on shore. At nine his Majesty was landed, and received by an astonishing number of people—we had a full view of the whole scene, lying not above fifty yards from the shore. Close along sight of us are three Spanish ships, a 64 and a 60, and a stout frigate, which had been up the Archipelago for quicksilver, and had put in here, being a neutral port. Many a wishful eye is cast upon them every day, and although the only English ship here, every man in the Vanguard would rejoice to hear orders to clear for action. Government has at length received official advice from Lord Nelson of the French troops having entered Naples. Two very fine Neapolitan ships of the line were brought away, but four others were left behind to be destroyed by the Portuguese. A mail and an English Captain, to whom this business was entrusted, though the success of its being executed was doubtful."

The fortress of Ehrenbreitstein has at length surrendered. Modern history scarce furnishes an example of a blockade of such long duration, having lasted from April 1797, to Jun 1799. This neglectfulness of the garrison and its brave commander, Colonel Faber, must render its services for ever memorable. By the reduction of this place, the French became master of the two Banks of the Rhine, from Neuffhausen to Dusseldoff. The provinces of Mayence, Ehrenbreitstein, and Dusseldoff, opens to them the provinces of Franconia, Hesse, and Westphalia, and the King of Prussia is the Sovereign most exposed to the danger of their being in the hands of the enemy.

The Dey of Algiers has declared war against France, Morocco, Tunis, and the other Barbary States, have, also, by order of the Porte, declared war against France, and are fitting out corsairs, and levying troops to send against Buonaparte.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

ABOUT four o'clock his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant came to the House in the usual state amidst an extraordinary number of horse and foot, and shortly after (the Commons

being present) delivered the following Speech from the Throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have received his Majesty's commands to meet you in Parliament.

"I congratulate you on the happy effects which have followed the unparalleled achievement of the detachment

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ment of his Majesty's fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson—on the total defeat of the French Squadron off the coasts of this kingdom, by that under the command of Sir J. B. Warren—and on the brilliant and important conquest of Minorca. Those events, while they afford to us in common with every other description of his Majesty's subjects matter of just pride and satisfaction, must at the same time give confidence to other Powers, and shew to all Europe the beneficial effects of a system of vigour and exertion, directed with manly perseverance against the destructive projects of the common enemy.

“ I feel much concern in being obliged to acquaint you, that a spirit of disaffection still prevails in several parts of this kingdom, and that the secret agents of the enemy are active in raising an expectation of fresh assistance from France.

“ In this situation, and under the evident necessity of continuing the war with vigour, his Majesty firmly relies on that spirit and magnanimity which have hitherto marked all your exertions in support of the honour of his Crown, of the interests of his kingdom, and of the general cause of the Empire.

“ *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ I have ordered the public accounts and estimates, to be laid before you; and as I am confident your wisdom will raise the supplies which may be necessary in the manner least burthensome to the subject, so you may depend upon my attention to their prudent and economical application.

“ It is with great satisfaction I observe, that notwithstanding our internal calamities, this kingdom, blended as its interests are in the general prosperity of the Empire, has participated in the effects of the increasing Wealth and Commerce of Great Britain, and that our Revenues and Trade have increased.

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ It is my duty to recommend to your attention the various objects of Internal Regulation which have so long enjoyed the benefit of your protection and support: your Agriculture, your Manufactures, and particularly the Linen Manufactures, the Protestant Charter Schools, and other charitable institutions, will require, and will, I am sure, continue to receive that aid and encouragement which they have uniformly

experienced from the liberality of Parliament. I am confident you will feel a particular anxiety to give further attention to the just and honourable claims of those who have suffered from their Loyalty during the Rebellion.

“ His Majesty depends upon your persevering energy to repress, by every wise effort, the spirit of disaffection which still requires the exercise of extraordinary powers to check its malignant effects. In recurring, where occasion has required it, to acts of indispensable severity, I have not been inattentive to the suggestions of mercy, and have endeavoured to mitigate the effects of penal justice and the necessary exertions of the powers of the State, with as much forbearance and lenity as could be consistent with the Public Safety.

“ In the general cause which engages the Empire, our prospect is highly encouraging: but in proportion as a successful termination of the War becomes probable, our efforts should be redoubled in order to secure it.

“ The zeal of his Majesty's Regular and Militia Forces, the gallantry of the Yeomanry, the honourable corporation of British Fencibles and Militia, and the activity, skill, and valour of his Majesty's Fleets, will, I doubt not, defeat every future effort of the enemy. But the more I have reflected on the situation and circumstances of this kingdom, considering on the one hand the strength and stability of Great Britain, and on the other those divisions which have shaken Ireland to its foundation, the more anxious I am for some permanent adjustment which may extend the advantages enjoyed by our Sister Kingdom to every part of this Island.

“ The unremitting industry with which our enemies persevere in their avowed design of endeavouring to effect a separation of this kingdom from Great Britain must have engaged your particular attention; and his Majesty commands me to express his anxious hope that this consideration, joined to the sentiment of mutual affection and common interest, may dispose the Parliaments in both kingdoms to provide the most effectual means of maintaining and improving a connection essential to their common security, and of consolidating, as far as possible, into one firm and lasting fabric, the Strength, the

LIST OF SHERIFFS.

Power, and the Resources of the British Empire."

Lord Ormond moved the Address.

Lord Powerscourt offered an amendment, which was negatived, the numbers standing thus—

For the amendment 19

Against it 46

The original motion for the Address was then put, and carried by a majority of 32.

In the House of Commons, the debate was, if possible, carried on with greater interest and animation. Lord Tyrone moved the Address, and Mr. George Ponsonby the amendment. The discussion continued without adjournment till one o'clock next afternoon. There were two divisions: the first on Mr. Ponsonby's amendment stood thus:

Ayes 105—Noes 106.

The original motion was then put, when the House divided—

Ayes 107—Noes 105.

So that the question in favour of the Union has been carried in both Houses, viz. in the Lords by a majority of 32, and in the Commons by a majority of two.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

FEBRUARY 11.

The King v. Jordan and Johnson, Book-sellers.

The Attorney General prayed the judgment of the Court on these defendants, who had been tried for, and found guilty of publishing the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield's Reply to the Address of the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

Mr. Johnson was sentenced to pay a fine to the King of 50*l.* and to be imprisoned in the King's Bench prison for six calendar months, and at the expiration thereof to find security for his good behaviour for three years, himself in 50*l.* and two sureties in 100*l.* each.

The sentence on Mr. Jordan was, that he be imprisoned in the House of Correction for the County of Middlesex for twelve calendar months, and at the expiration to enter into a recognizance for his good behaviour for three years, in the sum of 300*l.*

18. Mr. Cuthel was tried and found guilty of publishing the above libel, and Rev. Gilbert Wakefield of being the Author. Mr. Wakefield was his own counsel, and made a speech of two hours length.

LIST OF SHERIFFS

APPOINTED BY HIS MAJESTY FOR THE YEAR 1799.

- B**ERKSHIRE.—James Sibbald, of Sunninghill, Esq.
BEDFORDSHIRE.—Robert Trevor, of Flitwick, Esq.
BUCKS.—George Morgan, of Biddledon-park, Esq.
CUMBERLAND.—John Hamilton, of Whitehaven, Esq.
CHESHIRE.—Joseph Green, of Poulton-Lancelyn, Esq.
CAMBRIDGE, and **H**UNTINGDONS.—John Westwood, of Chatteris, Esq.
DEVONSHIRE.—John Burton, of Jacobstowe, Esq.
DORSETSHIRE.—Henry Seymer, of Handford, Esq.
DERBYSHIRE.—Joseph Walker, of Aston-upon-Trent, Esq.
ESSEX.—Capell Cure, of Blake Hall, Esq.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—John Elwas, of Colebourne, Esq.
HERTFORDSHIRE.—Archibald Paxton, of Watford, Esq.
HEREFORDSHIRE.—Sir Henry Temple, of Caldwell, bart.
KENT.—Samuel Chambers, of Woodstock-house, Esq.
LEICESTERSHIRE.—Henry Green, of Rolleston, Esq.
LINCOLNSHIRE.—Henry Hopkinson, of Castle-Bytham, Esq.
MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Capel Leigh, of Pontypool, Esq.
NORTHUMBERLAND.—Sir John Edward Swinburne, of Capheaton, Bart.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Martin Lucas, of Northampton, Esq.
NORFOLK.—John Motteux, of Beauchamp Wells, Esq.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Samuel Bristowe, of Beesthorpe, Esq.
OXFORDSHIRE.—George Stratton, of Great Dew, Esq.
RUTLANDSHIRE.—Samuel Reeve, of Ketton, Esq.
SHROPSHIRE.—Thomas Dicken, of Wem, Esq.
SOMERSETSHIRE.—James Bennet, of North Cadbury, Esq.
STAFFORDSHIRE.—Joseph Scott, of Great Barr, Esq.

MARRIAGES.—MONTHLY OBITUARY.

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- SUFFOLK**.—Geo. Rush, of Benhall Esq.
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON—John Norris, of Hawley House, Esq.
SURREY.—Robert Hanky, of Putney, Esq.
SUSSEX—Charles Piquet, of Frant, Esq.
WARWICKSHIRE—Francis Fouquier, of Stoncy Thorpe, Esq.
WORCESTERSHIRE.—Edward Dixon, of Dudley, Esq.
WILTSHIRE—Edward Hinxman, of Great Durnford, Esq.
YORKSHIRE—Sir Rowland Winn, of Nostell, Barr.
SOUTH WALES
CARMARTHEN—Richard Mansel Phillips, of Coedean, Esq.
PEMBROKE—Gwynne, Vaughan, of Jaidnston, Esq.
CARDIGAN—Pryce Pryce, of Goverton, Esq.
GLAMORGAN—John Godrich, of Llanglyn, Esq.
BRITAIN—Edward Loveden Loveden, Esq. of Llangorfe, Esq.
RAINOR.—Richard Price, of Knighton, Esq.
NORTH WALES.
CARNARVON—Lvan Lloyd, of Porth yr Aur, Esq.
ANGLESSEA—Hugh Wynne, of Beaumaris, Esq.
MELIOLITH—Sir Thos. Mostyn, of Cossy col, Barr.
MONMOUTH.—John P. Chichester, of Gnorisfawr, Esq.
DEMETH—John Willington, of Brymbo hall, Esq.
IRVING—Thos. Mostyn Edwards, of Kilkenny hall, Esq.
ANNOUNCED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.
CORNWALL—Edmond John Glynn, of Glynn, Esq.

MARRIAGES.

- G. DURANT**, esq. of Tetton Castle, Shropshire, to Miss Eld, daughter of Francis Eld, esq. of Southfield, Staffordshire
 Lieutenant-colonel Gordon, of the 26th light dragoons, to Miss Johnston, daughter of Colonel B. Johnston, of the 65th foot
 The Rev. Mr Black, fellow commoner of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Miss Wade, of Dunmoy, Essex
 Captain Buckle, of the royal navy, to Miss Revelly.
 Lieutenant-colonel Lyde Browne to Miss P., of Bertinck street
 Major William Jefferson, of the 17th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Kensington, of Blackheath.
 George Abercromby, esq. to Miss Montagu Dundas, youngest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, secretary of state.
 Major Robinson, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Mrs. Shirley, of Pulteney-street, Bath.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JANUARY 6, 1749

EDWARD Barwell, esq. many years one of the committee clerks of the House of Commons

7. At Stockton upon Tees, Joseph Cicy, esq. collector of the customs of that port

9. At Durham, in his 70th year the Rev. William Alston, rector of Lothboute, in Cleveland. He had been brought up to the law, and called to the bar, but declined the practice, and entered into the church.

14. Mr. George Bigg, printer

Lately, Henry Stephen Metcalfe, M. A. fellow of King's College, Cambridge, capt. in the Staffordshire militia, and nephew to the Earl of Uxbridge.

Lately, in his 67th year, William Spencer, M. D. at York

17. Captain Buck, of Doncaster, in his 72d year.

At Clerkenwell, Mr. John Charles Beard, in his 78th year.

18. At Fitcham, Surrey, Mr. Crake, late of Mount street, Grosvenor square

19. At Edinburgh, Peter Williamson, well known for his various adventures through life. He was kidnapped when a boy at Aberdeen, and sent to America, for which he afterwards recovered damages. He passed a considerable time among the Cherokee, and on his return to England, amused the public in 1758 with a description of their manners and customs, and his adventures among them, assuming the dress of one of their chiefs, imitating the warwhoop. He also published a pamphlet of his adventures in 8vo. He had the merit of instituting a penny-post at Edinburgh, for which, when it was assumed by Government, he received a pension.

profession. He was also the first who published a Directory in that city.

20. Mr. J. Grundom, apothecary, at Cambridge, and adjutant of the patriotic volunteers.

Lately, at Birmingham, in the county of Galway, Thomas Birmingham, Earl of Louth, and Baron Anthony de Birmingham.

21. Mr. John Bayley, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.

George Edward Collingwood Aynsley, esq. youngest son of Lord Charles Aynsley.

Lately, in Essex-street, aged 78, Francis Barlow, esq. many years secondary of the crown office, and clerk of the crown in the court of king's bench.

22. At Chelsea park, Lady Wilson, wife of Sir Henry Wilson.

At Old Warden, in Bedfordshire, the Right Hon. Lady Ongley.

William Clarke, esq. of Dockwray-square, North Shields.

At West Hill, Isle of Wight, Lady Christian, wife of Admiral Sir Hugh Christian.

23. Colonel Alexander Duncan, of Castlefield, provost of the city of St. Andrew.

At Coldstream, the Rev. James Young, late minister of the gospel in Legartwood, in the 41st year of his age.

24. Bartholomew Price, esq. of New King-street, Bath.

Lately, at Luddingden, near Halifax, Mr. James Bolton, the finest drawer and colourer of flowers in the North of England.

25. Mr. Thomas Pittill, perfumer, Bishopgate-street.

John Roysds, esq. of Rochdale.

John Markland, esq. of Adwick, near Manchester, in his 83d year.

26. In the Circus, Exeter, Stephen Hawtrey, esq. formerly recorder of Exeter, and barrister at law.

Lately, in Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, Charles L'Huile, esq.

Lately, at Beverley, John Johnson, esq. aged 73, many years physician at that place.

Lately, Mr. Joseph Geale, of Ripley, in Surrey, in his 61st year.

28. Charles Wren, esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne.

29. Mr. William Thomas, attorney, of Currier-street, Chancery-lane.

The Rev. Mr. Lucas, late minister of the dissenting congregation on Swan Hill, Shrewsbury.

30. Harman Leece, esq. Deane-street, Soho.

At Calne, Wiltshire, aged 81, Mr. Joseph Smith.

Edward Bond, esq. of Golden-square.

At Radway, the Rev. Thomas Chambers,

rector of Shernall, in Warwickshire, and of Hardwick, in Oxfordshire.

31. Francis Duke of Leeds, Marquis of Caermarthen, Earl of Danby, Viscount Latimer and Viscount Dunblaine in Scotland, Baron Osburne of Kniveton and Baronet, Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the East Riding of the County of York, Governor of the Scilly Islands, and one of the Lords of the Privy Council, Governor of the Levant Company, High Steward of Hull, &c. He was born 9th February 1751.

Mr. Edward Jefferies, at Taunton.

Francis Anthony Martelli, esq. in Southampton-street, Strand, aged 77.

Mr. Samuel Naylor, of Hammersmith.

FEB. 1. At Ticehurst, in Suffex, Major Sayer.

At Moor-park, Herts, Thomas Bates Rous, esq.

Mrs. Spooner, relict of the Rev. Joseph Spooner, rector of St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

The Rev. Thos. Olive, vicar of Mucking, in Essex.

Mr. Samuel Bonner, jun. printer, Bristol.

2. At Hampstead, Mrs. Langford, relict of the late Robert Langford, esq. of Ensham Hall, Oxon.

Mr. Thomas Payne, aged 82, late bookseller at the Mews gate.

The Hon. and Rev. Lord Francis Seymour, dean of Wells.

3. At Stamford Brook, Chiswick, Mr. William Blackmore, formerly of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

At Nottingham, aged 94, the Rev. Mr. Wyld, rector of Beeton, Nottinghamshire, and vicar of Wingfield, Berks.

At Ripon, Mr. Ayrton.

Lately, Daniel Holt, printer and bookseller, at Newark.

4. Mr. John Goad, linen-draper, of Bishopgate-street, in his 71st year.

At Edinburgh, Captain Crichton M'Douall, of the 34th regiment of foot.

5. Of an apoplectic fit, at the Earl of Effingham's, in Wimpole-street, William Beckford, esq. late of Somerly Hall, in Suffolk.

6. At Great Gaddesden-place, Herts, Mrs. Cragley, relict of John Cragley, esq. of Stockwood, Bedfordshire, in her 91st year.

Mrs. Frewin, wife of Richard Frewin, of Great George-street, Westminster, one of the commissioners of his Majesty's customs,

George Anthony, esq. of Barnstaple, Devonshire.

7. Mr. Ferdinand Anby, at Limehouse.

8. Mrs. Butler, wife of Dr. William Butler, and youngest daughter of Sir John Douglas, of Kilhead, bart.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

Mr. James Cary, bookfeller, at Shepton Mallett

Lately, the Rev John Butler, fellow of King's College, Cambridge

9 At Deptford, Thomas March, esq aged 30 years

Edward B Shopp, esq. of Peter House, Cambridge

John Colleson sen esq of Hitchin

Mr Lewis D blou, late merchant in Boston, North America

At Truro Cornwall, Mr Edward Trebilcock, one of the masters of Lloyd's coffee-house.

William Tatton, esq M P. for Beverley, in Yorkshire

ately, at Ch brook, in Leicestershire, aged 49, George Fitzwilliam Hodgson, esq formerly a lieutenant in the Queen's regiment of foot.

10 Dr Charles Morton M D F R S and A S L principal librarian of the British Museum He was educated at Leyden, was for some time physician to the Foundling Hospital, and became a licentiate of the College of Physicians of London in 1751. Dr Burn, in the preface to his Justice of the Peace acknowledges his obligations to him for his assistance in that work, and for some time Dr Morton was employed about the publication of Doomsday book He for nearly practised at Kendal, in Westmorland

Charles Brett, esq of New street, Spring-garden

Mr Peter Dunkley, of Fenchurch street, builder, one of the common council of the ward of Aldgate.

Joseph Kruin, esq a planter, in Demerara, in Catcraton street.

In the King's Bench Prison, Edward Beauvoir, esq late of Farham, in Surrey.

Mr Nathaniel Loke, printer

Lately, John Kelly, esq of Kidwelly, in South Wales.

11 At Aberdeen, the Right Rev. Dr. John G dles.

J shur R fe, esq Queen Anne-street Filt.

In Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Charles Louis Hesse, esq Prussian consul at Hamburgh, in his 29th year.

At Baldock, Mr Fitzjohn, malster.

12 George Nassau Clavering Cowper, Earl Cowper, in the 23d year of his age, in consequence of the bursting of a blood vessel on the 27th last

In Ely-place, John James, esq of Moor-court, Herefordshire.

13 Mr Richard Collin, plumber, King-street, Golden square.

Lately, at York, Daniel Lambert, esq of Malton,

Lately, A Smollett, esq father to Colonel Smollett M P for Dumbarton

14 Mr Charles West, of Bucklersbury, merchant

Lately, at Path in his 66th year, Major-General Penderist

Lately, the Rev Mr Buck, aged 79, master of the free grammar school at Hingham, and vicar of Deepham, in Norfolk.

16 At Ongar hill, near Chertsey, John Fitzpatrick Liscott esq formerly a merchant at Malaga

Lieutenant J Weston, of the 15th dragoons

At Peterborough, in his 64th year, Thos. Jackson Screccoid esq

18 Mrs Mary Tryon, in her 65th year, one of her Majesty's maids of honour, which situation she had held for 38 years

At Chelsea, Mr John Oldham, one of the yeomen of the guards

Mrs. Willes, relict of the late Judge Willis

At Bath J R Middletrich, esq of Pickwell House, Devon.

19 Joseph Buckmaster, esq Union place, Lambeth, aged 75

At Ham House, Colonel Earl of Dyfart.

At Cricynog, Montgomeryshire, Francis Lloyd, esq M P for that county

Lately, at Bath, William McCleverty, rector of Skerry and Rathcavan, in the county of Antrim, Ireland. In the execution of his duty as a magistrate on the 7th of June last, he was way-laid by a party of armed rebels, and wounded, from the effects of which he never recovered.

DEATHS ABROAD.

OCT 24, 1798 At Cape Town, Edward Hay, esq heretofore secretary general to the government, and late a member of the board of revenue in Bengal.

At Geneva, — Saussure, the celebrated naturalist.

Nov 16. At Weston Favell, in Tre-lawny, Jamaica, Thomas Harding, esq.

JAN 6, 1799. Prince Frederick of Orange

At the Cape of Good Hope, Admiral Sir Hugh Clobury Christian, commander in chief on that station

Lately, in America, unregretted by any one, John Williams, better known under the names of Anthony Palquin He is said to have fallen a victim to the yellow fever, and to have died in very distressed circumstances.

At Paris, Thomas Muir, of a wound received on board a Spanish frigate.

7 At Lisbon, Robert Byrne, esq. of Cabentesty, in the county of Dublin.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR FEBRUARY 1799.

Bank Stock	3per Ct Reduc.	3per Ct Confols	1per Ct Scrip.	4per Ct Scrip.	5per Ct Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3per Ct 1757.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche Bills.	English Lott. Tick.
30																	
31	139½	53½ a 53	68½	68	81½	159-16	65-16					162					131. 179.
1		52½ a 53			81½	15½	6¼										131. 185.
2																	
3	Sunday																
4		53½	68½	68½	81½	159 16	6¼										
5		53½	68½	68½	81½		65-16										
6																	
7	139½	52½ a 53	68½	68½	81½	159-16	65-16					16½					131. 148. 10d
8	139½	53½ a 54	68½	68½	81½	159-16	59-16										131. 95.
9		53½	68½	68½	81½	159 16	65-16										131. 55.
10	Sunday																
11		53½	68½	68½	81½	159-16	55-16										
12	138½	52½ a 53	68½	68½	81½	159-16	69-16					163					131. 125.
13		53½	68½	68½	81½	159-16	55-16										131. 155.
14		53½	68½	68½	81½	159-16	55-16										131. 185.
15	137	52½ a 53	68½	68½	81½	159-16	55-16										141. 38.
16	139½	52½ a 53	68½	68½	81½	158	65-16					16½					141. 55.
17	Sunday																
18		53½	68½	68½	81½	15½	65 16										
19		53½	68½	68½	81½	158	65 16										
20	140	54½ a 54½	69½	69½	82½	159-16	65-16					166½					
21	141	53½ a 54½	69½	69½	82½	1511-16	65-16										
22	141½	53½ a 54½	70½	70½	83½	15 15 16	6½										
23		54½ a 54½	70½	70½	83½	16	6½					168					
24	Sunday						6½					167½					
25		54½ a 53½	69½	69½	82½	15½	6½										
26	139½	53½ a 54	69½	69½	82½	15 13 16	5-16					165					

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.

THE European Magazine,

For MARCH 1799.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF MR. ALDERMAN CURTIS. And, 2. A VIEW OF STAINS CHURCH, MIDDLESEX.]

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L O N D O N :

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

Vo .XXXV. MARCH 1799.

U

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Verses to an eminent Actor are better calculated for a Newspaper.

Achates is received, and will be attended to.

The Biography of eminent Persons, Lyfander may be assured, will be always acceptable.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 16, to March 16, 1799.

						COUNTIES upon the COAST.					
Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.							
London	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	Effex	49 10	27 6 29	9 25	6 30	9
						Kent	51 2	00 0 28	3 25	1 34	1
						Suffex	50 10	00 0 28	0 23	8 00	0
						Syffolk	45 5	29 2 28	9 24	4 29	8
						Cambrid.	43 5	28 10 24	10 20	6 29	9
						Norfolk	42 11	28 4 26	3 22	6 33	0
						Lincoln	45 4	00 0 27	8 20	2 31	11
						York	45 3	30 0 28	7 20	1 33	1
						Derham	49 1	00 0 28	4 21	5 00	0
						Northam.	43 2	32 0 23	5 18	5 27	4
						Cumberl.	51 11	34 8 26	6 19	8 00	0
						Westmor.	58 11	39 2 28	0 20	2 00	0
						Lancash.	54 3	00 0 34	2 22	3 00	0
						Cheshire	49 0	00 0 00	0 22	6 00	0
						Gloucest.	53 0	00 0 28	10 20	7 30	6
						Scmerfet	56 3	00 0 29	2 20	2 30	10
						Monmou.	51 2	00 0 30	2 17	1 00	0
						Devon	57 6	00 0 27	8 18	6 00	0
						Cornwall	56 11	00 0 28	3 17	3 00	0
						Dorset	54 4	00 0 28	7 00	0 38	0
						Hants	52 4	00 0 28	7 22	10 34	10
						WALES.					
						N. Wales	58 8 40	0 33	4 16	0 40	0
						S. Wales	58 0 00	0 30	0 14	7 00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlesex	52	0 31	3 31	0 26	3 33
Surry	53	0 32	0 30	2 26	10 38
Hertford	46	9 00	0 30	4 24	11 37
Bedford	48	2 00	0 27	8 24	0 33
Hunting.	45	0 00	0 28	0 22	4 30
Northam.	44	10 25	6 25	8 18	10 26
Rutland	47	6 00	0 26	6 21	6 29
Leicefter	48	3 00	0 28	6 20	4 30
Nottingham	50	4 00	0 33	3 19	6 34
Derby	53	0 00	0 32	3 21	3 37
Stafford	50	7 00	0 30	11 20	8 33
Salop	47	11 37	0 32	2 19	8 55
Hertford	45	10 38	4 28	3 20	4 34
Worcest.	48	0 29	2 29	8 23	4 30
Warwick	51	2 00	0 30	10 21	6 32
Wilts	50	0 00	0 28	4 21	8 38
Berks	50	8 00	0 20	9 23	8 33
Oxford	48	10 00	0 26	9 21	3 30
Bucks	49	8 00	0 27	10 21	6 30

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY.							
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.				
27	29.87	36	N.W.	10	29.96	34	S.W.
28	29.61	34	N.E.	11	29.05	39	S.
29	29.50	34	E.	12	29.70	41	W.
30	29.41	30	E.	13	30.00	43	W.
31	29.26	31	N.E.	14	30.02	46	S.W.
				15	29.51	47	S.
				16	29.17	44	W.
				17	29.65	45	S.
1	29.20	30	E.	18	29.71	40	S.E.
2	29.20	30	N.	19	29.60	44	S.
3	29.31	29	N.	20	29.65	46	S.
4	29.46	28	N.W.	21	29.51	48	S.W.
5	29.47	28	N.	22	29.85	49	S.W.
6	29.80	29	N.E.	23	30.06	49	W.S.W.
7	29.04	27	N.N.E.	24	30.10	48	W.
8	30.20	26	E.	25	30.19	47	W.N.W.
9	29.90	33	S.				

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



WILLIAM CURTIS ESQ^R

(Alderman and M.P. for the City of London)

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR MARCH 1799.

WILLIAM CURTIS, ESQ.
ALDERMAN AND MEMBER FOR LONDON,
(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THERE is no character which comes more recommended to biographical notice than he who deserves well of his fellow-citizens. The Romans were so sensible of this, that they decreed public honours to the man who saved the life of a citizen; thereby acknowledging, by legislative authority, the value which they set upon so useful a member of the community. We have still a higher claim to respect this character; as, by the wide spread exercise of his talents, his industry, and fortune, an ENGLISH MERCHANT has it in his power to give daily bread to thousands, who grow up under his support, and feel all the blessings of British independence.

The *good Citizen*, whose portrait appears in this publication, has the fairest claims to public approbation; as he may be said, literally as well as substantially, to give *daily bread to thousands*—not only in the particular line of his business, but as a banker and almost general trader; to these may be added his unwearyed services for the public through the several gradations of city offices.

The family of Alderman Curtis comes originally from Nottingham; his father settled at Wapping, where he established himself so very extensively in the biscuit line as to supply a considerable part of our foreign and domestic trade with this article. At his death he left behind him six children, viz. Timothy, James, William, George, Charles, and a daughter. The first and third son (Timothy and the present Alderman) settled in and supported the firm of the original house.

James is partner in a very considerable brewery; George is Captain of an East-Indiaman; Charles, Rector of Birmingham and Solihull, Warwickshire; and the daughter is married to the Rev. Mr. Roberts, a very deserving clergyman, who was chaplain to his brother-in-law during his mayoralty.

A man with a good capital, carrying on an extensive business in a neighbourhood, where he has scarcely any other competitor, has not only an opportunity of making a large fortune, but (what should be always equally desirable, and without which fortune is but a dreary support) of acquiring the good will and affection of his neighbours. The route of Curtis was wise enough to know and feel, "that honesty is the best policy." Therefore, besides employing a great number of their poor neighbours in their business, which of course drew on a personal attachment, they departed themselves to all with such integrity, affability and respect, that in the year 1785, on the death of Mr. Atkinson, a very considerable and respectable number of the inhabitants of the Tower district solicited Mr. William Curtis to take upon him the office of Alderman of that respectable ward.

Mr. Curtis at that time had so little notion of engaging in corporation honours, that he was not so much as a freeman of the city of London; but at the instance of such a respectable and voluntary an offer, he thought he should be wanting in duty to himself, as well as respect to his fellow-citizens, if he did not accept their

solitation; he therefore immediately qualified himself for becoming a candidate, and was soon after accordingly elected an Alderman of the Tower ward.

We now find the Alderman engaged in city honours, which he conducted so much to the credit of his ward and the general satisfaction of the public, that he was elected sheriff at Michaelmas 1789, in conjunction with Sir Benjamin Hamet. This was a busy and important year, and the Alderman's exertions were equal to it. He attended his duty upon all occasions, minute as well as important; and by his activity, his zeal, and discretion, confirmed the good opinion of his fellow citizens,

A dissolution of parliament taking place in the year 1790, a vacancy for the city of London occurred of course, when a variety of candidates were talked of, and amongst the rest Mr. Alderman Curtis. Most admitted his future claims to this office, but at the present thought him too young in the corporation to offer himself as a candidate; particularly as he would jostle with the interests of some of the old members. But the Alderman knew the fair hold he had on his fellow-citizens—and "he saw no lion in the way." He made an early canvas, by way of experiment, and this more than answering his most sanguine expectations; he was now decided. He declared himself publicly as a candidate for the city of London, resting his pretensions on his former conduct, and appealing to his heart for the future. He had both claims unequivocally allowed. His fellow-citizens crowded to his standard; he felt himself rising in numbers on each days poll, 'till he carried his cause triumphantly by a considerable majority.

This, no doubt, was a proud day not only to himself and family, but to his friends in general. The latter testified it by every mark of the most cordial satisfaction, and concluded a number of private festivities by giving their successful candidate a public dinner at the London Tavern, where above three hundred of the livery attended, besides a number of other respectable characters. Amongst the varieties of the season, which ornamented the dinner of this day, was a sirloin of beef of that quality and magnitude that did equal honour to the feed of Old England as to the zeal of his constituents; the center displaying a blue flag wherein the exact amount of the liveries who voted for him were embroidered in gold characters.

More honours still awaited him. In 1795 he was called to that high situation which should be the zealous desideratum of every industrious and respectable citizen, viz. THE MAYORALTY OF THE CITY OF LONDON; an office which has ever been important in the eye of Government and can boast hereditary honours coeval with the English Constitution. This office the Alderman undertook in times which required much vigour, activity, and circumspection; as not only provisions of every kind were very dear (a great touchstone of popular temper), but republican opinions, through the influence of some busy democratic spirits, had been disseminated amongst the lower orders of the people. He saw both these difficulties before him, and briefly stated them at the farewell dinner given by his predecessor Mr. Alderman Skinner; wherein, after paying a handsome compliment to Mr. Skinner as Lord Mayor, he with every becoming diffidence called upon him and the rest of the corporation to support his *good intentions* in the course of his ensuing magistracy. These difficulties however only quickened his exertions; he met them and removed them. His zeal and circumspection looked every where, by being unremittingly on duty himself, and seeing the laws duly executed in every department under him.

To these more substantial duties he added all the graces and splendours of hospitality. He lived as the first man in the first city in the world should live; an emblem of the consequences of INVIOLEABLE GOOD FAITH and UNBOUNDED COMMERCE; the Mansion-house was the receptacle of the princes and great officers of state, together with the nobility and gentry of all countries who resided in, or visited the capital in the course of that year; the several departments of the corporation, with the *literati*, &c. &c. shared in the festivities of this scene, so that the splendours of the country, like the sun, seemed to burst from the *eastern* horizon.

In 1796 another dissolution of parliament took place, when the Alderman had so fully established his character, that in offering himself as a candidate he met no difficulties in his canvas. His constituents knew him by experience, and on this experience they again elected him as one of their members, which situation he now respectably fills, and such are the happy and friendly communications between him and his constituents, that there is every

every probability of his being called upon to represent the city of London as long as he chooses, which in all probability will be as long as he lives.

The Alderman seems to be one of those characters to which the motto of *fortis fortuna juvat* may, with great propriety, be applied. Early bred to business, under the example of a very industrious parent, he was led to calculate its various and extensive benefits; hence, what to other young men of his family expectations might be looked upon as a drudgery, to him was a duty and a pleasure. He had a constitution equal to his inclinations, strong, robust, and active; he was, by nature, fitted for the bustle of the world; so that his plans, instead of freezing under the coldness of deliberation, or yielding to the torpor of indolence, (as is the condition of too many) were no sooner properly matured than instantly put in practice; and as he has a good strong common sense to see the right of an object, he has been in the language of the world, generally called "A lucky man," but in the language of men who know the world better, one who has fortune more under his command than to be her sport, and foresight and promptness to avail himself of first opportunities.

This appears by his laying the foundation of his fortune before he ever thought of entering into any of the city offices. By his still continuing in the firm of that business (notwithstanding other profitable avocations) when the fortune of that house was made, and which, under careful partners in a commercial line, may be considered as an hereditary estate. By his pushing his *city interest* from the moment he found he had this *voluntary bank* established for him till he obtained its highest dignity; and finally by timely using that confidence which his fellow Citizens placed in him, in offering himself as a candidate to represent them in Parliament. Others, upon this occasion, would have been content to take the goods of fortune from *one hand*, but he saw he could obtain her "with both hands full," and by judicious and laudable exertions, he became a successful suitor.

As a magistrate, in all its gradations, he has proved himself active, vigilant,

and impartial; much beloved by his fellow Citizens in general, but more particularly in the ward where he presides; where, from being more intimately acquainted with his conduct, every year confirms to them the judgment of their first choice.

Born and educated in the city, and early acquainted with business in a variety of branches, he came fitted to represent that city in Parliament, which, in our opinion, should be always filled by a commercial man, who it is presumed best understands her interest, and which is in a great degree connected with all the great trading interest of the kingdom. He has, in consequence of this knowledge, his own zeal, and the gratitude with which he always speaks of his constituents, became a very active and serviceable Member of Parliament, as appears by his introducing many petitions, acts, and clauses of acts, which have been of very material service to his fellow Citizens. He is not what political critics would call an *Orator*, nor has he the least affectation of one; plain, simple, and energetic in his speeches; he trusts to his *matter*, and as he speaks well informed upon his subject, and is known to have no left-handed views, he is always well attended to.

As to his politics, they are like his oratory, plain, yet energetic. He has lately told his constituents what they were in one short sentence, "I FEAR GOD, AND HONOUR THE KING;" and his actions confirm this declaration, by equally supporting the just prerogative of the Crown, and the rights of the people.

In the duties of private life, every man that knows him must bear testimony to the propriety of his character. Surrounded by a numerous family of children and relatives he is kind and affectionate, and consequently derives all that happiness which ever flows from a participation of those tender connexions. To his friends and acquaintances he is open, cordial, and serviceable, relaxing in none of those duties which led him to *fortune* and *popularity*, wisely knowing that the same exertions which at first were necessary to establish, are, in a great degree, necessary to preserve both such valuable acquisition.

STAINS CHURCH.

[WITH A VIEW,]

STAINS, or STANES, is seated on the south-west part of the county of Middlesex, about seventeen miles from London, and derives its name from the Saxon word *stana*, which signifies a stone, and was applied to this town from a boundary stone anciently set up here to shew the extent of the city of London's jurisdiction upon the Thames. It is a

pleasant populous town, which has a bridge and a ferry over the river Thames, with several good inns. It is a lordship belonging to the Crown, and is governed by two constables and four headboroughs, appointed by his Majesty's steward; and the church, of which we have given a view, stands alone at almost half a mile distance from the town.

NELSONIANA.

THE following Extracts of two Letters from the venerable Father of our heroic defender, and from the Admiral himself, in a very trying situation, deserve to be handed down to posterity; together with the Memorial which custom required to be delivered previous to his receiving the merited reward for his services done prior to his great victory.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Mr. NELSON to the Rev. BRIAN ALLOT (who has a living in the neighbourhood of Burnham), in answer to a Congratulatory Epistle on the late Victory. Dated October, 1798.

My great and good Son went into the world without fortune, but with a heart replete with every moral and religious virtue—these have been his compass to steer by; and it has pleased God to be his shield in the day of battle, and to give success, to his wishes, to be of service to his country.

His country seems sensible of his services—but should he ever meet with ingratitude, his scars will cry out and plead his cause; for, at the siege of Bastia, he lost an eye; at Teneiffé, an arm; on the memorable 14th of February, he received a severe blow on his body, which he still feels, and now a wound on the head. After all this, you will believe his bloom of countenance must be faded; but the spirit beareth up yet as vigorous as ever.

On the 29th of September he completed his 40th year; cheerful, generous, and good; fearing no evil, because he has done none; an honour to my grey hairs, and with every mark of old age, except that upon me.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM LORD NELSON TO HIS LADY.

Vanguard, St. Peter's Island, off Sardinia, May 24, 1798.

My Dearest Fanny,

I ought not to call what has happened to the Vanguard by the cold name of accident; I believe firmly it was the Almighty's goodness to check my consummate vanity. I hope it has made me a better Officer, as I feel it has made me a better man. I kiss with all humility the rod. Figure to yourself on Sunday evening, at sun-set, a vain man walking in his cabin with a squadron around him, who looked up to their Chief to lead them to glory, and in whom their Chief placed the firmest reliance, that the proudest ships of equal numbers belonging to France would have bowed their flags; and with a very rich prize lying by him—Figure to yourself on Monday morning, when the Sun rose, this proud conceited man, his ship dismasted, his fleet dispersed, and himself in such distress, that the meanest frigate out of France would have been an unwelcome guest. But it has pleased Almighty God to bring us into a safe port, where, although we are refused the rights of humanity, yet the Vanguard will, in two days, get to sea again as an English man of war.

(COPY.)

“ To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Memorial of Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. and a Rear Admiral in your Majesty's service.

“ That during the present war your Memorialist has been in four actions with the

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE



Engraved by Sparrow

STAINES CHURCH
Published by J. Sewell Cornhill April 1, 1799.

the fleets of the Enemy, viz. on the 13th and 14th of March 1795, and on the 13th of July 1795, and on the 14th of February 1797; in three actions with frigates; in six engagements against batteries; in ten actions in boats employed in cutting out of harbours, in destroying vessels, and in taking three towns. Your Memorialist has also served on shore with the army four months, and commanded the batteries at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi. That during the war he has assisted at the capture of seven sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes,

and eleven privateers of different sizes, and taken and destroyed near fifty sail of merchant vessels; and your Memorialist has actually been engaged against the enemy upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY TIMES. In which service your Memorialist has lost his right arm and eye, and been severely wounded and bruised in his body. All which services and wounds your Memorialist most humbly submits to your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

“ October, 1797.

(Signed)

“ NELSON.”

CHARACTER OF GENERAL PAOLI,

BY GENERAL RUOTAFUCCO, A CORSICAN,

Written in a Letter to J. J. Rousseau, 1764.

I SHALL speak to you about General Paoli with sincerity. He is thirty-nine years of age. He is not married; he has never been married, nor has he had any inclination to be so. During the time of the pacification of Corsica under the Marechal du Maillabois, Paoli's father, who was one of the Generals of the Corsican Nation, went to Naples with the title of General. He took with him his son, who was then very young, for whom he obtained a place in the Military Academy of Naples. After the French troops were retired from Corsica, 1754, M. Gasorio, General of the Corsicans, was assassinated by some emissaries of the Republic of Genoa. M. Paoli, who was then in the service of the King of Naples, passed over to Corsica, and

there made a kind of voluntary campaign, and was afterwards elevated to the Generalship of the island. His attachment to the public good, and his superior talents, rendered him worthy of that honour. He has not belied the hopes that were formed of him. He aspires only to the honour of delivering his country from the most cruel yoke. I have esteem enough for him to think, that he will very readily become Citizen of that country which he has saved, if the good of the nation requires it; and I think, that, even if his love for the public good shall not carry him on to this pitch of disinterestedness, the glory and the celebrity of a name in the ages to come would make him resolve to behave so.

STATE PAPER.

THE following is said to be the contents of the Convention of the 1st of December 1797, and the secret articles of the Treaty of Campo Formio:

1. The troops of the Emperor, and King of Bohemia and Hungary, and the troops of the Empire in his pay, shall evacuate the territory of the Empire by the 25th of December, and withdraw into the hereditary states of his Majesty, and beyond the river Inn.

2. The contingent of the Emperor shall retire over the Lech, and not be employed in the fortresses of the Empire.

3. The troops of the garrison of Mentz

shall not amount, on the 25th of December, to more than 15,000 men.

4. On the same day the French army shall evacuate the Venetian territory, of which the Emperor shall take possession.

5. Fifteen thousand French troops shall remain in the said Venetian territories, as well to garrison the different forces as to maintain order.

6. On the 20th of December the troops of the Emperor shall evacuate Manheim, Philipsburgh, Ehrenbreitstein, Ulm, Ingoldstadt, and Wurzburg, and restore them to the Sovereigns to whom they appertain. The artillery, ammunition, and provisions

provisions belonging to the Emperor in these places shall at the same time be removed.

7. The troops of the Emperor, and the artillery, ammunition, and provisions appertaining to his Imperial Majesty, shall be removed to Mentz in such a manner that this operation shall be terminated by the 30th of December.

8. On the 10th of December the French troops shall blockade Mentz, but leave the communication open to the Austrian troops.

9. Before the 8th of December the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor shall declare to the Empire, that it is the intention of their Sovereign to evacuate the territory and fortresses of the Empire.

10. The Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor shall take care to procure the surrender of Mentz to the French troops, on the part of the Elector of Mentz and the Empire, during the negotiations, so that the French troops may be in the city on the 30th of December; and should the Elector of Mentz or the Empire refuse their consent, the French Republic shall compel them to it by force.

11. The French Generals in the vicinity of Ehrenbreitstein shall afford to the Austrian troops which evacuate that place every assistance on their march, and shall furnish the Austrian Generals with horses, carriages, and every thing necessary for the conveyance of artillery, ammunition, and provisions.

12. The French and Cisalpine troops shall, by the 30th of December, evacuate Palma Nuova, Osoppo, Porto Legnago, Verona, and the two Castles, and Venice and the Venetian territory to the line of demarcation.

13. The Commander in Chief of the troops of the Emperor in Italy, and the Commander in Chief of the French troops, shall take all the necessary measures to secure the execution of the sixth article of the treaty of Campo Formio. These two Generals shall also provide for the removal of all obstacles which may obstruct the taking possession, by the Imperial troops, on the stipulated 30th of December, of the territories and fortresses of which possession is to be given them according to the said article, and the 5th article of the annexed Secret Convention.

14. Should magazines of warlike stores and provisions, appertaining to the French Republic, remain in these territories and fortresses at the time they are taken possession of by the troops of his Imperial Majesty, all necessary protection and assistance shall be granted for the removal of such magazines.

Given and signed at Rastadt, the 1st of December 1797 (11th Frimaire), 6th year of the French Republic.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

LOUIS COBENTZEL.

COUNT BAILLIE DE LA TOUR.

COUNT MEERFELDT.

ANECDOTE OF VOLTAIRE.

THE late Lord Orford, in his *Three Letters to Whigs* published in the year 1748, and omitted in the late edition of his works, relates (p. 45.) that Voltaire "had wrote a Satyr against some man

of quality, who beat him for it. He made his complaints to the Regent: that sensible prince replied, "What would you have me do? Justice has been done already."

ANECDOTE OF COWLEY.

"BUT does not Cowley highly commend Brutus, and celebrate this action in a fine ode. This ode, as fine as it is, had like to have broke his heart; it being reported when after the King's return Mr. Cowley solicited the Lord Chancellor Hyde for some preferment or reward in regard to his sufferings and services in the royal cause, that minister turned on him, and with a severe countenance said, *Mr. Cowley your pardon is your reward*; letting him know the King's forgiving him that ode was more than he merited; that he could not be ignorant there were enthusiastical republicans who, notwithstanding the turn

of affairs, still retained as good an opinion of their cause as ever Brutus could have of his: and could he expect that his royal master should promote one, who, as far as his poetic vein could carry him, had encouraged these desperate men to make an attempt on his sacred person. This was the true cause of his retirement, and that there appears such an air of melancholy and despondence in several parts of his works." *The Judgment of Dr. Prideaux in condemning the Murder of Julius Cæsar, by the Conspirators as a most villanous Act maintained*, 1721, 8vo. p. 41.

REMARKS ON MR. COLQUHOUN'S "TREATISE ON THE POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS."

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

THERE is not perhaps in the human mind, or the human system, a passion stronger in its operation, or more predominant in its energy, than curiosity: I mean that laudable curiosity (for so in most instances it certainly is), which impels every individual and every society to endeavour to learn what their friends, their neighbours, their enemies, or the world in general, say of them.

Without entering into a disquisition respecting the many benefits that may and unquestionably do arise to the said individuals or societies from this passion or propensity; or inquiring in what manner our hope or fears, our love of fame, or our dread of disgrace, are stimulated and acted upon by this religious, moral, philosophical, political, impertinent, and in some cases frivolous, in others dangerous engine; it may be sufficient for my purpose to observe, that from its source arises, and in its eddies are engulfed, those myriads of pamphlets and newspapers which are every day, every hour, fought for with avidity, and those weekly, monthly, and annual publications, among which The European Magazine makes so conspicuous a figure. Having thus given my general idea of this *ruling passion* (for so, in this age, I think curiosity may be termed), I must observe, by way of application, that this passion is so abundantly gratified by my friend Mr. Colquhoun, in his "Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," that I conceive, upon the subject which it embraces, we have nothing more to hope or expect; for he has not only undrawn the curtain, and enabled us at one glance to discern the immense picture of the various crimes and enormities of this great city, delineated with the utmost accuracy, and placed in the strongest point of view, but has enabled us to pursue the investigation of them through their grand subdivisions, their meanders, and all their branches and ramifications. He has also, from a mind replete with study, and comprehending every object of exterior and interior police, suggested a remedy for every species of vice and atrocity: and framed, perhaps, the only effectual curb to that licentiousness, which is, I fear, from the operation of

ill example, making rapid strides towards a defiance of the present mode of coercion.

This publication, it is well known, by the number of editions through which it has passed, and the encomiums it has received, has strongly excited the attention of our own countrymen, that is to say, the inhabitants of Great Britain; and indeed, where soever the English language is the common medium of conversation, that curiosity which I have mentioned led them eagerly to contemplate that picture of London, Westminster, Southwark, and their environs, to which I have alluded: and although they might in the result lament that their prominent features appeared so terrific, their subordinate parts so *dangerous*, yet every one has been convinced by his own observation, or his own experience, that the whole was a faithful and accurate draught of the outlines of this immense metropolis; that the colouring was by no means unnaturally heightened; neither were any of the objects exaggerated, or the shadows too *dark* for the subject.

This, I observe, is the general opinion of our own countrymen, of all among whom the book has been circulated in its original language; an opinion like those which always operate upon the public mind when it is unbiased by party, unwarped by critical malignity, founded in good sense and just discrimination. Therefore, having stated this, it is very natural, from the operation of that curiosity to which in the beginning of this speculation I alluded, to make a transition, and inquire what the rest of the world, or at least what some part of it thought of our portrait which the said Volume exhibited; and in this pursuit it so happened that a critique upon this Work, by a German Author of considerable eminence, was put in my hands, and which it will be seen is extracted from a periodical publication, entitled "The German Mercury," where the opinion of our continental friends is very largely, though perhaps not very correctly expressed. I therefore conceived that it might gratify the *curiosity* of the public, if a translation of the two articles was published in The European Magazine;

in which the Work to which they allude has been noticed with that candour and liberality that distinguishes the criticisms of its conductors.

Translation of an Account of Mr. Colquhoun's "Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," published in The German Mercury, First Part, 1798, by Böttiger, under the Care of Weiland.

London is to the modern European world, in more than one point of view, what the Queen of the Cities, situated on the Seven Hills, was to the ancient (Orbis Romanus). More than eighty-six years since, a French Emigrant* undertook to draw a parallel between ancient Rome and modern London; and, in order to make an exact comparison, he reduced millions of inhabitants, which Lipsius and Vossius (two philologues of the last century) had assembled in that capital of the world, to a reasonable number; a computation which, separating the *slaves* from the *freemen*, is on the whole right: but how much more interesting and striking must this comparison appear in our days, when this amazing city has extended itself on every side, or, as the English jocosely say, *run out of the town*, to embrace all the adjacent places within the space of some German miles; so as to connect and unite them as integral parts of an immense whole.

The power and influence which ancient Rome derived from military skill and unbounded conquest, is here founded on nautical experience and naval warfare, that is to say, on ships of commerce and ships of force; or, in the common phrase, "on the Wooden Walls of Old England;" and the structure is erected with the materials furnished by the now almost exclusive trade of the whole world: a world become so thoroughly mercantile, that all the public events, all the wars

within these two last centuries, turn almost entirely upon the acquisition of colonies, and the extension of trade †.

Rome had her first sea port at the mouth of the Tiber, which place became the great emporium of the trade of Italy, where the fleets from Cadiz, Marseilles, Utica, Alexandria, and the Black Sea, landed the useful and luxurious productions of the respective countries then subject to that Empire.

The immense power and greatness of the present London consists principally in this, that it is not only the capital of the Government of the Empire, but likewise the central point to which the whole commerce of the globe is attracted. In short, it is the pedestal of that amazing Colossus which stands with one foot upon Bengal, and the other upon the West Indies; a mass which seems almost too heavy for the foundation upon which it rests. Hence London derives that undecipherable activity and bustle, that *tourbillion* or whirlpool of business and pleasure, turning with unintermitting rotation day and night; an activity, which no city ancient or modern ever possessed, and which the British Ambassador to the wise King Long, missed even within the walls of the much more numerous peopled and consequently extensive city Pekin ‡. This likewise justifies the Britons, who, without fear of a rivalship in the other nations of Europe, apply to their enthroned Augusta upon the Thames the name of the Metropolis and Ruler of the World ||; and who, while they consider themselves as citizens of this capital, look with proud contempt upon those other countries who are tributary to her fleets, and only serve as footstools of her greatness.

An accurate knowledge of the metropolis is besides necessary, not only to the natural Britons but also to all those countries on this side the Channel, and

* The title of this scarce book, which I have in my possession, is "Old Rome and London compared; the first in its full Glory, and the last in its present State, by a Person of Quality," 12th Edition, London 1710, 158 pages 8vo. The Author, in his Dedication to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, subscribes himself De Soulligne, a descendant from the Senesch Du Plessis Mornay.

† This is an idea which the patriotic Busch has brought into circulation in several of his writings. See, for example, his Introduction to "The Modern Commerce of the World."

‡ See what Sir G. Staunton, in the Work lately published, "An Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China," Vol. II. Ch. iii. p. 186, with that noble pride which becomes a Briton, remarks on making the comparison betwixt the two

§ See "London considered as the Metropolis of Europe for the Operation of Commerce and Finance;" a valuable pamphlet published in 1796 by Dulaw and Company, *Tu regere optato populos, Britannia mememo.*

particularly the Germans, who are now more than ever held by this powerful ruler in a state of subjection and dependence, in some respects necessary, in others shameful*. The customs, the manner of living, the productions of the arts, and the luxury of London, are become laws and wants to the rest of Europe. The failings and vices which reign there find their way through a thousand channels, and insinuate themselves with more rapidity than we could imagine into our civil and domestic institutions. Besides, is there any one among us whose attention would not be attracted by a book which contains the most faithful picture of the present London, composed from the truest and best authenticated materials?

After the "Tableau de Paris" appeared in 1780, the avidity with which it was purchased soon occasioned several editions to be demanded for circulation both at home and abroad, and consequently many hundred copies to be promulgated in other countries. For one Parisian who might examine himself in this broad mirror, there were perhaps a thousand foreigners †, who could scarcely satiate their curiosity in contemplating this fable picture, darkened on purpose by the Author. Yet Mercier seems to have aimed chiefly at producing a strong effect from exhibiting a striking contrast, and but little to have attempted the removal of vices and crimes, many of which he indeed considers as incurable.

A picture of London has appeared in that capital within these two years by an Author whose patriotic mind had, in its extensive view, much nobler objects than merely to excite wonder and astonishment, who examines at the very root the evils that he describes, and grasping them with a strong hand, drags them into light, in order that they may be corrected; who, being himself one of the efficient wheels in the great machine of police, has from observation and experience been able to present results long matured, and which are the fruit of many years of mental and corporeal exertions.

* See a Postscript upon the great disadvantage of Germany in the balance of trade with England in the Teutschen National Recitings, 1797, No. 48. Professor Seybold has combated it in the same words 1798, No. 1; but has been, in almost every point, unsuccessful.

† It is well known that before the "infamous" Revolution, Mercier was neither known nor read in the capital of France. Now his "Nouveau Tableau de Paris," of which we have some attracting proofs in the "Journal Frankreich," and the last parts of Roser's "Journal d'Economie Politique," is not published at Paris, but by one of the principal booksellers at Berlin.

Those readers, who are in the least acquainted with English literature, must, from what they have seen in several common Magazines and Reviews, already guess that we here allude to that celebrated Work of that illustrious Scot Colquhoun, entitled "A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis." I have now before me the fourth Edition of that Work; which, upon an enlarged and improved scale, has appeared within two years of the first. Now, as a full translation of it can hardly be expected, because such an undertaking requires considerable local knowledge, in order to make the contents clearly understood, I think it my duty to call the attention of my countrymen to some of its most prominent features; by extracting some passages, the scope and tendency of which is more general than those in which the Author was, from the nature of his subject, obliged to descend to the minutiae of accurate description.

It may here be proper to remark that the University of Glasgow has voluntarily presented to its countryman, to whom they consider the whole British Nation so much obliged, the honorary degree of Doctor of Law, and the Ministry have raised him to an important situation in the police of the metropolis. But the sweetest recompence to a man who has impressed upon almost every line the stamp of the zealous patriot, the friend of virtue, and who seems indeed to have verified the sentiments contained in the following verses of the amiable Scotch poet Thomson—(Summer 1603.)

"Send forth thy saving virtues round
the land:
"In bright patrol, with peace and social
love,
"Undaunted truth, and dignity of
mind:"—

the most beautiful and ever blooming garland for such a man would be the effective consequence of his writings; namely, the rousing the British Nation from the death-like sleep in which she now lies entranced upon *beaps of gold*

from both the Indies. A friendly combination of all parties for a radical reform, not only of the criminal laws at present in some cases inefficient in their operation, and in others punishing either *too little or too much*; but also of *the prisons and the police* *.

Unquestionably there was a time when the word *police* was unknown in the English language; but although the word was unknown, the *thing* was still in existence, though certainly not in that eminent degree as since the regulation of the year 1792, when the administration of domestic justice was taken out of the hands of a set of magistrates, who had perhaps in some instances abused their power, and placed in those of others appointed by Government. Perhaps, too, in those times the morals of the people might not be so corrupt; there might not then have been three thousand shops or places open for the reception of stolen goods: nor clubs where young men learn to rob their masters: nor gaming-houses, where it has been said that ladies of the first rank and their associates plunder the unwary: nor was there then property, to the amount of *two millions sterling*, annually stolen within the bills of mortality by twenty-one different classes of rogues.

Formerly there existed some sense of shame, and its concomitant some sense of honour, among mankind: now, vice has overgrown itself. With an iron front, and armed hands, she now bids defiance to the criminal jurisprudence of the country; and, after every punishment short of transportation to Port Jackson, or to that land from which no traveller ever returned, the offender becomes more abandoned to profligacy, more hardened in guilt; more skilful in planning, and dextrous in executing his nefarious schemes.

Here let me pause a moment, and observe that I hope to merit the thanks of *most* of the readers of this monthly pub-

lication, by extracting out of this abyss of vice, corruption, and licentiousness, those parts which afford examples and precepts not only applicable to London, but to every metropolis, and endeavouring to inculcate one fact that presses upon my mind, namely, that, morally speaking, salvation is impossible but by the means pointed out by the intelligent Author. It will still be remembered, that in my said extracts I only mean to adduce some of the most prominent *traits*, in order to excite in the public a curiosity to peruse the Work at large with that attention it merits; for, as I conceive that there is in it no passage that is superfluous, or without the most important interest, I would wish, from a general and particular view of it, that importance to be felt, and that interest to be extended, especially to those whose habits of and situations in life lead them to the contemplation of matters respecting legislation and police. Let me now terminate this introduction with the words of an illustrious English friend of mine, on sending me the Work as one of the most important and philanthropic of any that has appeared in Great Britain since those of Howard and Rumford.

"I at first wished to mark those passages of the Work that appeared to me the most worthy of the attention of a foreigner; but, on a re-perusal of it, I do not find a single paragraph which can be indifferent to a friend to mankind. However I request that you will consider with particular attention Mr. Colquhoun's observations upon the existing laws in England. Nothing can be more disgusting and inefficient than those laws, many of which have long since ceased to exist. Is the seducer who entangles my wife or daughter in a *net*, prepared and spread by the artifices of vice and malignity, innocent, while the wretch who has stolen a fowl, or a loaf of bread, deserves the gallows? And yet, what is the sentence of the English laws? The

* See the excellent Review of Colquhoun's Work in the "Bibliothèque Britannique Littéraire," Tom. 4th, page 300. The first proposition with which it begins, is the only one which requires contradiction. Foreigners did indeed wonder at that complicated machine, the police of Paris, and likewise at not finding any thing of the same kind in London. But the foreigner, who had leisure and opportunity to acquire a more accurate knowledge of London, conceived, from this very observation, a higher degree of esteem for the British Nation. However, within these last eight years, every thing in both capitals is wonderfully changed.

To this observation it may be added, that with respect to the former capital (Paris), the change of system, if the present deserves that name, is, from the evils it has produced, universally to be deplored,

I. M.
incredible

incredible number of public-houses is one of the greatest evils in London; and next, the shops for the buying and selling old iron: of which you in Germany cannot have the smallest idea. Pray remark likewise the crowds of idle people of all conditions who live here (in London) by the dint of artifices, or, as we express it, by their wits. These persons form a part of the immense mass of inhabitants of the metropolis, therefore do not wonder that I allude to the wit of these idlers, as I can assure you that many thousands, who are perhaps the possessors of less genius, and cannot endure even the idea of honest application, live sumptuously at the expence of persons whom they employ and flatter. Nay, one of them will spend or destroy what would be sufficient for the maintenance of a whole family at Leipzig.

“What I have often assured you in conversation is, my friend, certainly true. namely, that London contains the most horrid and heartedness and the noblest benevolence, but, alas! a stranger might much sooner experience the former than the latter.

“May every one who wishes to be-

come acquainted with London read this book, and maturely reflect upon its contents! May this Work not fail of producing a proper effect upon the British Nation. A Nation on the whole so noble, that for them the Author, at the same time that he freely exposes the defects of the laws, and laments the general corruption of morals so prevalent especially in the higher classes of society, still entertains the greatest esteem, and still feels the highest sense of the openness, magnanimity, and energy, which are the indisputable characteristics of the people of England*.”

Extract of The German Mercury, 12th Part, 1797, Article, “News respecting London,” page 337.

No University honour was ever conferred upon a worthier man, or with a better title, than the degree of Doctor which the University of Glasgow has, in testimony of their general approbation, lately presented to Mr. Patrick Colquhoun, formerly Lord Provost of that city, now one of the Magistrates for the County of Middlesex or London †.

THE WANDERER.

NO. XI.

— Tentanda via est quâ me quoque possim
Tollere humo —

VIRG.

Let me too soar above the circling mud,
And sail in safety o'er the kennel flood.

HAPPY the youth, who, from distant
Is sure to find in some adjoining street
A hackney coach. he, void of envy,
The warm suitout, nor seeks th' umbrella's shade,

But with three more (to ease the lighten'd
To Operate to Dairy Lane repairs;
While, smitten by some nymph of Cy-
Who shunn'd cold Hymen for young
Cupid's lake,

* Here follow the extracts, which are from the 33d page and following, 410th and following, 33, 35, 411, 47 166, &c &c

† This is the Author of the “Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis,” which has been several times mentioned with eulogium in this periodical publication, and has already passed through five editions in two years with several additions and improvements. That Work contains the most complete and accurate view of the moral state of that city, the richest known in modern history, and likewise the most philanthropic plans for the diminution of the misery and the vices existing in the heart of the present corruption. As such a Work can hardly be entirely translated, on account of the local circumstances connected with it, we shall endeavour, next year, to entertain our readers by presenting them some interesting extracts.

Dally or Dally, sweet philosophers!
Intended he sits, and laughs at his own
joke.

Meanwhile he treats with oranges and
Jellies,
Or fragrant leaf that crafty China yields,
Shakes his gay sides, and pours redund-
ant forth

Double entendres, or brisk repartees.
But I, whom distant streets from coach
debar,

And pocket shillingless, with Tunic vast
Or spread umbrella (as occasion suits),
Unequal shifts! my shivering corse pro-
tect.

Then, ere I venture out, with frequent
gaze

Thrust my neck forth, and stand with
ears erect;

Or execrate the nimbly-pattering shower,
And idly chide th' unconscious weather
glasses;

Or mindful of defence, with potent grasp,
Wield the oak staff of huge circum-
ference.

Not weighty club, nor of more pond'rous
size,

Hear'd great Alcides; or th' Hibernian
youth

(Sprung from thy bogs, potatoe-breeding
Isle!

Formed for united energy), when he
At Bas, or salubrious springs of Tun-
bridge,

Charms some old widow with his rare
endowments;

Or on the Steine at Brighton spreads his
nets,

Well sanded Weymouth, or gay Harrow-
gate;

Or with some heiress scours the Northern
road;

Or, Margate, on thy oft-frequented coast,
When angry Neptune smooths his ruf-
fled brow,

Eyes the slow boy with city sportsmen
fraught.

Thus while with cautious pace I steal
along

Through sable allies, some obnoxious
link boy,

Dingy as Lucifer, from playhouse door,
Close at my heels with hideous accent
squalls.

With well-dissembled care my silken hose
He seems to guard, but meditates to
splash.

Conscious I halt; with frequent copper
tribute

Strive to escape—in vain—alarm'd, a-
mazed,

I cross the devious street, the phantoms
follows,

Officious, subtle, dauntless, and depraved.

Coaches and carts in rival racket strive
To gain the pass, oaths pass for argu-
ment,

Whips whirl above, and coach-wheels
creak below.

Shill sounds each female voice, and
(triffling tale)

My eye forgets to guard my spotless
hose,

While Will o' Whisp engulphs me in
the mire.

In his right hand a blazing torch he
wields,

And seems the tabled ferryman of hell;
Ye God's protect me! guide my trem-
bling steps,

As erst the Trojan Chiefs. Behind him
steals

A specious villain, his own counterpart,
Ragged and roguish, by the vulgar
call'd

A pick-pocket, whom Maia's furtive
son,

With dauntless front, and fingers ever
crook'd,

Has lavishly endow'd: if he his palm
On kerchief, silken growth of Spital-
fields,

Haply should lay, the speckled treasure
flies

(As touch'd by wand of necromantic
Floston)

To Cranbourn-alley, or the Minories,
Or Jew-frequented lane, called Petticoat;

There to remain, alas! in durance
vile,

Till chance some wily Reynard of the
law

Scents the rich prize, with other stolen
goods,

And Townshend sets the fluttering cap-
tive free.

Beware ye walkers! of the thief be-
ware,

Be circumpect; oft with ferocious glance
The hungry pick-pocket peeps forth, and
ott

Lies pædne in some alley's dark recess,
Prompt to despoil thee, or the lovely
fair

Who grasps your proffer'd arm: so
(Ovid sings)

Huge Polypheme, when he fair Acia
spy'd,

Toying with Galatea on the shore;
With double fury rolling his lone eye,

Caught the huge fragment of a living
cock,

And

And at both lovers hurl'd the maffy
 weight
 Tremendous. So entrench'd near Temple-
 bar,
 Mock Auctioneer with busy hammer
 plies,
 And calls the gaping rabble to his shop.
 Young Roger, and the rural Molly May,
 Guiltless of wit, juft landed on the spot
 Where the York waggon yields its
 motley ftore,
 Amazed his gestures mark and faunter
 in.
 Now various merchandize falutes their
 view,
 Ribbons and laces, bodkins, pictures,
 gaffes,
 Corkfcrews and candlefticks, and, " laft
 not leaft,"
 The fiver-handled knife and fork: with
 joy
 The fimple ruftic buys the bright deceit,
 When lo! a wonder ftrikes his aching
 fenfe,
 He paid for fiver, but they gave him
 lead.
 Sudden he ftorms, he raves, his curfes
 found
 Through the high dome, but all alas! in
 The 'federate crew with frequent fits
 affail
 His batter'd corfe, and drive him to the
 ftreet.
 Thus pafs my hours; but when black
 midnight's veil
 The town enfrouds, and the full theatre
 Spontaneous difembogues its nightly
 croud,
 Pit, boxes, gallery, rolling in one ftream;
 Me, lonely walking, not the favoury
 treat
 Of oysters, nor the Bacchanalian joys
 Of tavern clubs delight. As fall the
 ftowers,
 The ftopping tiles with caution I avoid;
 My huge cock'd hat, which, like a Chi-
 nefc roof,
 O'erftadows either ftoulder, rain-sur-
 charg'd,
 Pours forth a double ftream, till deluged
 o'er
 I feem myfelf the penthoufe I condemn.
 Meanwhile my lungs obtelt the paffing
 hack
 With clamours diffonant, my reftlefs
 tongue
 Sings forth like Guinea-fowl monoto-
 nous,
 Prompt to furprize fome vacant yeficle.

But if fome diftant coach falutes my ear
 With grateful jumble o'er th' unequal
 ftones,
 My busy fancy calls it all my own,
 And nimbly mounts th' imaginary ftcp.
 In vain—with previous hafte fome lucky
 wight
 Peers with ill-favour'd vifage through
 the cafement,
 While the dull driver, coat-envelop'd,
 laughs,
 Lends the loud lafh, and urges on the
 ftced.
 Thus do I trudge, from riding quite
 debar'd,
 Nor loll at eafe in fome gay vis-a-vis,
 Nor tafte the joys of chariot, nor of coach,
 Nor ev'n of wheelbarrow; difafters great
 But greater evils I prepare to fing.
 My favourite fhoe, that many a night
 has borne
 Its weary mafter through the devious
 ftreet,
 With pliant firmnefs, and with gloffy
 ftrength;
 By water foak'd (what will not water
 foak?)
 Burfts its frail leams, and fudden at the
 vent,
 With icy blaft to ftrike the ftartled fenfe,
 Chill Eurus blows; and with fell con-
 tract
 Tumultuous, kennel-water rushes in,
 Portending ague, rheumatifm, gout.
 Thus, Laureat Pye, in thy Imperial
 odes,
 Awhile the liquid numbers gently roll,
 Floats the ambrofial gale, and zephyr
 bland
 Fluttering aloft ætherial fragrance pours;
 Aurora gavly leads the sportive hours,
 The nimble-footed Graces dance the
 hays;
 And ev'n the Mufes (foften'd by thy
 fong)
 Quit their high hill for London's milky
 plain—
 Sudden uprears thy Pegasus, intent
 To mimic old Timotheus' tuneful pranks:
 Bellona rushes forth with hideous din;
 Blue Neptune ftorms, the mountain bil-
 lows roll,
 Fierce Æolus unbinds the ftuggling
 winds,
 And Difcord claps her wings, and cries
 "to arms!"
 'Tis Chaos all; darknefs and diffonance,
 Lybs, Notus, Auster, Furies, Batele,
 Death!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

THOUGH I recollect you did not give Mr. Plumptre any credit for his manner of supporting his hypothesis, "That Shakspeare intended, under the character of the Queen in Hamlet, to draw that of Mary Queen of Scots," yet I trust it will not be either against the plan of your publication, or your own good will, to give the following remarks a place in your next Magazine: and I am the rather induced to desire of you to be the medium of conveying them to the public, as I partly flatter myself they may have some weight towards turning your opinion. Mr. P. is certainly, I think, entitled to the praise of ingenuity, and I must own that his first publication was sufficient to convince me of the truth of his hypothesis. But the Appendix brought forward so many corroborating circumstances, as almost to put it beyond a doubt. Yet there is one passage, which I have lately observed, so very striking and extraordinary, as not to leave the smallest hesitation in my mind to assent fully to his proposition; and I wonder it should have escaped the observation of Mr. P. who seems to have studied both the Play and the History with no small degree of attention.

What will you say, Sir, when, in addition to all the coincidences between the murder of Hamlet's father and the husband of Mary Queen of Scots, mentioned by Mr. P. in his Observations, p. 15, and in his Appendix, p. 30, I shall point out to you the very *day of the week* on which the murder was perpetrated, mentioned by Hamlet, though in an indirect manner? And he could not well be more explicit, without fixing it beyond a doubt to Mary's story.

In Act 2, S. 2, where Hamlet is with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, occasionally throwing in his wild flights and insinuations concerning the murder, his situation in the Court, and the business he has in hand towards his "uncle-father and aunt-mother," he sees Polonius, and says he is coming to tell him of the play, and determines to play him off; and that he may not give him a clue to his information, he turns to

them in a grave manner, and says, "You say right, Sir; on *MONDAY morning*; 'twas then indeed." Dr. Robertson, Vol. i. p. 411. says, "On *Sunday* the ninth of February, about eleven at night, the Queen left the Kirk of Field, in order to be present at a masque in the palace. At two *next morning* (*MONDAY*), the house in which the King lay was blown up with gunpowder."

Surely when this is considered, with the *many* other coincidences adduced by Mr. Plumptre, it cannot be attributed to *accident*.

I cannot help congratulating Mr. P. upon an additional proof so strong; I would almost say so irresistible. He may not perhaps be displeas'd at another remark or two I have made in reading over his pamphlets. Some additional weight may, I think, be given to the words "Upon *my secure hour*, &c." in the Ghost's narrative. Bothwell was indicted for "the cruel and *horrid* murder of the most excellent, most high, and most mighty Prince the King, the late most dear spouse of the Queen's Majesty, our Sovereign Lady, &c. *as he was taking his rest*, &c. and was by him killed *traiterously* and cruelly, wilfully, and by premeditated felony."—State Trials.

And though Shakspeare has made the Ghost say that he was murdered in the *afternoon*, and the Player King that he wishes to "beguile the tedious *day* with sleep," yet I cannot help thinking that the time of *night* was also in his mind; for Lucianus, when he comes to poison the King, says

Thoughts black, hands apt, drugs fit,
and *time agreeing*,
Confederate season, else no creature seeing;
Than mixture rank of *MIDNIGHT* weeds
collected, &c.

I do not see how any *season* can well be called confederate; but "thick *night*, pall'd in the dunnest smook of Hell," when "wither'd murder, with his stealthy pace, towards his design moves like a ghost," and when no one can "peep through the blanket of the dark,"

to cry, Hold, hold!"* In the next line the word *Midnight* is used, though applied as an epithet to drugs; shewing that the means of his death were prepared at midnight. Perhaps "root of hemlock digg'd i' th' dark."

In Part 3d of the Appendix, p. 71, Mr. P. defends Dr. Warburton's explanation of the "rude sea," by "Scotland encircled by the ocean," which Mr. Ritson objects to; as Scotland, he says, is not an island. The following passages, however, will prove that Shakspeare considered it in that light, for he calls England an island in express terms; and if England is, to mult Scotland be of course:

England, hedg'd in with the main,
That water-wailed bulwark.

—K. John, A. 2. S. 1.

That Island of England breeds very
valliant creatures.

—Henry Vth, A. 3. S. 7.

My Sovereign (King Henry the VIth),
Like to his Island, girt in with the ocean.

—Henry VIth, Part 3, A. 4. S. 8.

With regard to the objection, p. 73, "That the aspiring pretensions of a Nobleman to marry a Queen cannot be represented by the image of a star shooting or falling from its sphere," is it not sufficient to say, that as the stars were in the firmament, and the mermaid on the sea, if they wished to hear her music more distinctly, it was necessary for them to descend.

In p. 75, Mr. P. supposes that "the love-shaft, which Cupid loosed smartly from his bow," was the accomplishment of the Earl of Leicester. But I should rather think it alludes to the Earl of Arran, who was proposed to Elizabeth for her husband by the Scotch Parliament of 1560, and was refused by her. This was almost at the "very time," that the sea was calmed by the mermaid's music.

I am, Sir, your faithful

(and trust I shall be your obliged)

humble servant, &c;

Feb. 12, 1799.

INSTANCE OF POSTHUMOUS FRIENDSHIP;

WITH A HINT TO

THE DRAMATIZERS OF ROMANCES.

"THERE lived (says an ancient Northern writer), not many centuries ago, two friends whose names were Aluithus and Atinundus, both heroes and companions in arms. They had fought and conquered together during many years, and their friendship was spoken of as a pattern to the warriors of the North. At length Aluithus, after a desperate conflict, was slain in battle. The survivor, after causing a spacious vault to be constructed for his friend's body, and after having seen his arms, his horse, and his favourite dog (as was the mode of the times), placed within his reach, besides a large store of provisions, entered the cavern armed as he was; and, in consequence of a mutual vow which had passed between them, insisted on

being closed in with his deceased comrade. The orders of such a man were not to be disputed. The soldiers walled up the opening of the vault, heaped over the whole the usual mound of earth, and departed, lamenting the loss of two such leaders. It chanced that about ninety years afterwards, Eric, a Swedish Prince, marching with his army near the scene of this awful event, was incited, by the hopes of finding some vast treasure, to violate this asylum of the dead. His pioneers instantly levelled the hillock, and the arch of the vault soon gave way; when, instead of the expected solemn stillness of a tomb, the ghastly figure of the surviving hero rushed forth, all covered with blood and deprived of half his visage!

* Macbeth, A. 1, S. 5. See also A. 3, S. 2.

Come, stealing *night*

Skarf up the tender eye of pitiful day,
And, with thy bloody and invisible hand,
Canc' l and tear to pieces that great bond,
Which keeps me pale.

The tale he told to the Swede was frightful as his own appearance. As soon, he said, as the tomb had been closed, a hungry and cruel spirit had taken possession of the body of his slaughtered friend, and had, without ceasing a moment, employed all the force and arms of the deceased, in order to conquer and devour the buried survivor. He added, that the spectre had so far prevailed, as to have feasted on the horse, the dog, and half the face of the wretched narrator, but that he had it left, by the exertion of his old prowess, overpowered the spectre, and beheld and buried the possessed carcass.

This story is in itself sufficiently terrible. But the wonder is increased by the circumstance of its being related by the disfigured hero in extempore Latin verses, beginning thus

“Quid stupeti, qui reliquum me colere
cecinistis?”

which additional charm probably caused Prince Eric to listen to the tale with as much pleasure as Queen Dido listened to the “*Infandum Dolorem*” of the ten-pet toft *Aeneas*.

There is an air of wild originality about this story, which forms a striking contrast to the frigid imaginations of our modern romance writers, and presents an instance of friendship, which our sentimental fraternity would shudder to contemplate. The heroic attachment, which induced Asmundus to be interred with his deceased friend, will be more highly regarded than applauded, and more applauded than imitated. Indeed there is something so repugnant to humanity in the idea of voluntary interment, that few writers, ancient or modern, have conceived it possible. Even the Hindoo woman, who suffers on her husband's funeral pile, does not equal the valor of the Norwegian hero, and, as to the adventurous Sindbad, who was buried with his dead wife, he cannot be much commended upon that account, as he did not submit to the operation with all the alacrity that the natives of the place expected.

The idea seems to have crossed the mind of Virgil, who, finely satirizing the constancy of a widow's grief, thus makes Dido sing,

Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima
dehiscat,
vel pater omnipotens adigat me fœmine
ad umbra,

Pallentes umbras Erebi, noctemque profundam,
Antè pudor quam te violo.

How sincerely this vow was uttered, and how scrupulously observed, need not be mentioned.

The Juliet of Shakspeare could not without agony contemplate her intended sepulchral concealment, although sure of speedy release.

How I wish I am laid into the tomb,
I wake before the time that Romeo
Comes to redeem me!—there's a fearful point!

In the funeral scene in Hamlet, I vertes in a transport of sorrow leaps into the grave, &c. &c. &c.

Newly I dust it upon the quick and cold,

Fill of this flat a mountain you have made
To o'er-top old Pelion.

To which Hamlet, with the favour of despising love, replies—

Be buried quick with her, and so will I;
And if thou dost not move mountains,
Let me throw

Millions of acres on us.

But neither the affection of the brother, nor the amorous enthusiasm of the lover, bring any propension to the resolution of Asmundus; for, ere the grave-digger has time to obey their commands, both brother and lover quietly slip out of the grave.

My principal object, in brushing the dust from the above Norwegian tale, was to shew the great superiority of ancient times in exercising themselves to the imagination, and to induce our fashionable Dramatizers of Romances, when they attempt to raise themselves on the works of others, to reach a little further back for subjects. It is related of the gypsies, that they commit depredations upon the poultry of those who reside in distant parts of the country, while they carefully abstain from attacks on their immediate neighbours. Such should be the policy of the Romance-clippers of the present day. A young gentleman or young lady (probably the latter) sits down to write a romance;—good. The romance happens to have an extensive sale,—good again. A certain dramatic Author, with more cunning than genius, lays his unmerciful hands upon the book, melts it down in his scenic crucible, and vends it as his own;—that's

that's villainous ;— almost upon a par with the roguery of Daniel Defoe, who is said to have embezzled the Adventures of Alexander Selkirk, and to have published them under the title of Robinson Crusoe.

By such unfair proceedings, the original Author or Authors is reduced to an unfortunate dilemma :—if the play succeeds, it runs away with all the popularity ; if it fails, the failure casts a shade of ridicule and disgrace on the romance. Thus has it fared with many a writer's effusions, and particularly with those natural, moral, and meritorious

productions, *Caleb Williams*, *The Italian*, and *The Monk* ; whose fairest flowers are withered by the dulness of *The Iron Chest*, *The Italian Monk*, and *Aurelio and Miranda*. But let the original proprietors be comforted : the good times which they labour to produce, may not be far distant. Though one pants for the fulness of democratic glory, and the other two dwell upon the gloom of monastic superstition, their labours are conducive to the same end—*The New Light* and *ancient darkness* are more nearly allied than their respective votaries imagine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING long had it in contemplation to publish some little pieces of the following description, in order to improve and expand youthful minds, and observing that your Magazine has ever been the vehicle for conveying instruction and entertainment to persons of all ages and degrees, your inserting them in a series, as originally intended, will oblige, Sir, your humble servant,

W. H.

THE MORALIZER.

NO. I.

THE GENEROUS CARIB.

ON one of those happy Islands whose ever-verdant shores are laved by the billows of the Western ocean ; where nations, falsely called civilized, never carried the desolating sword of conquest ; in the bottom of a thick grove of mangoes, the generous Orra had fixed his habitation. From the hour his eyes first beheld the light of heaven, he had been accustomed only to the same delightful spot. From infancy he had been taught day by day to travel the sands, and supply the wants of nature from the finny productions of the deep.

Unaccustomed to the toils of cultivation, or the cares of traffic, he spent the morning of his day in a regular succession of innocent amusements.

As he sat on the rock he warbled in untaught numbers ; while his eyes wandered over the extensive ocean, and marked the progress of the distant sails immersing, disappearing, or taking different directions. He looked on those as the ordinary productions of nature, though ignorant of their properties or their utility ; nor deemed them other than what

they seemed—vast objects floating on the unstable billows, without cause, or without effect. He observed the mighty orb of day rise in all its majesty, and descend in all its magnificence, unconscious of its warming other climes, or fructifying a different soil ; nor did he dream of other lands, or another race of beings ; but imagined that all creation was comprized within the narrow circle of his visible horizon.

In the prime of life, when the hearts of men are contaminated with juvenile vices, *Love* was the only passion which could disturb the serenity of his soul.

The amiable Yarro was the object of his tender desires. He first met her in a walk of bamboos, on the purple banks of a fine river, when her sable beauties kindled in his bosom the flame which could only be extinguished with his existence. A stranger to artifice and dissimulation ; he woo'd her with the irresistible eloquence of nature ; she heard his honest, simple tale, and yielded her hand without reluctance or distrust.

Their hovel was sheltered by the leaves of the branching palm ; between two trees was suspended their hammock of
Y 2 hamp,

and their kitchen furniture consisted of a variety of calabashes, curiously carved with a sharp flint by his own hand, and arranged on their rustic shelves in the most regular order.

Many years of domestic felicity passed away, without a single misfortune to ruffle their repose. While Orra with his net on his shoulder sought the shore, in order to secure the next meal's supply, Yarro dug a hole in the sands, kindled the flames to roast the fish caught the preceding evening, and served them up, on the leaves of the banana, against his return.

While they wandered in the enchanting meadows on the borders of the logwood forest, or amidst the labyrinths of citrons or sugar canes, every eye beheld them with pleasure, and every tongue pronounced them happy.

But what mortal ever drew the lot of perfect happiness? some intervenient cloud will overcast the brightest day!

One morning Orra beheld with astonishment a large ship approach nearer the shore than he had ever yet seen one approach. A boat filled with white men soon reached the island: he viewed them with attention—he exercised his reason—he compared them with himself; and, on making proper allowances for dress and colour, was convinced they were beings of a like species with himself. He felt himself interested in their wants, which by signs they made known to him.

For the three preceding days they had suffered all the horrors of thirst; he commiserated their sufferings, led them to the purest spring, and assisted them in filling their casks, and rolling them down to their boat. He then conducted them to his hut, and introduced them to his Yarro, who laid before them every delicacy in her power to procure.

At the shut of evening they returned to their ship; and for several mornings Orra ran to the beach to congratulate them on their arrival, and shew them fresh instances of disinterested kindness.

One morning he waited for them in vain; the sun had gained its meridian height, and no boat appeared; pensive he returned to his hut; but alas! it wanted its brightest ornament! every utensil was placed in the nicest order; but his beloved Yarro was not there!

He threw himself on the earth in rage, calling on the Zombies to restore his love; then frantic with grief, he ran and ran into the woods, en-

quiring of all he met if they had seen his Yarro?

"I saw her," said one of the natives, "struggling with the new beings you entertained, at the mouth of yonder creek, who took her on their long raft, and paddled out to sea before any one could come to her relief."

A sudden palsy shook his nerves, his face was discoloured, his eyes rolled fiery red, he drew his breath with pain; he cursed his own credulity, and the perfidy of his ungenerous guests, who, he now no longer doubted (more cruel than the Zombies!) were the authors of his present misfortune; when, in the bitterness of his soul, he called *savages* and *barbarians!*—but, when the storm of rage and grief subsided, he remained the gloomy victim of cool and settled despair.

Seven days elapsed, and on the morning of the eighth, as his eyes, dimmed with grief, wandered over the vast expanse of waters, he beheld a boat urged by the surf among the rocks and breakers. His bosom at first was swelling with indignation at the sight of beings of the same kind as his late ungrateful guests, and he for a moment vowed eternal enmity to all their race! "Their souls are strangers to pity," thought he; "they feel not for the woes of others; therefore, let them perish, and their crimes be upon their heads!"

But when they made signals of distress, his generous nature melted into compassion—

"I have not another Yarro now to lose," recollected he; "my own existence is not worth preserving—but shall I see my fellow-creatures perish, and not extend a hand to save them? No! if they are ignorant and ungrateful, I will teach them, by my example, to be generous and merciful!"

With this he assembled his friends, who joined to aid the crew, and draw their boat up in a place of safety.

Amidst this scene of terror and confusion, a female, of his own complexion, with uplifted hands, implored assistance. Orra rushed forward, and enjoyed the supreme felicity to snatch from the jaws of fate his dearest, his best-beloved Yarro!

All the mingled passions overwhelmed their souls; clasped in each other's arms, they were unable to express their transports, but by mutual silence and mutual tears!

Rapture now gave way to curiosity, and

and from the lips of Yairo he was now informed that his former perfidious guests had watched an opportunity, and put in at the back of the island, while Ota was waiting their arrival on the opposite shore, they reached his hut in his absence; forced away the struggling victim, and conveyed her life on board their ship. On the second day a storm arose; the vessel struck on a rock, and every soul, save Yairo and his men, perished. These were picked up, by the boat of another ship. In a few days after, this vessel was likewise distressed for fresh water; and at the persuasions of Yairo, who offered to direct them, they sent off their boat to her native island in quest of that essential article, while she at the same time secretly indulged the pleasing

hope of again effecting her escape to the mourning friend of her bosom.

Such, and so mysterious, are the dispensations of Providence! Thus shall Virtue and Humanity be their own reward, in the act of rendering good for evil; and Vice and Ingratitude shall meet their punishment, even in the accomplishment of their most sanguine wishes!

Now let the sons of polished society pride themselves on their superior endowments, and affectation of refined feeling; but learn that domestic tenderness and universal philanthropy may be the growth of every clime, unassisted by the pomp of philosophy, or the pedantry of education.

W. H.

E. I. Horse, *March 1, 1799.*

• DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CIV.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,

PERSHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

—A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

• [*Continued from Page 85*]

CARDINAL CONTARONI.

WHEN Leo X. talked of summoning Councils and having public disputations, with which to expose the Heresies of Luther, the honest Contaroni exclaimed, “*Sinctus in e Patre, non opus est conciliis, non syllogismis, ad sedendis hanc Lutheranorum turbas*”—If thy Father, there require no Councils, no syllogisms, to ally these disturbances of the Lutherans, but only charity, humanity, and an honest mind, that, being void of all self love and deceit, we may be persuaded to correct and reform those things in which we have most manifestly transgressed.

RICHARD WARREN, M. D.

Julius Cæsar is said to have sent constantly a person to run after Cicero, to pick up his titles and *bons mots*. This might have been done with great advantage to the late Dr. Warren, in whose conversation it was doubtful whether knowledge and strength of observation or talents of expression prevailed. He knew every thing with a most learned faculty, as Shakspeare says, or, as we might say, with an acuteness of intellect

that pervaded and discriminated every thing. A Lover once day asked him to which of the Universities she should send her son. “*They drink, Madam,*” replied he, “*about an equal quantity of port at each, I think.*” His medical practice was the result of the most distinguishing observation, and he had no attachment to any medicine or any system beyond which it has pretensions from its effects. The Digitalis, that deleterious plant, so mimicked in general to the power of life, he had tried many years ago, and, as he told a friend, had left it off, from the uncertainty of its effects, it sometimes doing little or nothing, and it sometimes raising commotions in the human constitution which the highest efforts of the medical art could not remedy; and perhaps one of the reasons for which he paid such implicit obedience to his elegant and learned friend Sir George Baker’s medical directions in his last illness, was, as he told a friend of his, that he possessed all the legitimate and safe resources of his art in the greatest degree; and that in his mind no wild pursuit for novelty, no desire of unapproved and dangerous remedies,

remedies, prevailed. No greater testimony of one amiable virtue in our present excellent Sovereign was ever given, than by this acute and candid appreciator of the merit of mankind; he said, that he thought him, without exception, the best-natured man in his dominions. What a happiness to reflect on the authority of such an opinion, that the dispenser of mercy, and the administrator of justice to his subjects, should possess exactly that beatitude of character with which every one of them should wish him to be adorned — that beatitude which makes allowance for the failings, and creates compassion for the sufferings, of mankind!

JOHN, EARL OF SANDWICH,

FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

No one ever possessed greater talents for public business than this acute Nobleman; and, had he been careful of his conduct in private life, he would have conducted it. "I have," said the late Duke d'Aguillon, "canvassed pretty well to Mr. Archdeacon Edwards the characters of most of your great men in England, and I am much surpris'd that Lord Sandwich has never been yet Prime Minister."—"My good Lord Duke," said the excellent Archdeacon, "thank God, we have still some regard to private character in England; that is the reason; Lord Sandwich has never been sufficiently attentive to that." Lord Sandwich loved business, and did it well; he went immediately to points, tearing down all the brushwood in his way. He had many noble requisites in a great and a public man: he never deserted a friend; and on the same day, or the day after, he always returned an answer to every letter he received, which answer was always at least a civil one, which, though perhaps it did not gain him a friend, procured him no enemy. It might be said of him, as Erasmus said of his patron, the elegant and excellent Warham, "*Quod vere regium erat, neminem a se tristem demisit.*"

MADAME DE MAREILLY,

SECOND LADY BOLINGROKE,

was niece to the celebrated Madame de Maintenon, a lady of great elegance of figure and of mind. Having lived long at the Court of Louis XIV. she

could not easily reconcile herself to the plain manners of that of George I. and Queen Caroline: and said of them, that they were of so citizen-like a breed, that the throne itself could not ennoble them. She affected much surprize at the ignorance of foreign affairs for which the Court of Great Britain has always been famous; and said, as our diplomatic people in general had no previous education, it was no wonder they knew so little. "What," says she, "do they expect to draw their knowledge from the clouds?" When we do not well know what to do in this country with a man of a certain rank, we in general send him abroad as a Minister. Hence our extreme ignorance of foreign affairs*, and our being constantly duped.

DIDEROT.

The father of this elegant writer was a maker of lancets for the surgeons. When he was told of his son's celebrity as a writer, he used to say, "The devil take the lad! you don't know how many lancets he spoiled me when he was my apprentice." Diderot quarrelled with his father, and, on being reconciled to him, dedicated an Essay upon Merit and Virtue to his brother, which he thus concludes: "My dear brother, believe me, Philosophy lies at the same distance from Impiety, that Fanaticism does from Piety. There is no Virtue without Religion, no Happiness without Virtue."

ABBE DUBOIS.

Abbé Dubois' History of the League of Cambrai ends thus: "So finished the League of Cambrai, after having lasted eight years. The first misfortune of the Venetians seemed as absurd as it was unexpected, and, in the opinion of Machiavel himself, was a sensible mark that there is an intelligence superior to the prudence of mankind, and that makes the destiny of states according to its own pleasure. The Venetians got up at last, but it was not till they had left their rich spoils in the hands of their enemies who had defeated them. The Pope preserved to himself all Romagna, which he had taken from them; and the territory of Cremona, with the Ghiorra of the Adda, remained united to the State of Milan. The Emperor kept Riva, Roveredo, and Gradisque, which he had

One of the best foreign Ministers in our times was a broken grocer, for the Circle of India, who gave more intelligence, in a difficult period, than all the rest of the foreign Ministers taken together.

taken

taken from the Venetians in the course of the war; and the ports they possessed in the kingdom of Naples before it began were reunited to the body of that State. By means of this war the Duke of Ferrara freed himself from the mortifying circumstances which the Venetians had imposed upon him, and which were so many trophies of the ancient victories of that Republic. In short, the League of Cambrai made the Venetians lose nearly the half of their Italian dominions."

Ferdinand, King of Arragon, is thus described in one part of the Abbé Dubois' excellent book (a book which may now be perused with infinite use, as the folly of one of the most formidable Nations in Europe seems at present to be continually exerting itself in contracting leagues with other Princes *de bon gré ou mauvais gré*, as it may happen):

"Ferdinand made the whole of his honour consist in the success of his projects. His mere signature was not then sufficient to make him observe any treaty; but as he supposed in other princes the same intentions which he knew to prevail in himself, his mistrust of others often prevented him from profiting as much as he might have done of his own want of faith. Two traits may suffice to paint his character, and to induce one to pity the princes who had any thing to do with him. Frederic, King of Naples, his relation, sent an Ambassador to him in 1501, to request him to afford him some assistance against Louis XII. of France, who was preparing to spoil him of his dominions. Ferdinand, far from intending to maintain Frederic, had long in his own mind with Louis XII. divided the spoil of that kingdom; but it suited him to hide this intended partition from the King of Naples, to induce him to rely upon an assistance which would most assuredly fail him at the instant he wanted it, and that he might be the more easily plundered. For this reason he told the Ambassador, in the most solemn manner, and with the strongest oaths, that he looked upon the dominions of his cousin the King of Naples as his own. The other trait of Ferdinand's dissimulation is as follows: His own Secretary of State having once

told him, that Louis XII. of France had made a formal complaint against him that he had twice deceived him, 'Twice only,' exclaimed Ferdinand, in speaking of Louis, who was not quite sober enough in the opinion of a Spaniard, 'Twice only have I deceived him! The drunkard has told a confounded lie; I have deceived him more than ten times *."

See more on this subject in Lord Bacon's 'Wisdom of the Ancients,' Article 'Styx, or Leagues amongst Princes.'

MAUPERTUIS.

"A Frenchman," said Dr. Johnson, "can write upon any thing †." Maupertuis has an Essay upon the Advantages of being Sick. He says, that in some illnesses there are real advantages, capable to console us, capable to procure us real pleasures. "I speak," says he, "after my own experience;" and relates some reflections which a long and desperate disorder of the breast gave him. "I knew," adds he, "a very respectable person, who inhabited a very large house, which however he thought too little for him, reduced by an illness like mine humbly to occupy one of the smallest rooms of it, make an agreeable occupation for himself of arranging a collection of prints which he had; and this man, who used to have his head full of the greatest objects, that interested all Europe, found great amusement in a little thing humbly capable of amusing a child in health; and this was the great King of Prussia."

SAMUEL WESLEY, SEN.

published a collection of Poems when he was usher of Westminster school; his nephew, the celebrated organ Improviser, set his Ode on St. Cecilia's Day to music. The airs were extremely well suited to the words, and the chorusses were real Tirtzean music. He played before it one of Handel's Concertos on the organ with great taste and spirit. This gave rise to the following Lines:

WESLEY, whose notes harmonious
pour around
Divine CÆCILIA'S magic power of
sound,

* It was said, that Ferdinand never signed a treaty without this expressed reservation to himself: "All the profit and use to myself; all the loss and expence to my brother contractors."

† "It is with the Literature of the French," says Dr. Johnson, "as with their Meat; it is not very excellent, but they know how very well to cook it."

whose mastering touch calls down the
 fainted Maid
 To hear her Angel's strains on Earth
 display'd,
 Oh! with thy Organ's solemn strains and
 flow
 Arrest, arrest the tuneful Maid below.
 Her heavenly harmony shall then dispense
 O'er this blest land its sacred influence:
 Notes, merely by caprice and whim sup-
 plied,
 No more shall boast their merit to di-
 vide:
 In a pure stream rich harmony shall
 flow,
 Nor its effects in "sound and fury" *
 shew:

Music no more shall be the child of Art,
 But find its way by Nature to the heart:
 And BRITAIN then the wonders will
 behold
 Which ancient GREECE has of her ef-
 forts told;
 How Melody to Virtue was allied,
 Her firmest friend, her harbinger, and
 pride:
 Her powerful sounds each passion shall
 control,
 And strengthen every virtue of the soul;
 Inspire our youth with courage 'gainst
 the foe,
 Or with devotion give their hearts to
 glow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

Walsall, March 1799.

SIR,
 IN your Magazine for October last,
 p. 223, is a useful method of "dilli-
 pating the noxious Vapour commonly
 found in Wells and other subterraneous
 places," transcribed from the American
 Philosophical Transactions: I have no
 objection to the use of the apparatus, as
 it is extremely simple, and may be at-
 tended with the wished-for success; but
 I contend that it is no *new* invention,
 as the following extract from a small
 Volume printed in 1695 will evince.
 The Book is called The History of the
 Principality of Wales, by R. B. The
 Author, speaking of the silver mines at
 Cosmelock, Tallabant, Gadarren, Brom-
 fford, Geginnon, and Cummarum, in
 Cardiganhire, says, "They had an in-
 genious *invention* to supply the miners
 with fresh air, which was done by two
 men blowing wind with a pair of bellows
 on the outside of the entrance into a pipe
 of lead, which was daily lengthened as
 the mine grew longer, whereby the candle
 in the mine was daily kept burning, and
 the diggers were constantly supplied with
 a sufficiency of breath," page 126. And
 in clearing an old well at Repton some
 years ago, nearly the same method was
 pursued, with this difference, that the
 tubes were made of wood, air-tight.
 This I had from Mr. H. B. Dafforne,
 who was present at the time; and I
 wonder the practice is not more common
 than it is, for I never heard that the

like is done at the Coal Mines in Wel-
 netbury, Billstone, or Darlastone, in this
 neighbourhood.

In perusing M. De Perouse's Voyage
 round the World, I feel much gratified
 (as a Briton) from the many testimonies
 he gives of the abilities and extensive
 genius of our countryman Cooke. I
 have made a few selections, which I wish
 to see published in your Magazine, as a
 small token of the esteem due to the
 memory of that great man.

Vol. I. In the King's Instructions:
 "Some of the navigators who have pre-
 ceded him in the career of discoveries,
 have left him great lessons and great
 examples."—P. 41, In the preliminary
 discourse, speaking of Perouse, "As
 equitable and modest as he was en-
 lightened, we shall see with what respect
 he spoke of the immortal Cooke."—
 445, "The War of 1778 directed the
 views of the nation to far different ob-
 jects; but we did not forget that our
 enemies had the Resolution and Discovery
 at sea, and that Cooke, by labouring for
 the extension of human knowledge, had
 a claim to the friendship of every country
 in the universe."—446, "The voyages
 of different English navigators, while
 extending human knowledge, deserved
 the just admiration of the whole world.
 All Europe accordingly set the highest
 value upon Cooke's talents, and the firm
 temper of his mind."—497, "The lati-
 tudes and longitudes of the different
 Capes are determined with the greatest

* "Full of sound and fury,
 Signifying nothing."

MACBETH.
 precision

precision by Captain Cooke's charts." —Vol. II. p. 9, "It is however certain that the inhabitants hid their women when Cooke visited them in 1772, but it is impossible for me to guess the reason of it, and we are indebted perhaps to the generous manner in which he conducted himself towards these people for the confidence they put in us"—47, "It is more natural for navigators to regret so great a man, than coolly and impartially to examine whether it were not some imprudence on his part that obliged the inhabitants of Owhyte to have recourse to necessary defence."—227, "It is to Cooke and the publication of his voyage, that they owe this elucidation of their interests, which will hereafter be productive of the greatest advantages. Thus this great man has navigated for the general benefit of EVERY NATION, and his own holds over the others only the glory of the enterprise, and that of HAVING GIVEN HIM BIRTH."

These sentiments, Sir, are highly honourable to both Captain Cook and the French Navigator his encomiast, and deserve to be generally known.

A little Volume (printed in the last

century) came into my hands lately, entitled "Hermes Trismegistus." It is said to be translated from the Arabic, and is written in the Eastern style, and contains seventeen Books on Divinity and Philosophy, some parts of which are beyond my comprehension, and the Preface to the Reader by the Editor begins thus "This book may justly challenge the first place for antiquity from all the books in the world, being written some hundreds of years before Moses's time." I should be obliged for the opinions of some of your correspondents respecting the veracity of this assertion, as I am inclined to think that the writings of Moses are the most ancient of any transmitted down to us. Perhaps the book is the work of some English Author, and if so, who was he? The Volume called "The Economy of Human Life" is known to be the Work of one of our countrymen, Mr. Doddsley, although written in the oriental style, and it is probable that may be the case with the book I inquire about. Some information on the business will be thankfully accepted by, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES GEE.

THE OPINION

OF

MR. DENISON*,

ON THE LEGALITY OF TAKING UP DEAD BODIES FROM THEIR GRAVES, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISSECTION.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, a Surgeon, about the month of March 1736, agreed with THE SEXTON of the parish of *So-willy* in *Yorkshire*, and with

another person, to supply him with *Dead Bodies* for the purposes of dissection; and for which *Alexander* was to pay to them a certain sum for every body they should

* Afterwards Sir Thomas Denison, Knt and one of the Judges of the King's Bench. He was buried in *Harewood Church*, *Yorkshire*, with the following Epitaph, written by his friend the Chief Justice, first Earl of *Mansfield*.

To the Memory of
SIR THO DENISON, KNT,
This Monument was erected
by his afflicted Widow
He was an affectionate husband,
a generous relation,
a sincere friend, a good citizen,
an honest man

Skilled in all the learning of the common law,
he raised himself to great eminence
in his profession,
and shewed by his practice
that a thorough knowledge
of legal art and form

is not litigious, or an instrument of chicanery;
but the plainest, easiest, and shortest way
to an end of strife

For the sake of the public
He was pressed, and at last prevailed upon,
to accept the office of a Judge
in the Court of King's Bench.
He discharged the important trust

should procure him. The Sexton and his companion shortly afterwards, and in pursuance of this agreement, took up three bodies from their graves, carried them to Chamberlain's house, and received their stipulated reward. Two apprentices of Alexander's have also at different times assisted the Sexton and his friend, or at least have been in company with them when they have taken dead bodies from their shrouds and coffins out of their respective graves, but, by the particular charge and directions of the Surgeon, they always left both the shrouds and coffins behind them in the graves. This practice was at length made publickly known, and the Sexton being thereupon immediately summoned before a Justice of the Peace, confessed that he had taken up and delivered three dead human bodies to the Surgeon, and received of him the price agreed. The Sexton and the person who assisted him have since fled. The relations of these persons whose bodies were thus delivered to the Surgeon, and by him dissected, have threatened to prosecute him either by indictment at the Quarter Sessions of the County, by information in the Court of King's Bench, by libel in the Spiritual Courts, or by such other means as the law will furnish, and in this threat the Justice of the Peace also has joined.

FIRST QUESTION — Has William Alexander's conduct in this transaction been culpable, and if so, doth the cognizance and determination of it lie before one, two, or more Justices of the Peace, or before the Court of Sessions, or what other Court. If any Court can take cognizance of this matter, on what de-

gree of proof may he be convicted; whether it must not be of his having given to the Sexton a particular order for a particular body, and not a general order only. What species or extent of punishment can be thereon inflicted, corporal, pecuniary, or both; and who must be the prosecutors?

ANSWER.—I am of opinion that the digging up of the graves of the dead, and taking up the dead bodies, is a very high misdemeanour by the common law, and that all persons concerned in doing it are indictable at the Sessions or Assizes; and I think the Court of King's Bench would grant an information in this case. The circumstances, as above stated, seem to be sufficient proof against William Alexander, for it will not be necessary to prove that he gave particular orders (which is strange to conceive) for a particular body, the offence consisting in ordering dead bodies to be taken up generally. Any person may be prosecutor that will; but it is an actual trespass done to the representatives of the dead person, either to take the shroud from the corpse, or to remove the coffin from the grave, and the friends of the deceased therefore are most likely to become the prosecutors. As to the punishment, I recommend it ought not to be corporal, but pecuniary, by letting a fine on the offender if he is in a situation to pay it, if not, then imprisonment or corporal punishment, as by whipping, &c. But this is entirely in the discretion of the Court.

SECOND QUESTION.—Supposing one or more Justices, or the Court of Sessions, have cognizance of this case, might not

of that high office
with unsullied integrity
and uncommon ability
The clearness of his understanding
and the natural probity of his heart
led him immediately to truth, equity,
and justice.
The precision and extent of his legal knowledge
enabled him always to find the right way
of doing what was right
A zealous friend to the Constitution
of his country,
He steadily adhered to the
fundamental principle
upon which it is built,
and by which denit can be maintained,
a religious apprehension of the inflexible
rule of law
all questions concerning the power

of the Crown
and privileges of the subject.
He resigned his office Feb. 14, 1765,
because, from the decay of his health
and loss of his sight,
he found him self unable any longer
to execute it.
He died Sept the 8th, 1765, without issue,
in the 67th year of his age.
He wished to be buried in his native country,
and in this church.
He lies here
near the Lord Chief Justice Gascoigne,
with by a resolute
and judicious exertion of authority
supported law and government in a manner
which has perpetuated his name,
and made him an example famous to
posterity.

William

William Alexander avoid their judgment, by procuring himself to be convicted on the information of his servant, or any other friend, before one or more Justices of the Peace, or by what other means can he avoid it? May a friend cite him to appear in the Spiritual Court, and thereby procure an easy sentence? And would such a friendly conviction or sentence be pleadable in bar to an action or prosecution for the same in any court of law?

ANSWER.—This is altogether impracticable, because there can be no conviction in a summary way, before one or more Justices out of Sessions for this offence, but only by indictment, and although the Spiritual Court may censure the party offending, that is only a *private animus*, and cannot be pleaded in bar to an indictment or information.

THIRD QUESTION.—If William Alexander be not amenable to one or more Justices, and not within the jurisdiction of the Sessions, of what offence can the Court of King's Bench, or the Spiritual Court, find him guilty. In what manner must those Courts respectively proceed against him, by whom must the application to them be made, or against whom is the offence committed, for WOOD, in his Institute of the Law, says, "After a corpse is buried, it belongs to no one, but is subject to ecclesiastical cognizance, if buried or removed;" and therefore what may that cognizance be, or how effected?

ANSWER.—I take this to be an offence for which the party may be indicted at common law, and ill punished in the Spiritual Court, for the reasons before mentioned.

FOURTH QUESTION.—If the conduct of William Alexander in this case should, in construction of law, be deemed a crime or a misdemeanor, can he be sued to outlawry, or his effects seized, if he should leave the kingdom?

ANSWER.—If William Alexander was indicted and left the kingdom, he

might be outlawed, and his effects, if not assigned over, seized.

FIFTH QUESTION.—The widow of one of the persons, whose dead body the Sexton delivered to the Surgeon, demanded of William Chamberlain her husband's body, and, on her promising to be easy and quiet, he delivered to her a set of human bones, as those which had belonged to her husband's body: he hath all this to a man, who demanded the remains of his wife or how to be a crown upon the occasion. Would it be proper, in case a trial takes place, to discontinue the facts, or to deny the whole information?—Pray answer particularly and positively.

ANSWER.—This is a transaction of a very extraordinary and unusual nature; but that I may be particular and positive in my answer, I am of opinion that this will be the good and true evidence to convict William Alexander, and the shocking circumstance of delivering the bones of the deceased husband to the widow, ought for ever to be concealed, with all evidence of the like nature.

SIXTH QUESTION.—The Doctor's order to the Sexton was in general thus: "Bring me bodies not dropped or decrepid, and they will be my ruin." Now the Sexton came one day to William Alexander's house, and asked him if one C. D. would not serve him, to which Alexander replied, "Yes, he would." The Sexton accordingly brought the dead body of C. D. the Surgeon received it into his house, and it was dissected. Will therefore this be an order to particularise as to charge him equally with the Sexton, who actually took the body from the grave, and will the Sexton's evidence alone, if admitted, be sufficient to convict William Alexander?

ANSWER.—This is in effect answered before, and I think there is sufficient evidence without the Sexton.

THOMAS DENISON.
24. b May 1738.

OLD GRUBS;
A CHARACTER.

LUKE XII 20.

"THANK God!" exclaimed old Grubs, standing near a lofty mountain, and looking with infinite complacency at the domains Christ's

hammer had assigned him. "Thank God! I am worth at least a plumb!"

"I am worth at least a plumb!" said he, "fairly scraped together by lucky hits in the Alley and at Change. Well!

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Let me see—Aye, I'll buy Jack a Norfolk borough; Bob shall have a company in the Guards; and Polly—yes, Polly shall take the booring Earl of Little-dale.

“I am worth at least a plumb! and was just sixty-five last Candlemas. I am yet hale and strong: none better plays his part at our civic feasts. Go to: I'll now withdraw from the bustle of the world, and the busy hum of men. I'll *secede*, like others, to my bill. I'll retire, and enjoy life.

“Good!” continued old Grubs, manfully stumping up the mountain's side, “Good! I am worth at least a plumb! I'll build me a snug warm box. here I'll plant my orchards; on this side shall be my summer-house; on that my hot-beds; round that jutting angle we'll run up the stables, and there I'll sink my cellars and my ice house.—Whew! How all those damned huts and hovels obstruct my views! No matter. I'll e'en take them off Squire Bumpkin's hands at once; and then—every one of them comes down.”

“Consider, your worship!” interposed the steward, “consider, Sir, what will

the poor labourers or their wives do without cottages to roost in?”—“Do? Curse 'em! Do? Why let them do as they can. 'Tis no concern of mine.—Hark-ye, do'st see that same mill yonder, which keeps up such an infernal clack? Do'st see, I say, how its wheel disturbs my stream? Come, come; no words; that shall go along with them.”

“Dear, your honour, only consider. Where shall the country people get their corn ground?”—“Fiddle faddle, man! Where they like, to be sure! But *not upon my grounds.*”

So old Grubs came home, rejoicing in the projects of his brain. He lapped heartily, he took his ale, and he cracked his jokes, he smoked out two pipes of best Virginia, and he went to bed. A fit of apoplexy came on suddenly in the night, and—Grubs never more awoke.

The cots, therefore, and the village mill continue as they were, and the peasantry live on as they were wont. whilst old Grubs, who was worth at least a plumb, rots in the village church yard, and his name is forgotten upon 'Change.

W. B.

Chelsea, March 6, 1799.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR MARCH 1799.

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

Biographical Memoirs of the French Revolution. By John Adolphus, F. R. S.
2 Vols. 8vo. Cadell and Davies.

PERHAPS the present time is not the period in which a dispassionate view can be taken of the French Revolution; and therefore, though there are abundant materials for the use of the Historian, the reader will do right to examine the temper and disposition, the views and motives, the prejudices and passions of those who undertake to in-

form the public of those actions which have had such ruinous and extensive influence, and have agitated and desolated the world beyond what has happened at any former period of time.

The present Author brings with him to the task both industry and intelligence, and has produced his authorities for all the material facts he has adduced. Should any

any of them therefore be liable to doubt or objection, he has afforded the means by which his error may be detected. His style is clear and perspicuous, without any attempt towards superior elegance, his arrangement of facts is well calculated to imprint them on the memory, and, considering the villainies and honors he had to relate, he has not been led to use too much severity of language.

"The plan of this Work," he observes "is to sketch the lives of the principal actors in the French Revolution, and to trace the influence of individuals in producing events which have filled the world with astonishment, and for which historical parallels are sought in vain. It is also no less the object of these Memoirs to shew the nature, spirit, and tendency of those principles which contributed to the success of linguistic innovators, who, under a pretence of ameliorating the condition of mankind, meditated the subversion of social order.

"I was first induced to undertake this Work from observing the general system of misrepresentation which has prevailed in describing the characters of those who have acted conspicuous parts in the French Revolution. Writers friendly to the cause have laboured to justify the promoters of it, not by demonstrating the purity or propriety of their views, but by an unlimited censure of their opponents. Succeding factions have adopted the same line of conduct towards their predecessors. Language and invention have been exhausted in terms of abuse and modes of crimination.

"On the other hand, some have assumed the task of being their own Biographers, and, with a shameless disregard of truth and decency, have lavished on themselves and on their co-operators all the eulogies which could be claimed by wisdom, virtue, disinterestedness, and pure patriotism.

"From such publications real information can rarely be derived, if the narrators have afforded means of tracing the progress of their own conduct from year to year, they have seldom presented true motives of action, or faithfully displayed their ultimate views. The biographical works which have appeared in the course of the French Revolution are, therefore, not to be implicitly depended on, but can only obtain a partial credit, by a comparison with cotemporary narratives and with the history of the times.

"And yet it is from these sources that most of the writers who have de-

fended the Revolution have drawn their materials, implicitly crediting all the unjust aspersions which the enemies of Monarchy have cast on the King and Queen, and on their adherents, and relying on the interested and partial accounts which the Regicides have given of their own conduct and party. They have also frequently exaggerated what they found, and as true, seldom precisely quote their authorities, they have imposed on many, whom want of leisure or facility of disposition have prevented from pursuing the proper means of detection.

"I have made it my business truthfully and dispartially to examine both sides of the question, to collect combine, and compare the discordant accounts of the same transaction, to weigh the motives which various parties have assigned for their own conduct and that of their opponents, and to draw such probable results as were warranted by circumstance and authorities.

"To avoid every imputation of mistaken credence, I have made it an invariable rule to advance no assertion for which I have not produced my authorities. Without this precaution my Work would have had no claim to a sufficient estimation from those political romances which are daily obtruded on the world under the names of history and biography.

"It is a singularity in the times which have engaged my attention, that the lapse of a few years has disclosed so many latent springs of action, that what has usually formed the research of subsequent generations, and been slowly produced under the name of secret history, now stands unveiled, and the diligent inquirer may be gratified with a full disclosure of the private motives, as well as the public conduct of those who, during this interesting period of the French Revolution, directed the main of affairs, and engaged the attention of mankind.

"The nature of the information thus to be obtained has formed, with respect to time, the limit of my present undertaking. During the early periods of the Revolution, and until the latter end of the year 1794, the ardency of crimination and the zeal of defence produced innumerable publications, in which the authors, vindicating themselves and dignifying their adventures, revealed those important facts which, in times of more temperate discussion, would have been studiously

secreted from the public eye. After the fall of Robespierre, the French Government gradually lost its appearance of open violence, to assume the characteristic of mysterious tyranny. Violent factions were no longer suffered to insult and defy each other in the halls of legislature, in clubs, and in abusive journals; but the prevailing party, by means of spies, military terror, and the suppression of all publications that did not extol their conduct in every particular, succeeded in casting a veil over their motives of action, which, while impunity can be secured, and till some, perhaps not far distant, Revolution shall expose the mysteries of their iniquity, will effectually baffle the research of the biographer. To the historian, a task less difficult remains; he may, without describing the precise line of conduct pursued by every individual, speak in terms of appropriate abhorrence of the tyranny and hypocrisy of the Government. He may portray with the energy of indignant virtue, the fraud, rapacity, cruelty, and general profligacy of that system which exposes a nation, eminent in the social arts, in politeness, and in every branch of useful and elegant knowledge, to general detestation, and renders those, whom situation and science have qualified to enlighten and protect, the scourge and stigma of the human race."

After so copious an account of his plan, we shall only add, that we do not observe any new facts produced, nor any for which authorities are not quoted. The persons whose Memoirs are selected are the King, Queen, the Princess Elizabeth, the Dauphin, Bailly, the Mayor of Paris, the two Benois, Jallors, in which the treatment of the prisoners at the Luxembourg and the Carmes is circumstantially described, Brienne, Brissot, Chabot, Clootz, Cordorcet, Danton, Dumouriez, Fabre D'Églantine, Favier, La Fayette, Gobet, Hebert, Lepelletier, Manuel, Marat, Mirabeau, Necker, Orleans, Tom Paine, Petion, and Robespierre. An Appendix contains 1. The King's Letter to the National Assembly 5th Oct. 1789. 2. Letter from Bertrand de Moleville to the National Convention in defence of the King. 3. Denunciation of Prevarications committed on the Trial of Louis XVI. by the same. 4. Bailly's Address to his Fellow Citizens. 5. Letter from Charlotte Corday to Barbaroux. 6. Form of Admission to a Freemason's Lodge at Palermo. 7. Translation of the Introduction, and a general Account

of Mirabeau's Essay on the Sect of Illuminati. 8. Pain's Letter to Sir Archibald Macdonald. 9. Abstract of Petion's intended Speech against Robespierre. And 10. Robespierre's Letter to Petion in answer.

As a specimen of the manner in which this Work is executed, we shall extract the following Character of Danton:

"Danton was not tall but broad, with lungs of uncommon strength, and a face marked by a variety of strong and uncorrectible passions. Madame Roland portrays him forcibly, and though a prejudiced reporter, her means of information were so good, and her description is so strong, as to merit attention. 'Contemplating his forbidding and savage features, I could not bring myself to associate the idea of a good man with such a countenance. I never saw any thing that so perfectly characterised the violence of brutal passions, and the most astonishing audacity, half cloaked under a jovial air, and the affectation of frankness and a sort of simplicity. My imagination has often figured to me Danton, with a dagger in his hand, encouraging by his voice and action a troop of assassins, more timid or less ferocious than himself, or rated with crimes, indicating his habits and propensities by the gestures of a Sardanapalus. I would defy an expert painter not to find in the person of Danton all the requisites for such a composition.' Dr. Moore's description is equally forcible, though less expanded. He compares him with Roland. 'Danton is not so tall, but much broader than Roland; his form is coarse and uncommonly robust, Roland's manner is unassuming and modest, that of Danton fierce and boisterous; he speaks with the voice of Stentor, declaims on the blessings of freedom with the arrogance of a tyrant, and invites to union and friendship with the frown of an enemy.' His mind and genius are thus delineated by Garat, but some allowances must be made for the avowed partiality of a friend, and some assertions which are not historically true. 'Danton's celebrity began in the Cordeliers club, which he rendered famous. The great places of the Revolution were already pre-occupied in the system of liberty associated with a throne. Danton, who first wished for a place, first conceived the plan of turning France into a Republic. There are two ways which may be taken in order to accomplish a great political change in a state. Either the innovators produce

produce a change of opinion, which of course changes powers and institutions; or they overthrow institutions and powers, by which a consequent change of opinion is also effected. The first way is the longest, and is to be slowly travelled. The second is not a road but a precipice to be passed over; it requires but one bold leap, and but a moment of time. It was the latter which best suited the boldness, the sluggishness, the ardent, yet indolent character of Danton. He began, therefore, with disturbing and confounding every thing. When almost all were anarchists with grand views, requiring for their instruments all the passions of the people; Danton was a greater anarchist than any one else. Petty successes he never contested with any one, and this was the reason why all concurred to aid him in attaining the greatest successes. He had in him something which I cannot describe, but which drew men about him, to make themselves his instruments, and to await his orders. He was, if the phrase may be allowed, a great lord of the rabble. When you first approached him, his figure and voice were terrible. He knew it, and was not ill pleased with the idea; for the more fear he commanded, so much the less ill was he obliged to do. He had that invention, that instinctive apprehension of *the great*, which constitutes genius; and that silent circumspection in which consists the majesty of reason. His imagination, and that species of eloquence, an eloquence singularly adapted to his figure, his voice, and his stature, were those of a demagogue. His first views of men and things were quick, correct, and impartial. He possessed that solid practical prudence which experience alone can confer. He knew hardly any thing. He did not pretend to foresee; but he opened his eyes and beheld. In public assemblies he uttered some expressions which were long remembered. In private company he was silent, and listened with interested attention when those around him talked little, with astonishment when they said a great deal. He excited Camille Desmoulins to speak; he endured the prattle of Fabre d'Eglantine. Such was the man who was almost adored by his friends, and whom his enemies ought to have treated with that delicacy and forbearance which the interests of the Republic demanded.

“The following description of him, by an anonymous Author, will correct the partiality of Garat, and convey, in

much fewer words, a full representation of his genius and character. I do not pretend to compare Robespierre to Danton. The first was a sanguinary idiot; he had the genius of a pettifogger, with the soul of a Sylla; he was a non-descript monster for whom no comparison can be found. Danton had a very crooked mind, but he possessed at heart some sentiments of humanity. He had the instinct, rather than the genius of a great man. His ideas were so exaggerated that he proposed to put all Aristocrats out of the protection of the law. He concerted the revolutionary tribunal and army, but he directed none of their operations. He was destroyed by his own contrivance, like a child playing with gunpowder. He felt the necessity of creating obstacles and a resisting power, and in that instance displayed a real greatness of understanding. He was extravagant, destructive, improvident, cruel in his means, without regularity or foresight; in these respects he was below mediocrity, and a scourge of his species. Afraid that the chariot of the revolution did not proceed with sufficient rapidity, he kept continually adding fresh horses, till it was carried away into an abyss, and himself crushed beneath the wheels.”

The following is the account of P. F. N. Fabre d'Eglantine, to whom the French are indebted for their new calendar:

“Before the Revolution D'Eglantine was a poet and player, and much in debt. His residence was a garret, and his whole property consisted in the shabby furniture of his apartment, which it was one of his singularities never afterwards to part with. He wrote a comedy in three acts, in verse, called *Le Collateral, ou l'Amour et l'Intérêt*, which was represented at the Théâtre de Monsieur, but was not successful. According to the criticism of M. de la Harpe, and the outline he has drawn of the plot, sentiments, and language, it did not deserve success.

“The Revolution did not immediately confer on Fabre either wealth or distinction; he continued his literary labours, and produced another comedy called *Philinte*, which was also in verse, and in five acts. This piece, the principal character of which is taken from Moliere, and intended as a continuation of the *Misanthrope*, is much praised. La Harpe commends it as a judicious and spirited work. The plot is serious, and where the author has deviated from

... he has done it with genius
... His next production was
... comedy in verse, in two acts, called
*Le Convalescent de Qualité, ou l'Aristo-
crate*, in which, as may be expected from
the title, all the faults of the old govern-
ment, all the prejudices and foibles re-
sulting from the pride of birth, are viru-
lently attacked. At the same time he
produced another in five acts, called
L'Intrigue Epistolaire, which was much
applauded, and had considerable success.

But the dramatic muse, however
assiduously or successfully cultivated, was
not able in the tumult of revolution to
secure to her votary either fame or pro-
fit. Fabre had other qualities which
promised to facilitate his progress in the
paths of wealth and political renown.
The spirit of intrigue which he displayed
on the theatre was his own characteristic
in life. He was supple, dastardly, in-
sincere, cunning, laborious; he echoed
the sentiments and flattered the passions
of his superiors, careful in avoiding of-
fence, and careful to obtain the esteem of
all. With these requisites he commenced
flatterer of the Duke of Orleans, and
attached himself personally to Danton.
Danton introduced him to Madame Ro-
land's cabinet parties, and recommended
him to conduct, jointly with Camille
Desmoulins and Robert, a posted paper
called *Compte rendu au Peuple Souverain*.
This publication was commenced and
carried on for a short time, but the par-
ties having received the sum proposed,
it was discontinued.

Danton made him one of his secre-
taries; in which situation he is supposed
to have acquired great riches previous to,
and during the massacres of the prisoners.
He was also one of the council-general
of the commune, and among the first who
divided with Danton, and joined Robe-
spierre's party against Roland. He now
lived in the Rue du Théâtre Français in
a style of elegance and luxury, and ac-
knowledged himself to be worth twelve
thousand livres (525l.) a-year. As he
possessed no visible means of attaining
such a fortune, it was justly attributed
to his having shared in the plunder of the
murdered captives, or perhaps of the
jewel-office.

Having distinguished himself at the
Jacobin club as a Republican, and by his
 exertions against La Fayette, he was, by
Danton's influence, elected Member of
the Convention for Paris. During ten
months he was not conspicuous. He
acted with the rest of his party on the

trial of the King, and recommended
death in four and twenty hours. He was
marked as a constant opponent of Ro-
land; but does not appear to have af-
fected actively in the expulsion of the
Brissotines. He was a Member of the
Committee of Public Safety, and of the
Committee of Public Instruction. At
the beginning of the war with England,
he moved that an Address to the British
Nation, against their Government, should
be published; and that the persons and
property of Englishmen residing in France,
and submitting to the laws, should be
defended and protected: but, in the same
year, he proposed the measure of arrest-
ing all the English, and other subjects
of the King of England, then in the Re-
public.

Fabre was ambitious to be esteemed
a good economist and financier; he pre-
sented to the Convention a plan, of con-
siderable length, for supplying the army
with necessaries, and preventing frauds;
it seems well adapted to a revolutionary
government, but totally inapplicable to
a regular system. He also made a re-
port on the discredit of assignats; but
it surpassed his talents to prevent that
calamity.

He was an active member of the club
of Cordeliers, and shewed himself worthy
of their esteem by joining earnestly in all
their labours for the extirpation of reli-
gion. One principal effort towards this
was the formation of a new calendar, of
which D'Eglantine was the author, and
which took place from the 22d of Sep-
tember. The obvious aim of this in-
vention was, by a new division of the
year, by the abolition of weeks, by the
alteration of months, and by giving new
names to the days, to obliterate every
trace of Sundays, Saints' days, holidays,
and Christian festivals. The year was
divided into twelve equal months of
thirty days, which were divided into
decades, or periods of ten days; each of
these months had a new name; some re-
ferring to the produce of the earth or
course of agricultural employment; as
Vendémiaire, for vintage; *Messidor*, for
harvest; *Fructidor*, for fruit; *Floreul*,
for flowers: others to the weather; as
Brumaire, for fogs; *Nivose*, for snow,
&c. Besides the name allotted to each
day, denoting its ordinal station in the
decade; as *Primidi, Duodi, &c.* each
had another appellative, derived from the
implements of husbandry, the produce
of the earth, or the animal creation; as
Apple, Beet-root, Goose, Plough, Roller,
But

But as these twelve months only occupied three hundred and sixty days, the remaining five in the common year, and six in the leap year, were patched on at the end, and denominated *Sansculotides*! The tenth day, or end of every decade, was considered a day of festival, and devoted to some of the virtues, relations, or accidents of life. This is the whole of that change which an English lady extols as 'so *philosophical*, and so pleasant to the imagination, that, amidst the sanguinary measures of those days, it seemed to the oppressed heart what a solitary spot of fresh verdure appears to the eye amidst the cragginess of louring rocks, or the gloom of savage deserts.' It is impossible to ascertain from what sources the oppressed heart may derive imaginary relief, but philosophy does not delight in vain shew or unnecessary alteration; it does not affect a singularity attended with no possible use, or invade the established forms of human life, without the pretence of amelioration, the promise of either pleasure or profit; it does not lend its aid to consecrate the prevailing folly of the day at the expence of custom, much less of reason; it judges slowly, and avoids the levity of premature adoption; in a word, philosophy has nothing to do with *sansculotides*, *decales*, beet-roots, rollers, or geese.

"It has been asserted that Fabre materially assisted Robespierre in the composition of his speeches and writings; the same is said of Camille Desmoulins; but these accounts must be received with caution. They are improbable, because the style of Desmoulins was extremely careless; and D'Eglantine required a judicious friend to reform his own diction: the works of Robespierre are superior in wit, sentiment, and language, to the writings of his supposed instruct-

ors. The style in which Fabre lived, and the open profligacy with which he sold his patronage, may perhaps have given rise to this report; but it was a part of Robespierre's prudence not to prevent peculation in his inferior agents, that he might at pleasure sacrifice them to his revenge or convenience. Fabre was, however, exposed to denunciations; Boileau accused him in the Convention of having proposed the restoration of royalty; but the charge was evaded by the influence of his party. His style of living pointed him out to the malice of his brother Cordelier Hebert, who attacked him in his journal, called *Le Père Duchesne*, as an enriched patriot. This offence brought Hebert to the scaffold; but Fabre did not long triumph over his fallen adversary; soon after the execution of Hebert, he was himself arrested, together with Chabot and several others, and confined, first in the Luxemburg, afterwards in the Conciergerie. In prison he behaved with the most effeminate weakness; his health was impaired, and he gave way to unmanly lamentations. Pride prevented his making the loss of life the apparent topic of his regret; he therefore affected concern about a comedy in five acts, which had been seized and sent to the Committee of Public Safety, and of which he was apprehensive that Billaud de Varennes would assume the credit. At his trial he exhibited the same despondency; not even the heroism of Danton could animate him. In the cart he evinced the same feebleness of character, and died like a mock atheist, without courage to appeal to an offended Deity for mercy, without the frigid self-denial which a total disbelief of a first cause and future remuneration may impart."

The German Miscellany: consisting of Dramas, Dialogues, Tales, and Novels: Translated from that Language, by A. Thomson, Author of "A Poem on Whisk," "The Paradise of Taste," &c. Perth, printed by R. Morison, jun. for R. Morison and Son; and Vernor and Hood, Birchin-lane, London, 1796.

[Concluded from Vol. XXXIV. Page 389.]

THE news of this marriage threw the next morning the whole town into astonishment. Amelia was one of the first to congratulate Berndorf, and sent him a large packet of papers, accompanied by the following note:

SIR,

THERE was formerly a period when from a certain connection we frequently exchanged letters with one another. That period is now past; I shall do every thing in my power to forget it; and

and that I may no longer retain any thing to put me in mind of it, I here send you back your letters, and expect also from your generosity the restoration of mine.

AMELIA MILDAU.

P. S. Inclosed is a letter formerly received from your present wife. I consider it now as much the same with one of your own.

This fatal epistle had been sent to Amelia while Berndorf was at dinner with her rival, and was wonderfully well calculated to excite her suspicion, her jealousy, and her resentment.

Every thing in the behaviour of Amelia, which had hitherto appeared to Berndorf unaccountable, stood now clear as sunshine to his eyes; he now comprehended the reason of her jealousy and passion at their last interview; he now knew whom he had to thank for being so clearly convicted of falsehood.

Poor Berndorf! he was doubtful whether he should be angry or pleased; repentance for his own conduct, resentment for Julia's cunning and concealment, spoke strongly on one side; but another voice, a voice which assured him that Amelia's jealousy would in all probability have rendered him unhappy; that the silent attachment of Julia was shewn very clearly in this step; this voice made itself heard in its turn.

Deluded wretch! he did not consider that every woman has at least two sides: that the mistress and the bride sets always the fairest of the two in the clearest light; but that the other will appear at last. As a bridegroom he had revelled day after day in different companies with Julia, and endeavoured to make himself as agreeable as possible to the numerous acquaintances to whom she had introduced him; but as a husband he soon began to find them tiresome. Julia dressed with much taste, and her bridegroom had often paid her compliments upon it; but her husband now found reason to sigh over the milliner's and mantua maker's bills, and even bit his lips with vexation when he perceived her violent passion for play, which frequently cost her in one evening ten or twelve louis-d'ors.

His house was now become the rendezvous for idlers of quality, for gamblers, and pick-pockets; and he, who had never felt in himself any strong attachment for the business of his office, daily neglected it more and more;

and his income diminished in the same proportion as his expences increased.

Count Stanberg often visited Julia. He had the felicity to be much in the good graces of the ladies, and had long paid his principal attentions to Berndorf's young wife, but hitherto to no purpose; now however she seemed to invite his advances. Berndorf, however much he was persuaded that his wife alone was the cause of his misery, still continued to love her with affection and fidelity. The Count's intentions did not escape his penetrating eye; and his fears on that subject increased into suspicion. With the most affectionate tenderness he remonstrated with his Julia, and she was still reasonable enough to give ear to him.

When he had ended, the artful woman, who was able to do any thing but live economically, threw her arms round his neck with equal tenderness, and swore that her fidelity to him had never wavered, and never would. "But why," added she, "should we make any ceremony of pillaging this wealthy fool? Trust me to my virtue and prudence—the former will keep me true to you; and the latter will save you for a twelve-month to come the heavy article of my dress, and many other expences."

"No, no, dear Julia! if one of us must have recourse to artifice and fraud, let the hard task fall upon me. Here are four hundred dollars to spend as you please. Ask me not where I get the money;—take it and use it; but on this condition, that from this moment you break off all connection with the Count."

Berndorf and his wife lived now for some weeks in a new round of pleasure and extravagance. The thoughtless woman did not consider how dear perhaps the money he had given her might have cost her husband:—Berndorf had, in consequence of his office, a considerable sum of money under his keeping; and had managed it hitherto with the strictest punctuality; but jealousy was more powerful than indigence: with a vain resolution of soon replacing it, he had now taken up four hundred dollars, and the term of its payment appeared without a single penny being restored.

Such a way of living could not last long: that poverty, which was so much dreaded, and from which a short respite had been procured by means much worse than itself, came at last. Berndorf borrowed for some time from money-lenders

at an exorbitant interest, and wanted not inclination to borrow more; but he could no longer meet with any one to supply him. In vain did Julia now ask him for money; he was obliged to do what he should have done long ago; he was obliged to refuse her. Her acquaintance now treated her with coldness, and her card tables were empty. His suspicious creditors became still more suspicious; their bonds came in upon him daily, and he had the prospect before him of an immediate arrest, which would be followed with the loss of his office.

He was now sunk into that insensibility which extreme distress at last brings to our relief, and was sitting alone in his chamber; his wife had retired to her closet, under the pretence of a severe head-ache;—the door was hastily opened by Weller, the last friend that Berndorf had left:—"Fly," cried he, "immediately; if you delay but two hours, you will be in custody; I saw the warrant for that purpose in the hands of Erlach! Fly, I beseech you; here in this purse is all the money I can spare; take it, and do the best you can."

Berndorf stood long as if he had been petrified: all the answer Weller could draw from him was, that he must consult with his wife. He hastened to her closet; to her bed—there was no Julia there—he called to her over the whole house; but there followed neither voice nor answer—she was gone to Count Stanberg.

Berndorf, as if a dagger had pierced his heart, sunk speechless upon the nearest seat, and wildly struck his forehead with his doubled fist! A few minutes afterwards, when he had recovered his speech, he raised himself up, and cried aloud: "This too—this too!—Com, letely ruined on her account, and yet thus dishonoured and deceived! Shall I wait for her, and punish her? Shall the faithless woman from my hand—No, no—let poverty, shame, and her own conscience be her punisher. I will not anticipate the vengeance of him, who has punished so severely my imprudence."

With these words he seized Weller's hand, secured a few valuables which were left him, and hurried to his friend's house: in less than a quarter of an hour he was on horseback, and sought for ever his native country.

In his flight he stopped only for a minute at the house—at the habitation of Amelia. It was long since she had become the wife of a worthy man, a happy mother, and the esteemed friend of

many respectable persons. She had long ago forgotten the uneasiness which Berndorf had given her: but she sincerely lamented his hard fate, and sometimes would in secret reproach herself gently with her jealousy. Here Berndorf stopped, looked up at the window, and exclaimed, "There, wretch! didst thou once stand; happy in the present, and still happier in the prospect of the future. Accurst be the moment in which an unlucky instance of thy rashness occasioned the destruction of the whole happiness of thy life."

He continued his flight, weeping; and passed the remainder of his short life in obscurity and indigence in a foreign land.

— — —
This is a natural and pathetic tale. The title of *The Nutshell* gives it an air of originality; but any other incident equally trifling might have produced the same catastrophe. The whole tenor of the character of the unhappy hero of the story makes it rather a wonder that he should ever have preferred Amelia, than that he should so soon be captivated by the brilliant but vain accomplishments of her rival for the possession of his heart.

The Dialogue, entitled "In what Language should an Author write?" takes place between one of the Literati of Germany and my Lord Clarke, an English visitor of that country. The Doctor is a strong advocate for the use of the Latin language in modern compositions, and laments its disuse among the learned within these last thirty years. The reader may not perhaps be displeased to peruse the following compliment to our country, which Meissner puts into the mouth of the English Nobleman:

"With us the man of riches and quality applies himself to study, and endeavours to penetrate as far as possible into the secrets of nature and the truths of philology; into the principles of our duty and the ends of our being; he enriches his memory with the wisdom of antiquity, and notes down every thing remarkable in his own age. In a word, he is occupied in preparing his mind, by the laborious acquisition of a multiplicity of sciences, either for a life of reflection or activity. He afterwards communicates the result of his inquiries in a language intelligible to the bulk of the people; well knowing that the labour of the hands engages so closely the time of his fellow citizens, as must entirely preclude them from the labours of the head.

It is the expectation of this, and of other great offices, and not merely for the sake of his money, that the plebeians labour to render him comfortable; and by supplying him with the necessaries and conveniences of life, procure him that leisure which he could not otherwise enjoy. But were he to write in a language which they do not understand, what of consequence could afford them neither instruction nor amusement, he would deserve but little that they should toil in his behalf. Such is our way of thinking in Britain, and surely the principles upon which it is founded are too just and rational, not to meet with the approbation, not only of the Germans, but of every nation of sense."

Bianca Capello is a dramatic narrative full of energy and pathos. It breaks off in a very interesting part; but the reader is promised the sequel, should the former part receive his approbation. Venice is the scene of the adventure; and Pietro Bonaventuri, employed in the service of the Commercial Republic of Florence, as it flourished in the sixteenth century, and in the house of the most illustrious and wealthy of her families, that of Salviati, is the hero of the narrative. He is described as young, handsome, accomplished, and amiable; but, alas! also poor and proud. He has unfortunately seen Bianca, the daughter of Capello, the heiress of a more than princely fortune; and, what alone attracts Pietro's admiration, of unrivalled beauty. Having in vain been dissuaded by his more prudent friend Martelli from persisting in so hopeless a pursuit, he contrives, by the unsuspecting kindness of the Governess of the young lady, to obtain a momentary interview with the adored object in a gondola; and she, supposing him Salviati by his dwelling in Salviati's house, and prepossessed by his manners and personal attractions, permits him to hope. He departs the happiest of mortals; while Bianca, a prey to the most violent of attachments, struggles in secret with her love. Unable at last to combat with it any longer, she determines to admit her adorer to an interview, still imagining him Salviati; and at last prevails on the obliging Governess to assist her in her scheme. A billet is conveyed, and an hour of meeting appointed. From the scene which ensues, and which concludes all that is at present before the English reader, some of the more interesting passages are as follows:

Bianca alone (The clock strikes three). —Ha! it has just now struck! Oh, wished for minute; which I have expected with the anxiety of a woman in labour; which I have waited for with the joy of a bride. —(Walking impatiently up and down) How comes it that the eagle-pinions of time are changed now to the pace of a snail? Every moment appears to stagnate! Alas! not so suddenly, system of the world; nor suffer the rapidity of thy youthful circuit to degenerate into the creeping pace of old age.—(Walking up and down with a still quicker step) Or if thy own strength is deficient, borrow something of my speed. Good God! two minutes already—two and a half—and now three—Ha! the door opens—Softly, softly, my poor heart—Hold out, panting breath. This is he—this is he! Bonaventuri enters, followed by the Governess. Bianca is about to run towards him with open arms, but recollects herself, and sinks down on a chair, and half holds out her hand to him, even before he speaks.

Bon.—I come, fairest of all beauties, perhaps to receive from your lips the sentence of death, and then die at your feet (kneels before her).

Bian. (stretching out her hand to him) —Oh! no, live, live for Bianca.

Bon. (in speechless rapture dwelling upon her hand for two minutes, then springing up)—Oh! God, how can I sustain this ocean of the most unspeakable joy! (throwing himself again upon his knees) Ever dear, may I then live?

Bian. (falling on his neck, and embracing him)—Live, live, and for me.

Bon.—Oh! that my happiness could find words! Oh! that my joy could find tears! To live for thee, crown of thy sex, divine Bianca!

Bian.—Lie no longer at my feet, thou dear one—up to my arms, beloved of my soul. You found already so easily and so surely the way to my heart: feel how it glows for thee upon my lips; how it beats for thee in this bosom.—But you are silent, and hesitate to answer—Why gaze you thus upon me? Why do those eyes look so seriously, in which I expected nothing but rapture?

Bon.—Thus gazes the wretch around him, who already thought himself swallowed up by the waves, and now beholds himself safe on shore; but sees, wherever he turns his eyes, only wild and desert wastes. Oh Bianca, Bianca, I dare not hope to live with you; I cannot expect to be wholly yours.

Bia.—Fanciful dreamer! why thus torment yourself with imaginary evils? with me you shall live in inseparable union, hand in hand, and heart to heart. If the parent that gave me life wishes to preserve it, he will not oppose my resolution. And is not the family of Salviati well worthy to be united to that of Capello.

Bon. (who had hitherto bent upon her hand in silent rapture, at these last words raising himself suddenly)—Ha! How! What do you say? The family of Salviati?

Bia.—Yes indeed!

Bon.—Righteous Heaven! a flash of lightning that opens a dreadful abyss to my view! What, Bianca, do you suppose to be the name of this daring wretch that stands before you?

Bia. (in astonishment)—What! Are you not Salviati? (Bonaventuri sinks speechless upon a seat, and hides his face: Bianca and the Governess run up to him alarmed). **Bia.**—Great God! What is this? Speak to me, O beloved of my soul! Bianca intreats you! Will you not hear her?

Gov.—Dearest young Gentleman! what can this mean? Who are you, if you are not Salviati?

Bona. (rising and assuming a tone of resolution)—No, no, adorable Bianca! no longer shall your error continue:—it was indeed favourable to me—has been the source of all the transport I have hitherto enjoyed; but let it vanish, since to preserve it, deceit and dissimulation would be necessary. (Throwing himself at her feet) He that now kneels before you is not Salviati, but only a poor young man in his employment. If he has been criminal in raising his wishes to an object so infinitely above him, punish his offence without delay; and were it even the punishment of death, he will bear it without a murmur.

Bia.—What do I hear? You are not Salviati! Rask youth, what is thy name?

Bon.—Bonaventuri, of Florence. Oh! I know too well that even the most illustrious mortal blood is not sufficiently noble to aspire to an union with you; but alas! birth and the external gifts of fortune depend not upon our own choice. My whole nobility is hereditary honour; my whole treasure is this heart, which beats for you alone.

Bia.—My God! what a mistake! my hopes are vanished—all gone for ever!

Bon.—Oh! that a profusion of love, and a simple, honest, and tender heart, could give me pretensions to your hand, then would there be no man in the wide creation of God, who could produce a fairer title than myself—no King who durst dispute my claim. How! not one consolatory glance—not one encouraging word. Here I lie, divine Bianca, turn hither your enlivening eye! Dearest of women, Oh! forgive me! If it must be death, inflict it yourself. The quicker it is, I shall thank you the more. Only suffer not my wretched being to languish away in eternal torture.

Bia.—O Bonaventuri (pointing to her heart), is not this sufficiently mangled already? and will you go on to tear it farther?

Bon.—O God! Can I—

Bia.—Be still, and hear me. It is enough, amiable young man, once to have loved you, to love you always. My heart is besides too much a friend to justice to suffer the inequality of our rank and fortune to make an alteration in my sentiments of him whom I would have loved in the dress of a beggar. Yet must I never flatter myself that an ambitious father will bend to my inclinations. Here then, Bonaventuri, we must part: I saw you here for the first, and for the last time—nor will I ever speak to you again—your visits would but make my virtue suspected—it alone is dearer to me than you—life is far inferior to both. Go, go, poor youth; Bianca will never be the wife of another, though, alas! she cannot be yours. (About to break away.)

Bona. (in the tone of despair)—Bianca!

Bia. (coming back)—It is true—this yet belongs to you (kisses him thrice, and runs off).

Bon. (pursues her to the door, but finds it bolted)—O God! What have I, that am but dust, committed? Why this supernatural measure of affliction poured out on a mortal head? [*Exit.*]

Gov.—Truly I pity him; but as he is not Salviati, who can help it? [*Exit.*]

This is certainly natural and forcible, which the continuation will hardly improve. As Sir Lucius O'Trigger says in *The Rivals*, it is a very pretty quarrel as it stands; and if the drama proceeds, the reader's sagacity will readily suggest to him the catastrophe.

The History of Lamberg consists of fragments and letters not much connected, nor very intelligible. We suspect the hero, from an obscure passage or two, to be one of the German Illuminati, sworn brothers of the modern Philosophers of France, of whose wisdom and humanity Europe has received such emphatical and decisive evidence.

We hope Mr. Thomson will not be induced to give us any more of this farrago of mischief; nor bring another bale of pestilence to the tainted mart. With this exception the Selection is moral and entertaining, and, bating a few Scotichisms, perspicuous and not inelegant. We shall be glad to see another Volume of this Work. R. R.

Illustrations of Sterne; with other Essays and Verses. By John Ferriar, M. D. 8 o. Cadell and Davies. 1798.

THAT Sterne borrowed freely without acknowledgment, was a fact known before Dr Ferriar engaged in the search which has produced the present Volume. The late Mr. Henderson, of Covent Garden Theatre, discovered the British Rebels' obligations to Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy much sooner, and communicated them to several of his friends, as they well remember, many years ago. Further inquiry has produced more discoveries, and the Author now before us has with laudable perseverance continued the pursuit, and here presents to the public the result of the pains he has taken. We agree with him, that if the reader's opinion of Sterne's learning and originality be lessened by the perusal, he must at least admire the dexterity and good taste with which he has incorporated in his work so many passages written with very different views by their respective authors. It was evidently Sterne's purpose to make a pleasant fable book *comme qu'on le dit*, and after taking his general plan from some of the older French writers, and from Burton, he made prize of all the good thoughts that came in his way. We cannot well proceeding a step further, and thinking that Sterne's reputation is little diminished by the present discoveries, or by others which might be brought against him. In our Magazine for August 1789 p. 118, a Correspondent, who was Mr. Headley, of Norwich, pointed out some passages in the Sermons of Yorick borrowed from those of Dean Young, father of the poet; and another Correspondent, in our Magazine for March 1792, p. 167, has noticed a passage evidently taken from a Sermon by Dr. Bentley. Other instances might be produced; but the most remarkable coincidence may be found in Shebbeare's Letters of Angeloni, printed in 1750, two years before Tristram Shandy appeared. In the present work the Author describes an extraordinary character who then lived at

Bideford, one of whose peculiarities so much resembles the holy hermit of my uncle Toby, that we cannot but imagine Sterne had seen it. "During the reign of the immortal Queen Anne, whenever the Duke of Marlborough opened the trenches against any city in Flanders, he broke ground at the extremity of a floor in his house, made with lime and sand, according to the custom of that country, and advanced in his approach regularly with his pick axe, garning work after work, chalked out on the ground to the intelligence in the gazette, by which he took the town in the middle of the floor at Bideford the same day his Grace was master of it in Flanders: thus every city cost him a new floor"—(Vol. I. p. 74.) We still, however, concur in Mr. Headley's sentiment, who concludes of Sterne "Whatever be his original genius, we never read such a genius as my uncle Toby." The remainder of the present Volume contains, 1. Of certain varieties of men described by Ariosto. 2. Menapuan Essay on English Histories. 3. Translation of Addison's *Machinæ Gesticulantes*. 4. Of Genius. 5. Dialogue in Shades, exposing the New Philosophy of Mr. Godwin. 6. Knit r, an Elegy. And 7. A Northern Prospect, an Ode. Dr Ferriar is mistaken in ascribing (p. 37) the translation of Friar Gerund to Boretti. The real translator is well known to have been a clergyman of some celebrity, still living. At p. 227, the name of *Fonnest* is put as the Author of *The Polite Philosopher*, instead of *Korrester*.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Comber, D. D. former Dean of Durlam, in which is introduced a candid View of the Scope and Execution of the several Works of Dr. Comber, as well printed as MSS. By Thomas Comber, A. B. 8vo. Richardsons. 1799.

It is observed by the Editor of these Memoirs, that he had long cherished an idea that it would greatly tend to promote the interests of RELIGION and VIRTUE, if the actions of a man were made public who always had a respect to their sacred dictates,

and uniformly obeyed their commands; he had felt persuaded that the cause of goodness would come recommended with additional force to the minds of men, if, by placing such a meritorious example before their eyes, they should at last be convinced that the virtuous and good have a great advantage over the wicked and unprincipled, even in this present life, and that they have every thing to hope for, and nothing to fear in a future and eternal state of things.

"To rescue therefore," he continues, "from unmerited obloquy the memory of a man not less famous in his day for his loyalty to his lawful sovereign, than for his unwearied zeal to advance the cause of the protestant reformed religion, and check the dangerous progress of popery and arbitrary power, to show him, in every relative capacity of private life, not less exemplary than in his more public conduct, and to exhibit his character to be copied and admired, is the humble design of these Memoirs."

We shall add, that what the Editor has undertaken, he has here performed. Dr. Comber was born at Westerham, in Kent, the 19th of March 1644, was educated at Sydney College, Cambridge, afterwards settled in Yorkshire, had some moderate preferment, and at the Revolution was advanced to the Deanery of Durham. He died 25th Nov. 1699, at a time when he was likely to be raised to a higher situation. He appears to have been a man of much integrity and considerable abilities, which were exerted for the benefit of the world, and in the defence of the establishment of the Church and State. His works had a greater celebrity formerly than they possess at present, but they might still be read with advantage, as they contain no inconsiderable display of learning, argument, and moderation, equally worthy of the Author, and of the cause he undertook to defend.

A Treatise on Sugar. By Benjamin Moseley, M. D. Author of a *Treatise on Tropical Diseases, Military Operations, and Climate of the West Indies, and a Treatise on Coffee.* 8vo. Robinsons.

We are happy to examine another work from the pen of this strenuous friend and learned advocate for colonial agriculture and commerce. The Treatise before us unites with the most extensive and various literature every thing that can be wished for on the history of the Sugar-Cane, the history of Sugar; its analysis, properties, and use, together with its political and commercial

relations. It is "a subject of the first importance," as our Author properly asserts, "and, more than that, a subject now influencing the dispositions to health or disease of the greatest part of the inhabitants of the earth."

Our Author traces this subject, in a manner never before attempted, through every climate, country, and history of mankind, wherever any vestige or mention of the Sugar-Cane or Sugar has been discovered. The planter and merchant are deeply interested in this publication, as well as the public.

Besides the immediate subject of the Treatise, the work abounds with many curious medical, philosophical, and critical reflexions, and original literature. Among the various topics of our Author's animadversions, we perused with great pleasure his observation on Honey, Muscles, Physical Antipathy, Pythagorean System, Cow-Pox*, Mags, as practised by the Negroes in Africa and the West Indies, illustrated in an admirable story of a Negro Robber and Necromancer in Jamaica, Yellow Fever of America, Plagues, and Quarantine.

The performance is written in a proper style, and our Author has shewn, on several occasions, that wit and entertaining recital are not incompatible with the gravity of medicine, nor the dignity of profound erudition.

The Captive of the Castle of Serraur, an African Tale, containing various Anecdotes of the Sophians hitherto unknown to Mankind in general. By George Cumberland. 12mo. Egertons 1798.

From the time of Sir Thomas More's Utopia, many works of a similar kind to the present, describing the laws, manners, and customs of countries supposed to be found in the interior of America, or in the present case and the Adventures of Gradentio de Lucca in Africa, have been given to the public, and received with various success, according to the abilities of the inventor. They have sometimes afforded the means of venting oblique satire on the practices of particular countries, and sometimes have been levelled at individuals. The present performance is introduced to the world with very little art, and seems intended to propagate the licentiousness of French principles in morals, in religion, and in politics. The Sophians, the people here held up for imitation, appear to have been well read in Mandeville, of the beginning of this century,

* Dr. Moseley is the first person who has called the public attention to this subject; the introduction of which he pointedly condemns.

and the French philosophers of the present day. The work in truth affords nothing new. It is made up of idle reveries and impracticable systems, calculated only to render the ignorant dissatisfied with the present order of things, and to raise doubts in the minds of the humble and ingenuous as to their future destination. Such works are entitled to no commendation, either from the subjects or the manner of treating them.

An Address to the People of Great Britain on the Doctrine of Libels and the Office of Juror, more particularly in the Cases of Libel. By George Dyer, B. A. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Sold by the Author, No. 6, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street.

When Mr. Fox's Libel Bill passed, we thought the law on that head had been settled, and that we should have no more been teased with this worn out subject. This, however, is not the case; the good sense of the country still exerts itself, and the seditious and malevolent are still brought to condign punishment. The law is therefore to be again arraigned, and the Judges and Jury are again to be lectured and instructed in their duty. A late verdict, which it would be prudent at present to be silent about, has given Mr. Dyer an opportunity of reviewing the subject, and he has treated it with an appearance of temper and moderation, which we are sorry does not hold out to the end of the pamphlet. The opponents of Government are perpetually consoling themselves for present disappointments by predictions of future golden days. Thus Mr. Dyer says: "The time may come, it certainly will come, when tyrants that have oppressed nations shall no longer be reckoned illustrious; when judges who have decreed unrighteous judgments shall be allowed to have been cunning, but not wise; when

magistrates who have inflicted iniquitous penalties shall be no longer saluted the benevolent; when politicians who have ruined nations shall no longer be accounted more than human; nor priests who have deceived the world be reckoned divine. I am not, however," he adds (with what consistency let any one judge), "speaking concerning any characters in England." If any satisfaction can be extracted from considerations of this sort, we are no way desirous of lessening it. At p. 18, we are told that Majesty decided against violence in the cases of Bishop Hoadley, Dr. Doddridge, and William Whiston. That it did in the case of the first, by proroguing the Convocation, we admit; but how Majesty interfered in either of the other cases, particularly the second, we are at a loss to form a probable conjecture. This pamphlet, we may add however, is well written.

City Biography: containing Anecdotes and Memoirs of the Rise, Progress, Situation, and Character of the Aldermen and other conspicuous Personages of the Corporation and City of London. 8vo. West. 1799.

Whoever looks for any thing to be depended on in this illiberal publication will be disappointed. The Compiler, who is evidently unacquainted with the persons he professes to give an account of, has in many instances asserted what we know to be untrue, and in others has distorted and perverted facts in such a manner as to take away all credit from those anecdotes, which now first appear before the public. We are inclined to suspect this publication to have originated in the reports circulated in taverns and beer-houses; the offspring of envy and malignity, daringly asserted, and adopted without enquiry or examination.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

FEBRUARY 26.

MISS EDMOND, from the Theatre Royal at Norwich, appeared the first time at Drury Lane in the character of Mrs. Oakley in *The Jealous Wife*. This lady displayed a considerable share of comic ability, and shewed that she was capable of exhibiting to great advantage many characters in genteel and middling life, which are at present very inadequately represented. Her concep-

tion of the part was perfectly just, and her manner of acting it, with a few slight exceptions, easy and correct. Her person is good, her general appearance interesting, and her voice sufficiently strong even for so large a theatre. She received a warm and generous reception, and was much and delightedly applauded throughout.

MARCH 2. *THE SECRET*, a Comedy, by Mr. Morris, was acted the first time

time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow :

Mr. Dorville,	Mr. Barrymore.
Mr. Torrid,	Mr. Dowton.
Mr. Lizard,	Mr. Suett.
Jack Lizard,	Mr. Barnister, jun.
Young Torrid,	Mr. C. Kemble.
Sir Harry,	Mr. R. Palmer.
Ralph,	Mr. Wathen.
Rosa,	Mrs. Jordan.
Lady Esther Dorville,	Mrs. Powell.
Miss Lizard,	Miss Pope.

THE FABLE.

The Piece opens with the return of Mr. Torrid, his Son, and Rosa from the East Indies. Immediately upon his arrival at his seat he is visited by Mr. Lizard and his daughter. Torrid and Lizard had been acquainted early in life, and went out to India together as adventurers. The care of Rosa and her fortune is entrusted to them by her mother, then dying. They agreed to cheat Rosa of her fortune, and to divide it, between them; it being also settled that the guilt of the transaction should fall upon Lizard. He returned to England, and Torrid remained in India, where he accumulated a large fortune; he, however, took care of Rosa, between whom and Young Torrid a reciprocal attachment took place.—Lizard, by being in possession of this Secret, and threatening to discover it, obtains a complete ascendancy over Mr. Torrid, and proposes a match between Young Torrid and his daughter, who is head Teacher at Mrs. Monsoon's, a school for the education of young Ladies destined for the East India market. In the neighbourhood of Mr. Torrid's seat is that of Mr. Dorville, a man of most amiable character, and particularly noticeable for his kindness to his tenants. Rosa, during the negotiation of a marriage between Young Torrid and Miss Lizard, quits Mr. Torrid's house, and goes to that of Mr. Dorville, to whose wife, Lady Esther, she delivers a letter of introduction from her mother; from the perusal of this letter it appears that Rosa is the daughter of Mr. Dorville, by a Lady of whom he was passionately enamoured in his youth, but who was torn from his arms by the cruel artificer of his father, and conveyed to India. The Play concludes with the marriage of Rosa and Young Torrid, restitution having been previously made to Rosa of her fortune by Mr. Torrid.

This Comedy, though conducted in an irregular manner, is rarely devoid of interest. The first two acts are the best. The characters, except that of Jack Lizard, have little claim to novelty. The moral is commendable, and the dialogue throughout sprightly and familiar, debased by neither quibble nor buffoonery, but exhibiting marks of observation and knowledge of the world. It was well acted, and well received.

The following Prologue and Epilogue, the first written by the Author, was spoken by Mr. C. Kemble; and the other, written by George Colman, jun. was spoken by Mrs. Jordan:

PROLOGUE.

In times like these, when, arm'd throughout the land,

A Loyal Nation forms one Patriot Band,
The hardy phalanx, at the Invaders' boast,
Indignant smiles, and dares him to the coast.
While Albion's pride, her fall, by Victory
furl'd,

Triumphant floats—the wonder of the world,
Rous'd at the theme, the Muse would fain
aspire,

And wake to rapture the heroic lyre!
But that the Bard prefers his anxious claim,
And bids the Prologue smoothe the road to
fame.

Life's ample volume Dramatists survey,
For novel characters to stock the play;
To the keen glance the variegated page
Luxuriant yields materials for the Stage.
Cameleon like, men's follies strike the view,
For ever changing, and for ever new.
In Fancy's loom fresh incidents are wrought,
Nature designs, and Art improves the
thought.

Such is the plan our Author should pursue,
To fill the outline Nature's pencil drew;
Join to the comic scene a useful sense
That would correct, but yet avoid offence.
If such the task, how arduous to unite
What may at once amuse, instruct, delight;
To mark the characters, by truth portray'd,
With each its proper shade of light and
shade:

In sentimental colours not too fine,
Nor give the hum'rous sketch too broad a
line.

This night th' attempt is made, the Scenes
design'd

To press th' important lesson on mankind,
That active Virtue peace of mind regains,
Of errors past obliterates the stains.

'Tis in our pow'r—but what am I about?
If I say more, *The Secret* must come out.

EPILOGUE.

EPILOGUE.

It is an adage—wond'rous old, and wise!—
That—“ There are Secrets in all Families.”
And, to put families into a fuff,
There's nothing like—a Secret to difcufs.
All branches, when The Secret's thrown
among 'em,

Dispute, as if the very Devil had ftung 'em :
All, from the Master, higheft in dominion,
E'en to the Scullion, hold their own opinion.

Here is a family before me, now :—
A charming looking family, I vow !
Such handfome, well-grown children, I af-
fure you,

Do no fmall credit to the Houfe of Drury.
A Secret—to fome tastes we hope well fitted,
This night has to your notice been fubmitted.

What think you of it ?—Hush ! for there,
I fee, *(looking to the Pit)*
The grim Father of this Family,
He is againft the bufinefs, I fuppose,
By the difdainful curling of his nofe.

Ah ! ponder well, thou Critic-Parent,
dear !

And be not on The Secret too fevere !
Blefs your wife head :—our Secret may not
strike it,

But many of the Family may like it.
And learn, before The Secret you defpife,
To be ill-natur'd is not to be wife.

Another of the family !—I fpy him ;
(looking to the Boxes)

With a fmart, lively Lady, fitting by him.
'Tis Mafter Jackey—he is thinking deep
Upon The Secret.—No ;—he's faft afleep.
Don't jog him, Madam !—he is one of thofe
Who think as well whether they wake or
dofe.

And many brothers of this Family e
Are as like Jackey as pea is to pea ;
But ftill, though dull, their prefence here does
good ;

It helps to prop the Houfe—and fo does
wood.

You like The Secret, Lady Fair, I'm fure.
(to another part of the Boxes)

To one fo young, a Secret is fo pure !
Nay, vote a Secret, and 'twill always follow,
All families in the houfe, are for it, hollow.

For you, my merry friends ! we foon may
learn *(to the Galleries)*

How your opinions on The Secret turn.
Good boys ! you never from the queftion

Are fo ready found in telling what you think.

But, ah ! there is one Secret ftill behind,
Our Bard, to night, has ftuggled hard to
find.

'Tis one on which depends his rife or fall—
It is the Secret—how to pleafe you All.

16. FIVE THOUSAND A YEAR, a
Comedy, by Mr. Dibdin, jun. was afted
the firft time at Covent Garden for the
benefit of Mr. Lewis. The Characters
by him, Mr. Pope, Mr. Munden, Mr. H.
Johnfton, Mr. Murray, Mr. Farley, Mr.
Waddy, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Rees, Mr.
Abbot, Mi's Betterton, Mrs. Pope, Mi's
Murray, and Mrs. Mattocks.

The Plot is as follows :

The unexpected acceffion of two bro-
thers, George and Frederick Fervid, to
an eftate of 5000l. a year each, forms
the ground-work of the play. George,
on being cautioned to beware of impo-
fitions in his new fphere of life, refolves
to avoid drinking, play, quarrel, love,
&c. and in the courfe of the piece, by a
whimfical coincidence of circumftances,
falls into every absurdity he had deter-
mined to fhun.

His brother Frederick offers his hand
to a lady whofe affections his former fitu-
ation in life forbid him to feek, when,
in confequence of an old fchoolfellow
having affumed his name, to accomplifh
the feduction of a clergyman's daughter,
Frederick is difcarded as guilty of the
fact ; which imputation is for a time
ftrengthened by feveral apparently cor-
roborative incidents. The Comedy
finifhes with a general explanation to the
fatisfaction of all the characters.

Such is the outline of the plot ; the
dialogue is alternately embellifhed with
fentiments of morality and comic allufion
to local and fashionable folly and ex-
centricities, the force of which was fre-
quently acknowledged and applauded.
On the illnefs of Mrs. H. Johnfton, Mi's
Murray affumed her character, and per-
formed it in a manner highly reputable
to her talents, and promifing of future
entertainment.

The Prologue and Epilogue were by
the Author. The former fpoken by Mr.
Munden ; the latter by Mrs. Mattocks.

POETRY.

MORNING.

BRIGHT shines the Morn from 'hind the shadowy cloud,
 Grey tinted from the East; the village spire
 Peeps modest o'er the copse, till the Sun higher
 Blazes effulgent; then in clarion loud
 Crows the gay Chanticleer; with joyful lays
 High the lark carols, and melodious-meets
 The morn in brighten'd dew. Creation greets
 Its maker, swelling the full note of praise.
 Thus all was joy! and so, alas! for me
 Rose the gay dawn of hope; I look'd around,
 And lo, methought I trod on fairy ground;
 My young heart bounded; but too fast they flee;
 The black clouds lower'd, the gay vision fled,
 For long, long since each friend of youth is dead.

I. M.

NOON.

HUSH'D is each breath of air, no zephyr plays
 'Mong beds of woodland violets, but laid,
 Reposes careless on the mountain's shade,
 Or in the thorny thickets matted maze.
 No fongler warbles 'bout the deep-wove hedge,
 The silent linnet nestling to its mate,
 Waits for the glad return of evening late,
 To seek its short repast in yonder sedge.
 When lo! a tempest rude the scene deforms,
 And o'er the landscape with resistless sweep
 Invokes the teeming terrors of the deep
 To mingle with the dread and horrid storms.
 And thus prosperity, with harlot smile,
 The unthinking heart of youth will oft beguile,
 Till soon she leaves the wretch to cold despair,
 And then the empty shade dissolves in air.

I. M.

EVENING.

HOWLS the bleak blast, loud echoing long the shore,
 While wheeling from the cliff the seaman screams,
 Now borne on high, now dipping (as it seems)
 The curling wave; I listen to the roar,

As Evening pale with dewy step descends,
 And with her dusky veil deep shadowing blends
 Earth, air, and sea. Oh! 'tis the awful time
 When airy forms along the shore appear,
 And 'mong the wave-worn sea cliffs sitting near,
 Lift to the lone bell's melancholy chime.
 Hail, kindred horrors! hail, ye landscapes drear!
 Ye glooms congenial to my soul, arise;
 And as the transient vision near me flies,
 Oh! let me drop the tributary tear.
 While bending to my God, in carols rude
 My heart expands with filial gratitude.

I. M.

NIGHT.

HOW sullen frowns yon battled castle's brow
 To the hoarse tempest's rage, pale Night expands
 Her sable veil, and melancholy stands,
 While ever and anon the night owl now
 Shrieks from the ruin'd battlement, the bleak blast
 Howls to her hurrying scream a responsive fast.
 O could I quit the world, and linger here!
 While contemplation from the ruin'd tower
 Counts the lone bell, as quick the varying hour
 Draws for life's lingering woes the gushing tear.
 With ease the gay world's revels I'd resign;
 But let me, O my God! be ever thine.

I. M.

THE COT ON THE PLAIN.

IN youth's lovely dawn, when each season was bright,
 When health in warm currents flow'd
 Swift thro' each vein,
 From morning till evening I pass'd with delight
 On the green that surrounded the cot on the plain.
 How pure and how cheap are the joys of our youth!
 The years that succeed, how afflicted and vain!
 O days of felicity, nature, and truth!
 Oh! why was I forced from the cot on the plain!

I. M.

POETRY.

What time the pale primrose just peeped
from its bed,

My father one morning—Ah! morning
of pain!

Said “William! remember to toil we were
bred;

“Your sports are no more round the cot
on the plain.

“In youth we should guard ’gainst the
wants of our age,

“’Tis time you some trade or profession
obtain

“Go forth—all are doom’d in life’s cares to
engage;

“Go forth—but remember the cot on the
plain!”

My sisters they wept, and my mother she
sigh’d,

And I kiss’d them at parting again and
again;

Then farewell to all that’s endearing, I
cry’d,

And oft I look’d back on the cot on the
plain.

Strange faces, strange manners, and won-
derful sights,

Distracted my mind, and oppress’d me
with pain;

To me this strange world was no world of
delights,

And I long’d to return to the cot on the
plain.

I toll’d all the day, and my freedom was
gone!

My cheek became pale, and my heart
would complain;

No comfort I knew, but when sitting alone,
I dwell on my joys in the cot on the
plain.

At length on the world’s open stage I was
cast,

A poor and precarious subsistence to
gain;

And ne’er ceased regretting the days that
were pass’d,

When I liv’d with such ease in the cot on
the plain.

At length that soft pow’r, from whom no
breast is free,

Around my weak heart cast his adamant
chain;

Save Lucy, no object I wish for, or see,
And never once thought of the cot on the
plain.

At length she was mine, and I found myself
blest’d!

Her pleasures my joy, and her sorrows
my pain;

This cup of prosperity poison’d my breast,
For I look’d with contempt on the cot on
the plain.

My table I spread, and I liv’d in such style,
That wealth, pomp, and luxury soon
turn’d my brain;

I deem’d all my former companions too
vile,

And blush’d e’en to think of the cot on
the plain.

At length she was mine, and I found myself
blest’d!

Her pleasures my joy, and her sorrows
my pain;

This cup of prosperity poison’d my breast,
For I look’d with contempt on the cot on
the plain.

My table I spread, and I liv’d in such style,
That wealth, pomp, and luxury soon
turn’d my brain;

I deem’d all my former companions too
vile,

And blush’d e’en to think of the cot on
the plain.

Presumptuous, I dar’d e’en misfortune defy!

But who can avert what the fates may
ordain?

My Lucy she droop’d! and I saw her soon
die!

And could I then think of the cot on the
plain?

With her pass’d away all the means of de-
light!

The lands which she brought were de-
manded again!

The prospect before me was gloomy as night,
Except a faint ray from the cot on the
plain.

My dream of felicity now was no more!

’Twas now like beginning my fortune
again;

Like launching an old batter’d bark from the
shore,

To brave all the storms and the rocks of
the main.

’Twas now that, reflecting on all that had
pass’d,

I compar’d each short bliss with each
lingering pain;

Resolv’d to return to contentment at last,
And dwell with sweet peace in the cot on
the plain.

RUSTICUS.

*Cottage of Bon Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent.*

VERSES,

Addressed to Old Camden’s Picture, at
Camden’s, in Kent. Written in 1766,

BY DR. SNEYD DAVIES.

FATHER of Britain *(late restor’d *)!
awhile

Attend, and cast a venerable smile!
Know’st thou these walls, these walks, this
woody brow?

Blush, good old man, and see its glories now!

* The picture (an original), which formerly hung in the same house in Camden’s time,
was presented to Lord Camden by James West, Esq. F. R. S.

Know'st thou the MAN—
Whom neither fear nor favour can controul?
His in-born worth and probity of soul,
Mild as the vernal gale or softest lay,
Firm as the rock that spurns the roaring sea,
Inflexible and steady to his trust,
Barely to say he's upright, is unjust.
F,ther! be proud, assume thy later fame,
Hear and rejoice, he bears thy honour'd
name!
Do I then flatter? What, for dirt and
pence?
'Tis false, ye hirelings! wretches, get ye
hence
What for some meed? with me as light as
air,
Trusts and t'ys beneath my serious care.
Where interest, titles, and e'en power are
weak,
Freely I draw and what I feel I speak.
Ask, ask the people's, ask the sovereign's
choice,
Ask thy own, Britain — she confirms my
voice.

SONNET TO THE LARK

BY TADDEY

THOU Herald of the blushing Morn!
How grateful is thy early lay,
When by the breath of Heaven thou'rt
borne,
To sing thy hymn at break of day.
Thou tell'st the peasant when to rise
To tend his flax, or till the ground,
Ere Phœbus gilds the azure skies,
And throws her ruddy beauties round.
And when the carol sweet he hears,
No longer droop thy sleep prevails,
Thy shrilly notes salute his ear,
And echo through the distant vales.
With joy he greets thy pleasing strain,
Which calls him forth to guard the plain.

THE POET'S COMPLAINT,

A SONNET,

Addressed to the Sonnet-Writers of the
present Day,

“O imitatores, servum pecus!”—HOR.

DISTRACTING thoughts my morning
hours employs,
Bailiffs and Duns my wary steps pursue,
The Counter's maffy bars start up to view,
And thoughts of durance vile my peace de-
stroy.

Then comes the hour, to some of sweet re-
past,
When social comfort mans the drooping
soul,
Me a large brood and scolding wife con-
troul,
And soon the noisy scanty meals past.
Think Heaven, at last both brats and wife
a bed,
I quaff the foaming pot; ah! sweet re-
gale,
And from my pipe the fragrant weed in-
hale,
While cucking eddies play around my head.
Then smile at fate, who doom'd me thus to
chuse
A wife prolific, and a barren Muse
SMELLUNGUS.

From my Apartments,
Cow Cops, Feb. 11, 1799-

THE GHOST.

A TALE.

WOULD you your tender offspring rear
With nimble well form'd, devoid of
fear,

Not let the nurse with idle tale
Of Ghosts the infant ears assail,
Or Baba-hoo! or Chimney-sweep!
To terrify them into sleep
Thus, when matur'd by rip'ning age,
And brought up on the world's great stage,
No midnight horrors vex the soul
Of howling dog, or hooting owl!
But on they move, with manly tread,
Across the mansions of the dead,
Or pass the ruin'd tower, where
Tradition says 'twould appear.
Not so the hapless wight, whose mind
Is in the nursery confin'd,
Who hears about him, as a curse,
The strong impressions made by Nurse;
He sees the flaming cinder fly
From out the grate, then with a sigh
Exclaims, “A coffin—I shall die!”
“And see, a winding sheet does glide
“A low the candle's guttering side!”
Thus does conceit o'er sense prevail,
Which brings me to the following tale:

Near fam'd St. Giles' tower ring lane,
In the close windings of a lane,
And, snug retreat from public eye!
In the next story to the sky,
Two Taylors lodged in the same bed,
One Mayo nam'd—the other Ned:
One winter evening as they sat
With ale and pipe in friendly chat,
Quoth Mayo, “Ned, you are my friend,
“Upon whose faith I can depend;

“Know

Now, then, my means are in such
 plight,
 I must be off before 'tis light ;
 To sea my course I mean to shape,
 But let not this your lips escape,
 And now and then I'll write you, Ned,
 " If not, you may suppose me dead."
 Th' astonish'd Taylor sees his friend
 Quick down the garret stairs descend,
 And hears these awful words with dread,
 " Farewell—I'm yours, alive or dead !"—
 " And yet, why need I feel alarm ?
 " I never did poor Mayo harm,"
 Says Ned ; " and, should his Ghost appear,
 " I'll speak to it : why should I fear ?"
 'Twas at that drear and awful hour,
 When Ghosts and Goblins shew their power,
 The clock struck one, when thoughtful
 Ned
 Lay restless tumbling in his bed,
 " Who knows (quoth he) poor Mayo's
 doom,
 " He may be in a wat'ry tomb,
 " Or 'midst the horrors of a wreck,
 " Or wounded bleeding on the deck,
 " Alas ! why did he tempt the main ?
 " I ne'er shall see my friend again !"
 At this he hears a mournful sound
 Proceeding as from under ground,
 Repeat with hollow voice, and slow,
 These words—" Mayo, mayo, mayo !"
 With hair erect, and staring eyes,
 Poor trembling Ned, in wild surprize,
 The bed clothes o'er him nimbly drew ;
 Then bawls, " In God's name who are
 you ?
 " If you're my late much valu'd friend,
 " And met with an untimely end,
 " You know I never did you harm,
 " Then why my spirits thus alarm ?
 " If to discover hidden treasure,
 " I trembling wait your awful leisure !
 " Or be your business what it may,
 " I follow—pray you lead the way ;
 " And as your form you will not show,
 " Pray let me hear your voice !"—Mayo !
 In mournful sounds he hears once more,
 And thinks them near his garret door ;
 Then gently stepping from his bed,
 And peeping round, o'erwhelm'd with dread !
 Behind the door, low couch'd he spies
 A huge black cat, with saucer eyes !
 And now his heart no longer quails,
 When thus Grimalkin he affails :
 " What devil put it in thy head
 " To take thy station near my bed !
 " I'll give thee something in a trice,
 " Not quite so good as catching mice !

* Alluding to the well known coppice at the entrance of this river, sacred to Otway's
 ghost and his woes.

" Something not quite so sweet as amber !"
 Then thrusts him in the *Pot de Chambre* ;
 Saying, " You've been a Ghost to me,
 " You're therefore laid in the Red Sea !"
 SENNED.

VERSES ON HIS OWN BIRTH-DAY,
 1799,

Written by the Hon. Chas. James Fox,
 ADDRESSED TO A LADY.

OF years I have now half a century past,
 And none of the fifty so blest'd as the
 last :
 How it happens my troubles thus daily
 should cease,
 And my happiness thus with my years should
 increase ;
 This defiance of Nature's more general laws,
 You alone can explain, who alone are the
 cause.

SONNET TO THE RIVER ARUN,
 NEAR ARUNDEL, IN SUSSEX.

BY THOMAS ENORT.

PURE Stream ! whose waters gently glide
 along
 In murmuring cadence to the poet's ear ;
 Who, stretch'd at ease your flowery banks
 among,
 Views with delight your glassy surface
 clear :
 Roll peaceful on through Otway's fainted
 wood * ;
 Where-musing pity still delights to mourn,
 And kiss the spot where oft her votary stood,
 Or hang fresh cypress o'er his weeping
 urn :
 Here too, retir'd from folly's scenes afar,
 His powerful shell first studious Collins
 strung,
 Whilst Fancy, seated in her rainbow car,
 Round him her flowers Parnassian wildly
 flung ;
 Hail ! then, dear stream ! by genius' off-
 spring blest,
 Ne'er may rude hands your sacred haunts
 molest !

Communicated by post,
 From the Angel Inn, Ghard,
 Somersetshire, Wednesday,
 27th February 1799.

T. E.
 LINES

LINES

Extempore by LORD CHESTERFIELD,
On seeing MR. GARRICK'S Improvements
at his Seat at Hampton, 1764.

HERE drooping science shall revive once
more,
And laurels bloom where ivy creep'd before ;
Arts long neglected all around shall smile,
And exil'd Muses hover o'er the pile.

THE TRIUMPH OF BRITONS *

AGAIN we begin to be Britons, my boys,
While united success we command :
Lo, each Tar on the Ocean a triumph enjoys,
And laurels shall cover the land.
Tho' surrounded by foes, that in legions
arise,
And cry for our ruin aloud,
The Genius of England their fury defies,
And bursts like the Sun from a cloud !

CHORUS.

May the King live for ever the friend of
our Isle,
Who revolts at the name of a Slave ;
Whose eye for fair merit possesses a smile,
And a tear for the tomb of the brave.

What man to his mistress or wife will re-
turn,

And say, " I have fled from the foe,
" My honour is gone, in the grave let me
mourn

" A disgrace that no Briton should know !"
The Frenchman, who, fierce for dominion,
has cried

" To France shall the world be a slave !"
Submitting, shall lower his top-sail of pride,
And skulk to his ports from the wave.

CHO.—May the King, &c.

The Spaniard too late shall his folly confess,
When his Indies no longer remain ;
And the Dutchman, a frog in the days of
Queen Bess,

Shall croak in his ditches again.
But how needless to talk of our prowess in
war,

And proclaim what an universe knows !
Let Old Nile, who has witness'd our wonders,
declare

What it is to have Britons for foes !

CHO.—May the King, &c.

COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY.

WHILE the subject of French Op-
pression is become as trite to re-
flection as disgusting to humanity, it is
impossible to advert to the topics of the
present Estimates without being struck
with the difference between France and
Great Britain ; first, in the amount of
Revenue compared with Expenditure ;
and secondly, in the sources from which
that Revenue is drawn. Great Britain,
as the annexed Tables will shew, draws
her means for carrying on the War from

the increasing Manufactures and Trade
of her people, and from a commercial
intercourse beneficial to foreign coun-
tries, at the same time that it adds to
the wealth and prosperity of their own.
France wrings her supplies † from requi-
sitions on her own inhabitants, her
friends, and allies, from the pillage and
rapine inflicted on the unfortunate coun-
tries she has over-run. Great Britain,
while she pays the interest of her funded
debt at the hour it is due, provides,

* This loyal and patriotic effusion was written by the celebrated Peter Pindar, and sung at the Bath Harmonic Society, March 1799.

† The Directory announced, for the first time, in distinct terms, in a Message to the two Councils, on the 2d of February 1799, " That their whole receipt does not exceed one million livres a day (about 15,000,000l. sterling a year), including the sale of the national property and the fall of timber in the forests, which form no part of the annual revenue ;—that the means of paying the army could no longer be depended upon ;—that no provision could be made for the navy ;—that other payments of a most urgent nature were suspended ;—that the public credit was daily declining, which necessarily affected that of individuals ;—that their expences were increasing, and that the service, which was before cramped, was exposed to an immediate and fatal catastrophe :"—which facts they stated as incontrovertible.

Whoever will be at the trouble of considering the last *Comptes rendus* by the Treasury, and the reports of the Commission of France, will be convinced that the taxes paid by the people of France, and of the new departments, amount to little more than a fourth of the revenue under the Monarchy, although the people are taxed in at least a threefold proportion to what they were before the Revolution. Complaints, and refusals to pay the taxes, are met with throughout the country.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

from the surplus of the taxes levied to answer that interest, a fund which in a certain period positively secures the discharge of the principal of that debt.— France, while she is often obliged to withhold the interest due to her creditors, is forced from time to time to confess enormous deficits in her annual revenue below the amount of her annual expenditure.

The exports of British Manufactures, which, during seven prosperous years of

Peace, ending in January 1792, averaged in value 13,314,000l. have been increased, in these last seven years, to an average of 17,322,000l. and amounted in the sixth year of the war to 19,771,000l. This alone affords no unequivocal proof, that, under the pressure of new burdens, and during the continuance of the eventful contest in which we are engaged, the Manufactures, the Commerce, and the Navigation of the Country have flourished beyond the example of all former times.

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:

In the year 1785	£ 15,948,000	In the year 1792	£ 19,659,000
1786	15,786,000	1793	19,256,000
1787	17,804,000	1794	22,288,000
1788	18,027,000	1795	22,736,000
1789	17,821,000	1796	23,187,000
1790	19,130,000	1797	21,013,000
1791	19,669,000	1798	25,654,000
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	124,185,000		153,793,000
Average of these	<hr/>	Average of these	<hr/>
7 years -	17,740,000	7 years -	21,970,000
			<hr/>
			17,740,000

Excess in the last 7 years 4,230,000

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:

	Foreign Ma- nufactures.	British Ma- nufactures.	Total.*
In the year 1785	5,004,000	11,082,000	16,086,000
1786	4,470,000	12,830,000	16,300,000
1787	4,815,000	12,053,000	16,869,000
1788	4,747,000	12,724,000	17,472,000
1789	5,561,000	13,779,000	19,340,000
1790	5,199,000	14,921,000	20,120,000
1791	5,921,000	16,810,000	22,731,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	35,717,000	93,199,000	128,918,000
Average of these	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
7 years -	5,102,000	13,314,000	18,416,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
In the year 1792	6,568,000	18,336,000	24,904,000
1793	6,497,000	13,892,000	20,390,000
1794	10,008,000	16,725,000	26,734,000
1795	10,785,000	16,527,000	27,312,000
1796	11,416,000	19,102,000	30,518,000
1797	12,013,000	16,903,000	28,917,000
1798	14,028,000	19,771,000	33,800,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	71,315,000	121,256,000	192,575,000
Average of these	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
7 years -	10,187,000	17,322,000	27,510,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,102,000	13,314,000	18,416,000
Excess in the last	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
7 years -	5,085,000	4,008,000	9,094,000

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN,

(Continued from Page 128.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

A LONG conversation took place respecting Colonel Despard, and the prison in which he is confined, which was at length put an end to by the Lord Chancellor as being irregular; after which the Income Tax Bill was read a third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Income Tax Bill, the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, the Newfoundland Judicature Bill, the Bill for exempting certain Persons belonging to Volunteer Corps from serving in the Militia, the Annual Indemnity Bill, and eight Naturalization Bills.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

Lord Grenville acquainted their Lordships, that he had a Message from his Majesty, which he was commanded to deliver to that House; and moved that his Majesty's Message be now read.

The Message was accordingly read from the Woolfack, and afterwards by the Clerk at the Table, and was as follows:

G. R.

"His Majesty is persuaded that the unremitting industry with which our enemies persevere in their avowed design of effecting the separation of Ireland from this Kingdom, cannot fail to engage the particular attention of Parliament; and his Majesty recommends it to this House to consider of the most effectual means of counteracting and finally defeating this design, and he trusts that a review of all the circumstances which have recently occurred (joined to the sentiment of mutual affection and common interest) will dispose the Parliaments of both Kingdoms to provide, in the manner which they shall judge most expedient, for settling such a complete and final adjustment as may best tend to improve and perpetuate a Connexion essential for their common security, and to augment and

consolidate the strength, power, and resources of the British Empire."

After the Message was read,

Lord Grenville moved that his Majesty's Message be taken into consideration to-morrow, and that the House be summoned thereupon, which was ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

Lord Grenville moved, That the Order of the Day for taking his Majesty's most gracious Message into consideration be read.

His Lordship then moved a short Address to his Majesty upon the occasion, which being read from the Woolfack, appeared to run to the following effect: The House returned their thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious communication, and expressed their conviction of his Majesty's paternal regard for, and attention to, the welfare of his Irish subjects; and also expressed their readiness to concur in any measures which, on due examination, might be found necessary or expedient towards the consolidation of the general interests of the British Empire.

The question being put, the Address was voted *nem. dis.*

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

Some private business and matters of course occupied their Lordships.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

The Lord Chancellor presented several papers relative to the affairs of Ireland for the perusal of their Lordships. They consisted of divers communications from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to his Grace the Duke of Portland.

After the titles were read, his Lordship moved that they do lie upon the table, which was ordered.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

The Bills on the table were read in their several stages.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

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

MONDAY,

MONDAY, FEB. 18.

Lord Temple appeared at the bar with a message from the Commons, desiring a conference with their Lordships on the subject of the Resolutions which passed in the Commons relative to a Legislative Union with Ireland, when a Deputation was appointed accordingly to meet a Committee from the House of Commons in the Painted Chamber on the subject.— The conference having been held, the time was announced by Lord Chatham, and the Resolutions being presented by his Lordship, and read by the clerk,

Lord Grenville moved that they be printed, which was agreed to.

Lord Auckland highly approved of the measure, which he considered not only as the best calculated to promote the real interest of all classes in Ireland, particularly the lower classes of the people, but also as it was the last resource left to

preserve it from the fangs of France. These observations his Lordship concluded with moving, that there be laid before the House certain commercial and other documents relative to the imports and exports of Ireland for the last twenty years, distinguishing each year. The purport of which was to convince the world of the continual sacrifices this country has uniformly made to aggrandize Ireland in her trade and capital.

The question was then put on Lord Auckland's motion, which was carried *nem. dis.*

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.

The Bills on the table passed through their respective stages.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

Some private business was transacted, and public Bills accelerated in their respective stages.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

MR. Smith, Chairman of the Committee to whom the new clauses of the Income Bill were referred, brought in the Report of that Committee. The Report was read, and agreed to.

Mr. Pitt then moved that the Bill should be engrossed, and that it should be read a third time on Monday next.

Mr. Johnes submitted to the House, that before they decided on a Bill of such very great importance, and which went to pay so very large a sum of money, it would be proper to allow some further time for consideration. He by no means thought that they could be prepared to come to a decision upon it at so early a period as Monday next.

Mr. Pitt replied, that this Bill had already undergone a greater degree of discussion than almost any measure he ever knew of, and he saw no reason for any further delay.

Mr. Tierney said, that a sufficient time had not been given for the consideration of the new clauses. It appeared to him that the Gentlemen could not be prepared to give a proper degree of discussion to this Bill on Monday next. He should certainly at all times be ready to oppose the principle of the Bill, but really he did not comprehend all the new clauses. He was not aware of any inconvenience that would result from putting off the third reading till Wednesday, which would

give time for the printing of the new clauses.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre said a few words against postponing the third reading.

The motion for reading the Bill a third time on Monday was then agreed to.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

Mr. Tierney moved, that the Order for referring the consideration of his complaint of a Breach of Privilege, and misrepresentation of what passed in that House, in the newspaper called The Times, be discharged.

After some debate, the motion was withdrawn; when Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the third reading of the Income Bill, which was opposed by Mr. Nichols, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. W. Smith, and supported by Mr. Abbot, Sir W. Young, Mr. Percival, and the Attorney and Solicitor General.

After a long debate, the question for the third reading was put, when the House divided, for the motion 95; against it 2; majority 93.

Mr. Pitt then brought up a variety of new clauses, which were added by way of Rider to the Bill.

Mr. Tierney wished to know whether there was any clause to restrain the Officers of the Excise from the fees upon so large a sum, and whether those persons who had contributed £500 last year intended to do the same this year?

Mr.

Mr. Pitt said, the fees to the Officers of the Exchequer were upon the payment of money, and not upon its receipt. With respect to the other point, Gentlemen would do as they thought proper; it was a point to which he could not give an answer. The further proceedings in the third reading were, on the motion of Mr. Pitt, postponed.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

Mr. John Smith presented a Bill to inclose certain waste lands in the county of Norfolk, which was received.

Sir W. Dolben gave notice of his intention of moving for leave to bring in a Bill, or have an Order of the House established, that in all Inclosure Bills a clause should be inserted, that for every 50 acres of land so inclosed, a certain quantity of timber should be therein planted.

Sir W. Pierpoint approved thereof, and signified his intention of supporting it whenever the Hon. Baronet should deem it expedient to call the attention of the House to the subject.

Several new clauses and amendments of clauses were introduced by Mr. Pitt, which were severally agreed to, and added to the Income Bill.

Sir Gregory Page Turner proposed a clause, exempting widows and spinsters from paying a tenth of their income, unless their property amounted to 300l. per annum.

This, after some opposition from Mr. Pitt, was negatived without a division.

Sir James Pulteney urged the necessity of adopting some clauses that rendered the situation of the landed interest on a level with the commercial; in this he was supported by Sir William Pulteney, who proposed the adoption of a *special schedule* for those of the landed interest to attest and send to the Commissioners.

Mr. Pitt opposed these propositions *in toto*.

Sir W. Pulteney replied; they were however negatived without a division, after a few observations from Mr. Johnes.

The several amendments were then proceeded on.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

A message was received from the Lords, stating that they had agreed to the Habeas Corpus and some other Bills.

The Order of the Day was then read for the further consideration of the Income Bill.

The Bill was, with one amendment, agreed to, and ordered to be carried to the Lords.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

Mr. Broderick moved that certain papers and accounts relative to East India affairs, preparatory to the Budget, should be laid before the House.—Ordered.

The Speaker acquainted the House that the clerk had laid on the table a list of Members to compose the Commissioners of Appeal for India.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

The Speaker acquainted the House that he had received notice from the Court of Directors of the Bank, that on and after the 14th inst. the Bank would pay in cash, during the usual hours of business, all fractional sums under five pounds; and that on and after the 1st of February next, the Bank would pay in cash for all notes of one and two pounds value, that are dated prior to the 1st of July 1788; or exchange them for new notes of the same value at the option of the holders; the Speaker also acquainted the House that he had, agreeable to an Act passed last Session for continuing the restriction on the Cash payments, caused the above notice to be inserted in the London Gazette.

The amendments made by the Lords in the Indemnity Bill were read and agreed to.

The lists prepared by the clerk, agreeably to the provisions of the India Judicature Bills, were referred to a Committee to examine and report the names of such Members of that House as should occur more than twenty times in those lists.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

A message was received from the Lords, stating that they had agreed to the General Income Tax Bill without any amendment, and to the Volunteer Service Exemption Bill with several amendments. The amendments in this Bill being read, they were agreed to.

Mr. Abbot moved for several papers respecting the state of the revenue, which were ordered to be laid on the table.

TUESDAY, JAN. 11.

Mr. Dundas delivered a Message from the King, similar to that presented to the House of Lords (See page 193), which being read, Mr. Dundas moved that the Message be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Sheridan said, he supposed it was the intention of the Right Hon. Gentleman to move to-morrow that an Address of Thanks be presented to his Majesty, accompanied with an assurance that they

would proceed to take it into their consideration. He thought it his duty to give this early notice of his intention to oppose a measure which appeared to him to be replete with mischief, and the further progress of which he consequently felt himself bound to endeavour to arrest.

Mr. Pitt said, the Hon. Gentleman had displayed great candour in giving notice of an opposition, which certainly nobody could have anticipated. He wished to state that it was his intent on to propose an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, and then that the House should appoint a day, after a sufficient interval, for the consideration of the subject; the day he should propose for that purpose would be Thursday se'nnight. It was not, however, his intention on that day to call upon the House for a vote upon the question, but merely to open the general outline of the plan. He should then move to have the Resolutions printed, and then that another interval should be given for further consideration.

The Message was then ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved the Order of the Day for considering of the Address to his Majesty, on his gracious Message relative to Ireland; which being agreed to, he then briefly read the Address, which was verbatim the same as that in the Lords, and the question being put that the same be presented to his Majesty, it was seconded by Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Sheridan, in a strain of fervid and energetic elocution, opposed it. He adverted to the Journals of both Parliaments, wherein it was recorded, that no power had a right to deprive Ireland of its legislative privileges, and having read extracts from these Journals to that effect, and from thence inferred that neither the Irish or the British Parliament had a right to change their respective Constitutions in the degree intended by this measure, which he thought rather calculated to sow discord than create union, proposed an amendment to the Address: the purport of which was, "That his Majesty should not take the advice of his Ministers, who at this crisis recommended to the Throne a Legislative Union with Ireland."

Mr. Canning entered into a variety

on its general basis, and opposed the amendment.

Mr. Pitt then commenced a very brilliant speech, abounding with much argument, and a profound appeal to mens' judgments and understandings, upon the necessity of an Union. His sentiments, he said, were the result of long and mature reflection, and he had no hesitation in declaring, that no consideration of popularity, no prejudice, no partiality, no dread of displeasure, nor any hope of praise, should ever induce him to abandon a measure which he thought calculated to promote the mutual safety, happiness, and prosperity of both countries.

Mr. Dundas then moved that a Committee be appointed by ballot to-morrow for taking into consideration the papers on the affairs of Ireland he had just presented to the House, which was agreed to.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

A Committee was balloted, to whom were referred the papers presented by Mr. Secretary Dundas yesterday. The usual orders were given that the Committee have power to adjourn from place to place, and sit notwithstanding any adjournment of the House.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

Mr. Pitt opened the business on the momentous subject of an Union with Ireland, and in a speech, the delivery of which occupied the period of nearly three hours and a half, with his wonted talent, but with infinitely more than his usual eloquence, entered into a splendid display of argument, abounding with a knowledge of the political and commercial advantages of Ireland, deduced from history, from reasoning, and from facts, such as seldom occupied the attention of any Senate.

He commenced with regretting the fatality and forbidding circumstances under which the bringing forward his resolutions apparently laboured from the recent majority in the Irish House against the subject; but hoped, as that proceeded more from passion than penetration, and from heated imagination more than deliberate discussion, still that as in this country, and in that House, no such prejudicial bias prevailed, and that as a cool and temperate discussion would attend its consideration here, he felt himself persuaded that such a discussion would ultimately tend to promote that fair and free debate upon it in Ireland (when the whole of his pro-

propositions were fully and completely ascertained and avowed) as would eventually promote, in the first instance, a quiet consideration of their purport and extent, and, in the result thereof, of their full and final option there.

Mr Pitt declared, at all events, that as it had once (silently become the open and undisguised intent of the liberate consideration of his Majesty, and of his Government, and as the substantial advantage of Ireland, is less than that of the whole of the British Empire, attached to it he should feel himself but punilanimously and inadequately fulfilling the duties of a laborious office, if he did not with perseverance, as he trusted he should with prudence, proceed to an open and argumentative investigation of the necessity and utility of an Union with Ireland, and submitting the same to the Legislature of the kingdom, then lay the result before his Majesty, by and through him to be laid before the Parliament of Ireland, there to undergo that calm and rational attention which a subject of such magnitude deserved, where, if it failed of being carried with success, he should have at least the consolation of having done with satisfaction, and with the purest motives, his duty in an arduous undertaking.

Having proceeded thus far, he glanced at the evident contradictory demeanour of a Right Hon Gentleman in the Irish House of Commons, whose conduct at this crisis so governed and commanded the heated tempers of his countrymen, as to induce them to resist the proffered good, and idly prefer a vain and ostentatious appearance of Legislative Independence to the substantial benefits of national and true political advantages, from this he shewed how much that Gentleman's sentiments differed now from what they were in 1782, when he was the avowed advocate of such a measure as this he now rejects, and seemed from thence to insinuate, that this change of opinion arose from something else than pure patriotism. He supported this argument by adverting to the Journals of the Irish House of Commons of that year, wherein it was specially set forth, "how requisite and necessary for the salvation of Ireland, and for the welfare of the Empire, that a more intimate and lasting connexion should subsist between the two kingdoms."

He then dwelt at much length on the prevalence of faction in Ireland, the want of capital to encourage its commercial advantages, the extreme poverty, ignorance, and barbarism, of the peasantry of that kingdom, and in a strain of arguerative and profound reasoning, concluded the House that nothing but a firm, lasting, and legislative Union of the two countries could put down faction, rule drooping commerce, and encourage peopants to settle in that country, the distribution of whose wealth would be an incitement and encouragement to zeal and industry.

He next entered into the question of the competency of the Parliament of each kingdom to accomplish the measure of an Union, and instanced the case of Scotland, he noticed the disgraceful riots that recently occurred in Dublin on the discussion of this subject, and drew a parallel between them and those which happened in Scotland at the agitation of a similar measure there; at the same time he proved how much Scotland, nay Edinburgh, the capital of that kingdom, has risen in prosperity since the Union took place. From thence he inferred, that the popular clamour which now prevailed could not be taken as an argument against the utility of the measure, no more than the principle of it should be rashly rejected before the particulars of it were announced. After recurring to some of his first observations, and promising through the medium of an Union gradual emancipation to Catholics and religious sects, he moved the following Resolutions.

1st, That in order to promote and secure the essential Interests of Great Britain and Ireland, and to consolidate the Strength, Power, and Resources of the British Empire, it will be advisable to concur in such measures as may best tend to unite the two Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland into one Kingdom, in such manner, and on such Terms and Conditions as may be established by Acts of the respective Parliaments of his Majesty's said Kingdoms.

2d, That it appears to this Committee that it would be fit to propose as the first Article to serve as a Basis of the said Union, that the said Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland shall, upon a day to be agreed upon, be united into one Kingdom, by the name of the

**UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**

3d, That for the same purpose it appears also to this Committee, that it would be fit to propose that the Succession to the Monarchy and the Imperial Crown of the said United Kingdoms, shall continue limited and settled, in the same manner as the Imperial Crown of the said Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland now stands limited and settled, according to the existing Laws, and to the terms of the Union between England and Scotland.

4th, That for the same purpose it appears also to this Committee, that it would be fit to propose that the said United Kingdom be represented in one and the same Parliament, to be styled the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that such a number of Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and such a number of Members of the House of Commons as shall be hereafter agreed upon by Acts of the respective Parliaments as aforesaid, shall sit and vote in the said Parliament on the part of Ireland, and shall be summoned, chosen, and returned, in such manner as shall be fixed by an Act of the Parliament of Ireland previous to the said Union; and that every Member hereafter to sit and vote in the said Parliament of the United Kingdom shall, until the said Parliament shall otherwise provide, take and subscribe the same Oaths, and make the same Declarations as are by Law required to be taken, subscribed, and made by the Members of the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland.

5th, That for the same purpose it appears also to this Committee, that it would be fit to propose that the Churches of England and Ireland, and the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and Government thereof, shall be preserved as now by Law Established.

6th, That for the same purpose it appears also to this Committee, that it would be fit to propose that His Majesty's Subjects in Ireland shall at all times hereafter be entitled to the same privileges, and be on the same footing, in respect of Trade and Navigation, in all Ports and Places belonging to Great Britain, and in all cases with respect to such Treaties shall be made by, his Heirs or Successors, or Foreign Power, as His Majesty's Subjects in Great Britain; that

no Duty shall be imposed on the Import and Export between Great Britain and Ireland of any Articles now Duty free; and that on other Articles there shall be established, for a time to be limited, such a moderate rate of equal Duties as shall, previous to the Union, be agreed upon and approved by the respective Parliaments, subject, after the expiration of such limited time, to be diminished equally with respect to both Kingdoms, but in no case to be increased; that all Articles which may at any time hereafter be imported into Great Britain from Foreign Parts, shall be importable through either Kingdom into the other, subject to the like Duties and Regulations as if the same were imported directly from Foreign Parts; that where any Articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either Kingdom, are subject to any internal Duty in one Kingdom, such countervailing Duties (over and above any Duties on Import to be fixed as aforesaid) shall be imposed as shall be necessary to prevent any inequality in that respect; and that all other matters of Trade and Commerce other than the foregoing, and than such others as may before the Union be specially agreed upon for the due encouragement of the Agriculture and Manufactures of the respective Kingdoms, shall remain to be regulated from time to time by the United Parliament.

7th, That for the like purpose it would be fit to propose, that the charge arising from the payment of the Interest or Sinking Fund for the reduction of the Principal of the Debt incurred in either Kingdom before the Union, shall continue to be separately defrayed by Great Britain and Ireland respectively. That for a number of years to be limited, the future ordinary expences of the United Kingdom in Peace or War shall be defrayed by Great Britain and Ireland jointly, according to such proportions as shall be established by the respective Parliaments previous to the Union; and that after the expiration of the time to be so limited, the proportion shall not be liable to be varied, except according to such rates and principles as shall be in like manner agreed upon previous to the Union.

8th, That for the like purpose it would be fit to propose, that all Laws in force at the time of the Union, and that all the Courts of Civil or Eccle-

judicial Jurisdiction within the respective Kingdoms, shall remain as now by Law established within the same, subject only to such alterations or regulations from time to time as circumstances may appear to the Parliament of the United Kingdom to require.

That the foregoing Resolutions be laid before His Majesty with an humble Address, assuring His Majesty that we have proceeded with the utmost attention to the consideration of the important objects recommended to us in His Majesty's Gracious Message.

That we entertain a firm persuasion that a complete and entire Union between Great Britain and Ireland, founded on equal and liberal Principles, on the similarity of Laws, Constitution, and Government, and on a sense of mutual Interests and Affections, by promoting the Security, Wealth, and Commerce of the respective Kingdoms, and by allaying the distractions which have unhappily prevailed in Ireland, must afford fresh means of opposing at all times an effectual resistance to the destructive Projects of our Foreign and Domestic Enemies, and must tend to confirm and augment the Stability, Power, and Resources of the Empire.

Impressed with these considerations, we feel it our duty humbly to lay before His Majesty such Propositions as appear to us best calculated to form the basis of such a Settlement, leaving it to His Majesty's wisdom, at such time and in such manner as His Majesty, in his Parental Solitude for the happiness of his People, shall judge fit, to communicate these propositions to his Parliament of Ireland, with whom we shall be at all times ready to concur in all such Measures as may be found most conducive to the accomplishment of this great and salutary Work. And we trust that, after full and mature consideration, such a Settlement may be framed and established, by the deliberate Consent of the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, as may be conformable to the Sentiments, Wishes, and real Interests of His Majesty's faithful Subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, and may unite them inseparably in the full enjoyment of the blessings of our free and invaluable Constitution, in the support of the Honour and Dignity of His Majesty's Crown, and in the preservation and advancement of the Welfare and Prosperity of the whole British Empire.

He next moved, "That the same be taken into consideration by a Committee of the whole House."

Mr. Sheridan then rose, and having glanced somewhat severely on the debate relative to this subject upon a former night with a degree of humour, and at the same time an uncommon share of sound reasoning, he opposed the general principle of the measure, and above all the impolicy of agitating it now.

At length it was agreed to debate the merits of the amendment on Friday next, and the question for going into the Committee was put.

For it 140; against it 115; majority 25.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

Mr. Wilberforce presented petitions on behalf of persons confined in the gaols of York and Nottingham, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the subject of the Address to his Majesty concerning a Legislative Union between the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. Sheridan rose to oppose the motion; he stated he should confine himself to a few observations, and occupy but little of the time of the House. On the two former occasions, when he claimed their attention, he could not boast of that accession of numbers which he flattered himself would happen this night. At the same time he avowed his intention of uniformly resisting the system proposed, even though he stood singly. He adverted to the sentiments Mr. Pitt entertained and uttered of making the Legislative Union with Ireland the purport and business of his life, and from thence argued the necessity of the Irish Legislature watching with a vigilant eye his stratagems, and the means he intends to adopt for accomplishing this favourite object, which was nothing else than a plan of intimidation and influence, already evinced by the dismissal from their places of two old and confidential servants of the Crown; men high in the opinion and estimation of even his Majesty's Ministers, who put them out of office, and men who were revered by all classes in the sister kingdom. He then took a general review of what he termed the fallacious arguments advanced in support, and adverted to that part of the intended system which should introduce

representatives into that House, contended that a Reform in the House of Parliament, and the same in the Executive Government of Ireland, could only, properly, legitimately, and constitutionally, continue and promote a real and lasting bond of amity between the two countries; that would defeat faction, destroy religious feuds, encourage commerce, industry, and peace, and be essentially beneficial to the Empire. Convinced, therefore, of these sentiments, and as he had suggested on a former night, he should propose, instead of the Order of the Day, the following propositions, viz.

First, That this House do resolve, that no measure ought to be introduced for increasing the amity between Great Britain and Ireland, that has not for its basis the manifest, fair, and free consent of the Parliaments of both Kingdoms.

Secondly, That any person attempting to obtain the same by corruption and intimidation, is an enemy to his Majesty and to his country.

These being read from the Chair,

Mr. Pitt said, that as the Honourable Gentleman had entered rather into a general discussion of the merits of the measure than that of confining himself to that motion regularly before the House, he should not follow him, but confine himself merely to that part of the topic that more immediately related to the dismissal of persons in office, and proceeded to shew the futility of such harsh and unstatesmanlike language, which carried with it the most mischievous tendency, without being calculated to any kind of political purpose or beneficial end, as it marked him as an object seeking to accomplish a measure which had not the sanction of a fair and free Irish Parliament, but such as intimidation and corruption might warp. This he was proud to think would not be found the case; and he entertained no doubt but the Irish Parliament, by their decision, would confute the aspersion. He then concluded with urging his original motion.

Mr. Grey followed Mr. Sheridan upon the topic of *intimidation*, to secure a majority in the Irish House, and by way of illustration adverted to the dismissal of the Prime Serjeant there, whose situation, merely as a law officer, did not make him amenable for *political* sins, or even afford him an opportunity of thwarting any Minister's views in that country. His presence was not necessary at her coun-

cils, nor his influence required in his cabinet; his dismissal therefore from his professional office was a direct act of absolute intimidation. He dwelt some time on this subject, and concluded with stating his opposition to the original motion, and his support of the propositions.

Mr. Sheridan, by way of explanation, in reply to some observations which fell from Mr. Pitt, took that opportunity of deprecating in the strongest language the whole principle of the intended measure.

Mr. Grey then said a few words also in explanation, and Mr. Johnes put an end to this discussion, by stating that in consequence of what happened in the Irish House of Commons, which scouted the subject *in limine*, he thought it unnecessary to say a syllable.

The House then divided—For the original motion by Mr. Pitt 141; against it 25; majority 116.—The motion being then put, "That the Speaker do leave the Chair," it was very warmly opposed by Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. Dundas, in support of the motion, took occasion to enter into the general principles of the measure, and thence to deduce the necessity and utility of adopting it. He entered into a comparative consideration of the Parliaments of the two kingdoms, and from the analogy inferred that the Parliament of Ireland, from its colonial and isolated condition, could neither be considered independent, free, or locally advantageous; in applying these observations he went at some length into discussions applicable to the subject; but used terms rather ardent, and as it was afterwards taken up, somewhat severe in their signification towards the power rather than the persons of the individuals who compose the Irish Legislature, and ended an animated speech with urging the positive necessity of the House supporting his Majesty's Ministers in the adoption of the measure.

Mr. Tierney replied to Mr. Dundas, and accused the Right Hon. Gentleman with stigmatizing the Irish Parliament, and charged him with inconsistency in that kind of conduct, when that very Parliament, with all its zeal, promoted all his measures. In applying these sentiments the Hon. Gentleman made use of words rather severe, which called up

Mr. Dundas in explanation; he disavowed all intentions of abusing or vilifying the Irish Parliament, and charged the last Gentleman with *Impertinence*.

for applying such an accusation against him.

Mr. Tierney, in terms of much warmth, took up the expression *Impertinence*, and was proceeding to notice it in a serious manner, when

The Speaker interfered, and the altercation terminated.

Mr. W. Smith opposed the motion, on which the House divided, ayes 149; noes 24; majority 125.

The House then, *pro forma*, resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. S. Douglas in the Chair.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

MONDAY, FEB. 11.

It was ordered that the time for presenting private petitions be limited to this day fortnight.

On the motion of Mr. Pitt, it was ordered, that the House do on Wednesday next resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

On the motion for the Order of the Day, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee on the Address to his Majesty, concerning the Resolutions before the House on the Irish Union,

Mr. Sheridan said, he should submit a proposition, which, if adopted, would render that Union, now the subject of consideration, wholly unnecessary; his intention was to present a proposition, as an instruction to the Committee that they should lay the same before his Majesty as the Resolution of that House, signifying the necessity of giving a full emancipation to the Catholics of Ireland. Here the Hon. Gentleman entered into a diffuse strain of argument, expressive of the necessity of the measure, assuring the House, that if it were adopted upon a broad and liberal basis, it would supersede the madness of the measure then before them. He arraigned at some length what he termed the inconsistency of Ministers, in supposing that they would resist a measure now, which, so late as the year 1795, they were desirous of adopting; and to establish this point, adverted to a letter published by Earl Fitzwilliam subsequent to his recall from the government of that country, wherein that Nobleman directly avows "that a principal part of the mutual concession and agreement between him and Ministers previous to his accepting the high office of Viceroy there, was that positive stipulation, that the Irish Catholics should be completely emancipated." [Here

he read Extracts of that Nobleman's Letter to the foregoing effect.]

He proceeded to state what had resulted from the recall of that Nobleman, namely, all those horrors of fury and rebellion that since desolated that unhappy kingdom, all of which Lord Fitzwilliam in the same letter actually foretold. He urged many other observations to the like effect, and then submitted his proposition, which was to the purport following, viz. "That it be an instruction to this Committee, that they do resolve that the only mode whereby to obtain and preserve a connection with Ireland upon the most lasting basis, will be an emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland." — which being read in form from the Chair,

Mr. Pitt rose and objected to it; he resisted it first in point of form, and then in point of facts; and was of opinion that the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) was not serious in offering the proposition to the House. He denied in positive terms that Lord Fitzwilliam went to Ireland with such powers as these imputed, and distinctly declared that the Nobleman in question took out no power to Ireland that by any subsequent act was withheld. He also said that the refusal of Catholic emancipation was not the cause of the late Rebellion, for the friend of the Hon. Gentleman, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, in behalf of whom he appeared a witness, and who was a principal spring in that business, positively denied it.

Mr. Sheridan again defended the truth of Earl Fitzwilliam's assertion; and as the Noble Earl and the Right Hon. Gentleman were now convinced as to that fact, he could only remark, that either party shrinking from further investigation of it, would be that person's tacit conviction.

[Here a conversation took place about the words of the Proposition of Mr. Sheridan, which ended in its being first amended, and then, both in its original and amended state, negatived without a division.]

On the question being then put, that the Speaker do now leave the Chair,

General Fitzpatrick rose; and having adverted to the agitated state of the public mind in Ireland, observed, that keeping this measure alive even here, without pursuing it beyond the limits of that house, was, instead of accomplishing Union between the two countries,

fulcitating

...the embers of another violent and more formidable rebellion.

Mr. Ryder entered into a very elaborate discussion of the utility of the measure of a Union in general terms, and took a dispassionate view of the motives which actuated not only the friends of Ministers, but Ministers themselves in this matter, and shewed that both were actuated not merely for the general good of the Empire, but the especial welfare of Ireland.

General Fitzpatrick was heard again in reply.

Mr. Pitt followed, and confining himself simply to the matter in question, boldly avowed it to be that which he figuratively expressed as "melting down the Legislature of the two countries into one common mass:" their interests mutual, their operations the same. He then came closely to the point concerning the intention of Ministers, so long back as the Viceroyship of the Duke of Portland (when General Fitzpatrick was his Secretary), and plainly put the question to the General, whether it was not within his knowledge, that Commissioners were to be appointed during that Viceroyship for adjusting the matter of an Union between both kingdoms. He called on him to say aye or no, and then adverted to the Journals in support of his declaration; as to the Duke, he himself, in his dispatches of that day, lamented the failure of his hopes on the matter.

General Fitzpatrick said, he remembered Commissioners being talked of to arrange differences with Ireland, but knew of them no otherwise than as merely Commercial Commissioners.

Mr. Pitt persevered in his original assertion.

Mr. Johnes was of opinion, that what the Minister meant by *melting down* the two Parliaments, signified nothing less than melting them away.

The Solicitor General, Mr. Percival, Mr. Douglas, and Doctor Lawrence followed, and at twelve o'clock the House divided—for the motion 149; against it 135; majority 150.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House to go into a Committee upon his Majesty's Message,

Mr. Sheridan said, he rose to say a single word on two points which had been brought to discussion in the course of the debate before the House. The first point was—It had been asserted, that the whole course of debate upon

this subject, no one Member had asserted that Union, abstractedly considered, may not be good for Ireland, if it could at any future period be carried with mutual harmony and good intent. He rose most distinctly to contradict that, and to state it as his opinion, though now the attempt would be attended with multiplied dangers, yet at no time it would be a desirable measure. That it must endanger the separation of the kingdoms, and not increase the happiness of either, and in the end must be attended with dangers to the Constitutional Liberties of both. The other point upon which he wished to explain his sentiments was—An Hon. Gentleman had assumed that no one has ventured directly to assert in that House, that Parliament was not competent to give sanction to a Legislative Union. He had no hesitation in saying, that he thought Parliament not competent to surrender an Independent Legislature, and he now publicly avowed his opinion, that the Parliament of Ireland have not and cannot have the right to surrender their Independence. They cannot do it consistent with their duty to their constituents. It is not reconcilable to the trust upon which they hold their places.

Mr. Martin said, he should never consent to going into the Committee, did he conceive that any force was intended to be used against Ireland. If he had formed a correct judgment upon what had been said, it was dangerous to leave the measure of Union unaccomplished until Peace, as in that case Ireland might be lost for ever. He hoped that time and consideration would induce the Irish Nation willingly to adopt it, but he deprecated all force or harsh influence.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee upon his Majesty's Message, and the Resolutions were severally put. When the sixth Resolution was read, which relates to the Regulations to be made respecting Trade,

Mr. W. Bird rose to put in his protest against it on the part of the Manufacturers of this country. The Right Hon. Gentleman had flattered the candour of the Manufacturers of this country; this might be very well in the mouth of a speculative writer, but it would come very ill from the Member of a Manufacturing Town. He considered himself as bound to protect the Manufacturing Interests of this country, and should therefore oppose the Resolution.

Mr. Dent observed, that if the Manu-

Manchester considered their interests as affected, they would have petitioned.

Mr. Pitt said, the Hon. Gentleman had a right to maintain what he considered to be the interests of his constituents; but he should recollect that he owed a duty to the kingdom at large, which was paramount to that which he owed to his constituents. Considering the subject with a view to the general prosperity of the Empire, he had no hesitation in saying, that he considered it as a matter of indifference in what part of the Empire the Manufacture flourished, except that it should be in that part in which they could be carried to the greatest advantage. One great ground of the objections made by Manchester to the Commercial Propositions with Ireland, was, that the advantage given to Ireland was not accompanied with a practical Union. If that could have been obtained, they would have had no objection to them. When he considered the flourishing state of the Manufactures, and the liberal and extended policy of the Manufacturers, he did not think they would oppose it. On these grounds, he hoped the Hon. Gentleman would not persist in opposing the Resolution.

The Resolutions were then all agreed to.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

Mr. Lloyd signified his intention of bringing in a Bill for preventing persons selling wines, and other excisable liquors, from adulterating the same; and also for stamping the bottles which contain such wines or other liquors; and appointed Monday se'night for his motion.

On the question being put, that the Report on the Union with Ireland be brought up,

Mr. Hobhouse said, he felt no little difficulty in expressing his sentiments on this subject; and his duty now led him, being equally convinced of the danger of urging it at this or any other crisis, to give it his most determined opposition. He then adverted to the ruin that must inevitably attend it. The Militia, who were composed of Roman Catholics; the Yeomanry, who were chiefly the same; the Reformists (not the Rebel Reformists); and the whole Catholic mass of the people would find their hopes dashed by it, and all their expectations blatted; those hopes that led them to believe the day was not far off, that, with emancipation, their other natural and political rights

would be, through the medium of their own King, and their own constitutional independence, granted to them. What then must be the consequence, when, with this abandonment of their hopes, there is also to be a total annihilation of their independence, without a hope of ever retrieving it?—Madness would supersede reason, and rebellion be the result. Having stated at much length his opposition to the Union on several special grounds, he concluded a long and argumentative speech with declaring, that as no good but infinite ill must proceed from this projected Union, as an Englishman, and as an individual of the Empire, he would oppose it.

Lord G. Levison supported the measure, as did Lord Temple.

Mr. W. Bird opposed the Union on commercial grounds as highly injurious to the Trade and Manufacture of this country.

Lord Morpeth, in a maiden speech, defended the Union as the only essential means of saving Ireland and serving the Empire.

Mr. Banks observed that all he heard in support of this new system only served to convince him the more of the danger of attempting it.

General Fitzpatrick recurred to some of his observations relative to the subject of the Union supposed to have been in contemplation when he was Secretary to the Duke of Portland in Ireland, and again denied all knowledge of the matter. This brought up

Mr. Pitt, who undertook, as he said himself, to rouse the General's memory, which brought on a short altercation between the two Hon. Members, which was ended by a cry of motion, when the House divided—for the question 120; against it 16; majority 104.

The Resolutions being then severally agreed to, Mr. Pitt moved that they should be communicated to the Lords, and that a conference should be had with their Lordships for that purpose; which being agreed to, it was ordered that Lord Temple do desire the same.

FRIDAY, FEB. 15.

Sir Philip Stephens moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulating his Majesty's marine forces whilst on shore.—Leave given.

MONDAY, FEB. 18.

Lord Temple informed the House, that he had signified the request of that House to the Lords for a conference; that they had agreed to it, and appointed

the evening.—A Committee was then appointed to manage the conference; which having returned,

Mr. Secretary Dundas stated, that they had communicated to the Lords' Committee the Resolutions of Thursday last, and left them with their Lordships.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre gave notice of his intention on Monday next to move for leave to bring in a Bill for altering the time allowed by law for killing of partridges. The purport of his Bill was, that partridges might be shot on the 1st of September, and the sport might be continued to the 14th of February in each year.

Mr. Simeon moved for leave to bring in a Bill to permit the majority of parishioners paying to the poor-rates, to elect and pay a salary to a person as assistant to the Overseers of the Poor.—Leave given.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.

Mr. Dundas said, that as the force of the country increased by the vast number of Volunteers, whose ardour was as great as their loyalty was generous, and whose zeal led them to tender their services to all parts of the kingdom in cases of necessity, it was his duty, as far as he could, to ease the public burthen, and diminish individual trouble. There were three distinct propositions he should submit; the first respected Volunteer Corps. The House would recollect, that by an Act of this Session they were called upon to state, whether, in case of invasion, they would extend their services to the Military District, and they were to give their answer by the 10th of February. But as many places were extremely distant, and as the inclemency of the weather had made communication extremely difficult, he should propose to give them further time to make their offers. There was also another inaccuracy in that Act; for, in reciting several Acts of Parliament, it states an Act of 1797 instead of 1798.

The next proposition was respecting the Militia. The House would recollect, that he had stated the number of the militia to be 106,000 men. In point of fact, however, the number of militia now embodied amounted to 82,000 effective men. The general effect of the Bill he meant to propose would be, to prevent their being at present increased beyond that number. The Bill would also contain some regulations respecting

those regiments which had at present more than their regular number. The third Proposition related to the Provisional Cavalry. Many of them were now embodied, and very much advanced in discipline. It was his wish at present to relieve the country from raising any more. In doing this he was far from giving up the principle on which the Provisional Cavalry Bill was founded; on the contrary, he thought it highly beneficial, when the exigencies of the State required that a great body of cavalry should be speedily called forth. But since the Bill for raising the Provisional Cavalry had passed, another description of cavalry had very much increased, he meant the Volunteer and Yeomanry Cavalry. They only amounted to about 5000 men when the Provisional Cavalry Bill was brought forward, whereas at present they amounted to very near 30,000 men, as well disciplined, and as useful a body of cavalry as could exist. They were formed of persons whose situation in life enabled them to see and value the blessings they enjoyed under the British Constitution, and consequently they were the best protectors this country could have, not only against the domestic enemies, who would again display themselves if it was not for the vigilance of Government, but against a foreign invader. He said this not from any knowledge of his own, but from the opinions stated by Officers of the different districts, who placed the greatest reliance upon them. Under these circumstances he thought it was not necessary to call out a body of cavalry who at present were not. But he wished distinctly to be understood as not in any manner giving up the principle of the Provisional Cavalry Bill; for, if necessity required, he thought it ought to be resorted to again. These were the propositions upon which he meant, with the permission of the House, to found Bills. He should therefore move for leave to bring in a Bill for giving further time to the Volunteer Corps to send in their offers of service, and for other purposes therein mentioned, which was agreed to. He then moved for a Bill founded upon the second proposition respecting the Militia, and concluded by moving that leave be given to bring in a Bill to repeal such Acts as relate to the Provisional Cavalry, and to substitute in lieu thereof other effective means.—Leave given.

Adjourned.

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[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 8, 1799.
Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 1st inst.

SIR,
HEREWITH you will receive a copy of a letter from Capt. Gore, of his Majesty's ship Triton, which I transmit to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.
BRIDPORT.

Triton, at Sea, Jan. 29.

MY LORD,

I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that after a chase of eight hours and a half, his Majesty's ship Triton captured the French brig, L'Amable Victoire, mounting fifteen brass eight-pounders, two iron six pounders, and 86 men, sailed from Cherbourg yesterday evening, has not taken any thing.

I have reason to feel satisfied at this capture, as she sails very fast, is of large dimensions, and, being her first cruise, might have injured the trade of this country. She is quite new, and I think fit for his Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.
JOHN GORE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB 12.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Fort of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Gibraltar, Jan. 7.

SIR,
HEREWITH I inclose a List of Vessels captured by his Majesty's ships under the orders of Commander Duckworth, at and near Minorca.

I am, Sir, &c.
ST. VINCENT

List of Vessels captured by the Squadron under the Orders of Comm. Duckworth

Spanish ship Francisco Xavier, alias Esperanza, laden with drugs and balgams, bound to Cadiz, taken possession of by the Cormorant in the Harbour, Nov. 10.

French privateer Le Tartar, on a cruise, taken possession of by the Cormorant at Sea, Oct. 27.

Spanish ship Mercordia, of Minorca, laden with paper, bound for a market, taken possession of by the Cormorant, Nov. 15.

Spanish ship Virgin Dolbrosa, of Minorca, laden with merchandize, bound to Minorca, taken possession of by the Ulysses, Nov. 10.

Spanish ship Virgin del Rosario, of Minorca, laden with merchandize, bound to Minorca, taken possession of by ditto, same day.

Spanish ship San Antonio, laden with bears, bound to Barcelona, taken possession of by the Centaur at Sea, Nov. 19.

French ship Marie Rose, laden with wine and merchandize, bound to La Caba, taken possession of by the Leviathan in the Harbour, Nov. 22.

Spanish ship Virgin Solidad, laden with rags, bound to Barcelona, taken possession of by the Argo at Sea, same day.

Spanish ship San Antonio di Cadua, laden with rags, bound to Barcelona, taken possession of by the Dolphin's boats in the Harbour, Dec 8.

Spanish ship St. Vincent Fiza, laden with merchandize, bound to Yrica, taken possession of by the Leviathan at Sea, Dec 8: Part of a cargo lying in store, belonging to the Genoese and Spaniards, value about 2000l.

(Signed) **J DUCKWORTH.**

Copy of a Letter from Captain Horton, of his Majesty's Ship Fairy, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, Jan. 11.

SIR,
I have the satisfaction to advise you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at half past six A. M. I gave chase to a brig in the S. W. and at half past eleven came up with and captured her. She proved to be the Nostra Señora del Port St. Luonaventa, mounting six carriage guns, two carro ades, and carrying 55 men, 15 of whom, it appears, are on board two prizes she had taken from Newfoundland, which, from the information I have obtained, I am in hopes of retaking.

I have

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I have further to advise you, for their Lordships' information, that I this day took the John M'Donald from Newfoundland to Lisbon, with six, having been captured on the 6th inst. by El Volario privateer, out of Vigo. I have sent the John M'Donald for Lisbon; but for the present I detain the Buonaventa, as it blows too fresh at present to make the necessary arrangements.

I am, &c.

I. S. HORTON.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 16.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Gibraltar, Dec. 13, 1798.

SIR,

ENCLOSED you have Capt. Downman's report of the capture of the San Leon Spanish corvette.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Santa Dorothea off Alboran, Dec. 1.

I have the honour to acquaint you with the capture of a Spanish man of war brig, on the evening of the 23th ultimo, mounting 16 six-pounders and 88 men, in company with the Strumbola, Perfecta, and Bull Dog.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

H. DOWNMAN.

Earl of St. Vincent, &c.

Extract of another Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Gibraltar, Dec. 23.

SIR,

I enclose a list of prizes taken by his Majesty's Ships Flora and Caroline.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

List of Vessels captured by his Majesty's Ships Flora and Caroline, between the 5th November and 4th December.

Spanish ship El Volante, four guns and nineteen men, laden with dry goods, bound from Corunna to Montevideo, taken Nov. 23, 1798, twenty-seven leagues W. of Madeira.

French ship La Garonne, ten guns and forty-seven men, laden with wine and dry goods, bound from Bourdeaux

to Guadaloupe, taken November 23, 1798, fifteen leagues W. N. W. of Madeira.

Extract of another Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Gibraltar, Dec. 23.

SIR,

By some accident Capt. Middleton's relation of the gallant action performed by the boats of his Majesty's ship Flora, commanded by the First Lieutenant (Ruffel) of that ship, in cutting out the Mondovi French corvette, from Cerigo, was not transmitted to you: it is now enclosed.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

His Majesty's Ship Flora, off Cerigo, Archipelago, May 14.

MY LORD,

Having chased a French National brig into Cerigo, and finding it impracticable to follow in the ship, from the narrow entrance of the harbour, and the commanding situations of the forts, on the evening following I sent the boats of his Majesty's ship, under the command of Lieut. Ruffel, with Officers as per margin *, who volunteered their services in a very handsome manner, with such of the ship's company as chose to go to cut her out, which they did in a very gallant manner, under a severe fire from the forts, the brig, and several vessels in the harbour. She proves to be Le Mondovi brig corvette, of sixteen guns, twelve brass six pounders, and four iron twelve pounders, manned with sixty-eight men, commanded by Citizen Bonnevie, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, a new Venetian built brig, sails well, though not coppered, is well found, and in my opinion fit for his Majesty's service. I cannot express to your Lordship the high sense I have of the gallant behaviour of Lieut. Ruffel, and of the Officers and men sent on this service, which they effected with little loss, notwithstanding the enemy were prepared to receive them. I have sent Lieut. Brown to command them for the time being, as I think it probable, during the cruize, we may meet a ship of equal force, it will be proper to give Lieut. Ruffel that opportunity of promotion, in case of success, he so

Lieut. Ruffel (1st); Lieut. Hepenstall (2d); Lieut. Parry (Marines); Mr. Morton
1; Mr. Farcock (Gunner); Mr. Petley (Midshipman); Mr. Hawkins (Midship-

highly

highly merits on this occasion, as well as many others, since under my command.—I send a list of the killed and wounded, and have the honour to remain &c.

ROBERT G MIDDLETON.

I beg leave to acquaint your Lordship, that I anchored on the 11th inst. at St. Nicholas, on the Island of Corvo, and cut out a French privateer ship from under the fort, she being in ballast, I found it necessary to scuttle her, and have landed her prisoners with the abundance, on getting a proper receipt for them from the Governor at Corvo.

A List of Killed and Wounded belonging to his Majesty's Ship, K. B. Middleton, Esq. in the Capture of the French Privateer Le Mondou, on the night of the 13th of May 1798.

Killed.—One private Marine.
Wounded.—Three Officers and five Seamen.

Name of the Killed.—John Perks.
Names of the Officers Wounded.—Lieut Parry, of the Main, the ball in the hand; Mr Mason, Vicer's Mate, dangerously in the leg, 11 R. Tancock, Gunner, slightly in the head.

List of the Enemy Killed and Wounded.
One Seaman killed, one Officer and four Seamen jumped overboard, and supposed to be drowned.
Eight Seamen and Soldiers dangerously wounded.

Copy of another Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Gibraltar, Jan. 1, 1799.

SIR,
I enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter from Capt. Bowen, of his Majesty's ship Caroline, giving an account of his having captured Le Serailleur French brig privateer, mounting twelve gun.

I am, Sir, &c.
ST. VINCENT.

Caroline, Lisbon, Dec. 15.

MY LORD,

This serves to advise your Lordship, on the 4th inst. P. M. latitude 38 deg. 45 min. longitude 12 deg. I observed a strange sail to windward, but the weather being hazy, and she at a great distance, I could not form a perfect idea of her being a cruiser; and having at

that time the charge of two prizes, with which I was on my way to Lisbon, I, by way of a decoy, made a signal for the same to form a line, taking care to keep the Caroline's stern towards the stranger, and I had the satisfaction in a short time to find the stratagem succeeded, for the cruiser (as she turned out) seeing I took notice of her, chased me, and, as I before observed, the weather being hazy, she got within the sight of the Caroline before she discovered her mistake, she, however, led me a chase of four hours, the conclusion of which I had the satisfaction of securing her. She proves to be a French brig privateer; her name La Serailleur, commanded by Capt. Milbrenac, at Bourdeaux fifty six days; she mounts ten brass four-pounders and two brass six-pounders, her complement was 52 men, but when captured had only 38 on board, the rest being dispersed in two Americans she had captured.

I am, my Lord, &c.
THOMAS BOWEN.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord

St. Vincent, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 13th inst.

SIR,
Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Capt. Durham, of his Majesty's ship Anson, which I transmit to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.
BRIDPORT.

Anson, at Sea, Feb. 2.

MY LORD,
I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command has this day captured (in company with the Ethalion) Le Boulonnais French cutter privateer, of 24 guns, and 70 men, belonging to Dunkirk, a remarkable fine vessel, copper-bottomed. The capture of her gives me great satisfaction, as she has greatly annoyed the trade in the North Seas.

I have the honour to be, &c.
P. C. DURHAM.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth and Spithead, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 12th inst.

Please to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's sloop the Fry arrived this

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this morning from a cruize, in the course of which she captured La Glencur, a French privateer cutter, of six guns, and 32 men, as described in the inclosed letter from Capt. Mudge.

Fly, at St. Helen's, Feb. 12.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you with the arrival of his Majesty's sloop under my command at this Roadsted, having on the 6th inst. captured a French cutter privateer called La Glencur, off Portland, mounting six 4-pounders and 32 men, Emanuel Tone, Commander, had sailed from Cherbourg the night before, where she had been chased in two days prior to her capture.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ZACHARY MUDGE.

Admiral Sir Peter Parker, &c.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated at Cork, Jan. 28.

SIR,

I herewith enclose you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Capt. Halsted, of his Majesty's ship Phoenix, who has captured and sent in here the Eudroyant, a French privateer, of Bourdeaux.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Phoenix, at Sea, Jan. 23.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that his Majesty's ship Phoenix, under my command, captured this day at noon, in latitude 48 degrees 39 minutes N. longitude 17 degrees 28 minutes W. the Eudroyant French privateer ship, pierced for 24 guns, and mounting 20 twelves and sixes; the former brass, with 160 men. Eight of the guns were thrown overboard during the chase, which lasted from twelve last night, in which we ran upwards of 120 miles. She was launched at Bourdeaux, about three months ago, and sailed from thence on this coast some weeks since; she has captured, two of them an American; she is cop-

I am, &c. &c. &c.

J. W. HALSTED.

Names of the vessels the above ship captured: — English brig Malbridge, from Martinique to London; ditto brig Duncan, from Halifax to London; American ship Argo, from Sweden to Charlestown.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Dec. 10, 1798.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that since my letter to you of the 7th ultimo, the undermentioned French privateers belonging to Guadaloupe have been captured and sent to the different islands by the ships and vessels of his Majesty's Squadron under my command, as against their several names expressed.

By the Amphitrite, Captain Ekins, Le Guadaloupienne schooner, of 10 guns, and 80 men; La Prize de Matthe, schooner, of eight guns and 65 men; La Bordelais sloop, of six guns and 38 men.

By the Solebay, Captain Poyntz, La Prosperite schooner, of eight guns, and 61 men.

By the Pearl, Captain Ballard, L'Independence brig, of 12 guns and 66 men.

By the Santa Margarita, Captain Parker, Le Quatorze Juillet, coppered brig, 14 guns and 65 men.

By the Cyane, Captain Matson, La Lombie cutter, of eight guns and 70 men.

And I have further to acquaint you, that his Majesty's sloop Victorieuse, Captain Dickson, destroyed on the 10th ult. a French privateer schooner of twelve guns, which he found at anchor at Rio Caribbe, on the island of La Margaritta. The conduct of Captain Dickson in performing this service was highly spirited as the privateer lay under the protection of two batteries, one of four and the other of two guns, which kept up a fire on the Victorieuse, who received but little damage in her masts and rigging, but had two men killed and two wounded. The crew of the privateer escaped on shore.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

[FROM

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

JAN. 13. The French Government, through the intervention of the Spanish, Swedish, and Batavian Ambassadors, has expressed its wish to re-establish its ancient friendship and alliance with the Porte, with offers to cede all the islands in the Adriatic Sea, and other possessions on the coast of Dalmatia and Greece, viz. the islands which formerly belonged to the Venetians, namely, Corfu, Cerigo, Cephalonia, &c. (of some of which, however the French are no longer in possession); as also to withdraw, immediately after the treaty is signed, all their troops from Egypt.

To these offers the Porte has replied, that the French having broken one treaty of peace and amity, without cause, and made an hostile attack on Egypt, the Porte had been compelled to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia and England, which it was determined faithfully to fulfil.

Some days since, the treaties of alliance between the Porte and the Courts of Great Britain and Russia were exchanged. Sir Sydney Smith, and his brother, the English Ambassador, on the 4th inst. had a long conference with the Turkish Ministers on this occasion. On the 6th, Sir Sidney gave a grand dinner in celebration of the Triple Alliance, on board the Tiger, at which the Austrian Internuncio, Baron Herbert, with several other diplomatic persons, and their ladies were present. A new flag was at the same time hoisted on board the Tiger under a discharge of 21 guns, which were answered with the same number from the cannon foundry at at Tophana. Madame Smith took a principal part in the ceremony of the consecration of the flag. In the afternoon a sumptuous entertainment was given on board the Tiger, when the healths of the allied Sovereigns, and success to the Triple Alliance, were drank amid the most joyful acclamations.

NAPLES, JAN. 29.

The taking of this city will form an epoch in history. After beating the royal army wherever it was to be found, and making themselves masters of Capua, the French entered this capital. Sixty-four hours fighting in the streets, on the tops of houses, and in the midst of flames, scarcely sufficed to subdue those terrible Lazzaroni, who amount to 60,000. This body has always given the law to Naples. The king was constantly obliged to open

his treasury to satisfy them, and in the last moments of his reign he still influenced them, directing them by his gold.

When the French presented themselves before Naples, the Lazzaroni, marched out in three columns to attack them: this was no small indication of their courage. They resisted during three days in an open town, fighting obstinately in the streets, only yielding the ground to the valour of the troops who charged them, and frequently rendering victory uncertain, which at last declared for the French.

One remarkable circumstance is, that St. Januarius, the protector of Naples, declared himself in favour of the conquerors. The Cardinal Archbishop pretended that great faith and extraordinary prayers were necessary to make their Saint perform his miracles. At last the blood of St. Januarius liquified, and at the same moment Vesuvius vomited forth flames. These two great events occasioned the singing of a *Te Deum*, to thank the Almighty on account of the entry of the French.

The following is the advertisement which the Archbishop published on this occasion:

“ All the faithful citizens of Naples are invited to be present this day, Friday, the 25th of January, at two in the afternoon, at the celebration of *Te Deum*, which the Archbishop, accompanied by the Chapter, the Clergy, the General in Chief, and Staff of the army of Naples, will sing in the cathedral church, to thank the Most High for the glorious entry of the French troops into this city; and who, protected in a peculiar manner by Providence, have regenerated this people, and are come to establish and consolidate our happiness. *St. Januarius, our protector, rejoices in their arrival. His blood miraculously liquified on the very evening of the entry of the Republican troops.*”

General Championnet published the following proclamation, addressed to the Neapolitans:

“ Citizens,

“ I have for a moment suspended the military vengeance provoked by the horrible licentiousness and frenzy of some individuals hired by assassins. I am well convinced, that the Neapolitans are a good people, and I am heartily sorry for the evils they have suffered: profit then, citizens; of this opportunity. Return to order; surrender your arms at Chateau Neuf, and your religion, your persons, and your property shall be protected. The

The houses from which a musket shall be fired shall be burnt, and the inhabitants shot. But, if tranquillity be re-established, I shall forget the past, and happiness shall spring up in these smiling countries."

HAGUE, FEBRUARY 14.

The ci-devant Guelderland is in a most dismal situation. At Nimeguen the whole town has been overflowed for two or three days. During the time of the inundation, Government neglected no means possible for giving relief to the unfortunate inhabitants. Small boats were employed to convey provisions to the different villages, and to receive such families as by the sudden increase of the waters, were obliged to fly to the eminences in order to save their lives. These boats, however, were soon rendered useless, as the excessive cold covered the waters again with ice. Boats were then put upon sledges, but the provisions with which they were laden were almost entirely frozen. Fields of ice arrive, covered with men and cattle.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 17.

The Executive Directory has addressed a long Proclamation to the people of France on the subject of the approaching elections, which shews their anxiety to have only their own creatures returned. It abounds in invectives against tyranny and licentiousness, and invites the electors to be equally on their guard against Royalists and Jacobins. It concludes with the following passage:—" You behold your foreign enemies disarmed by your wisdom, and vanquished by your valour. The best way of compelling them to make peace is to choose proper Representatives. Be mindful of the voice of posterity, which will say in blessing your memory — ' For nine years replete with stormy events and revolutions, the French have displayed to Europe the example of courage and heroism. It only remained for them to furnish a pattern of the civic virtues, and that was given by the elections of the 7th year of the Republic. The people had already confirmed their glory; by them they secured their happiness.' "

A letter from the neighbourhood of Naples mentions that General Mack surrendered to the French General Championnet in order to save himself from the hands of the Neapolitan soldiery. He had an escort of 20 dragoons allowed him to pass through the Roman territories, on his way to Vienna.

On the 16th the Directory sent a Message to the two Councils as follows:

" The Ottoman Porté, informed that the expedition to Egypt was only directed against its real enemies, had begun to look upon it with a favourable eye, but it was soon led astray by the perfidious insinuations of England and the coalesced Powers. The war, which it has declared against its ancient and faithful allies, has been the fruit of this error, and will lead to its total ruin. It has drawn the Barbary Powers into a war with France. The French Government has adopted measures of reprisal, and it gives you notice of having done so.

PARIS, MARCH 14.

The *Patriote Francois* gives the following account of the Messages of the Executive Directory to the two Councils.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

MARCH 13.

Delbrel, the Secretary, read several messages from the Council of Ancients, containing the resolutions of that council on the subject of the message of the Directory, stating that the French Republic is at war with the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and with the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The Directory has explained at length in its message the complaints of the Republic against those two powers. It declares, with respect to the Emperor, that the Treaty of Campo Formio was misunderstood in its principle, and not carried into effect in one of its principal articles; and that the conduct of the Austrian Cabinet has been always in opposition to Peace. It adverts to the cold reception of our Ambassador Bernadotte, at Vienna; to the affront offered to him there; to the hypocrisy of that Court in the negotiations of Seltz, which was the more evident, because Baron de Degellmann did not repair to Paris; to the sending of Count Cobentzel to Berlin and Russia; and to the difficulties raised at Vienna to receive the Cisalpine Ambassador. It finally demonstrates the hostile disposition of the Emperor with respect to the march of the Russians across Moravia and Austria, which are on the confines of Bavaria, already occupied by an army of 100,000 Austrians.

The Directory in the same message accuses the Grand Duke of Tuscany of perfidy towards the Republic, and of connivance with the enemies of France. It exposes his secret negotiations with the Cabinet of St. James's, particularly

by the possession of Leghorn by the English, against which he merely opposed ill-disguised efforts.

The message concludes with a formal proposition of declaring war against the Emperor and the Grand Duke.

It was ordered to be printed, and was received with shouts of "Long live the Republic."

The *Patriote* of the 11th gives an account of the first successes experienced by the Republican arms in the following words :

"We joyfully announce a happy prelude of success on the part of our armies. A courier just arrived from Switzerland brings intelligence that the troops, under the command of Messena, and another General, has taken 4,500 Austrians, together with the commandant of Coire (Chur), the capital of the Grison country, and all the staff of that army."

General Bernadotte, after crossing the Rhine, summoned the Fort of Philipshourg to surrender, which the Governor refused. The army under General Jourdan marched direct into the interior of Swabia, leaving a garrison in Offenbourg. His principal Head Quarters were, on the 5th inst. at Villingen, in the Black Forest.

15. The Hamburg mail of the 8th inst. brought the important confirmation, that at four o'clock on the morning of the 1st, Gen. Jourdan, with 25,000 men, passed the Rhine; at Kehl the right wing immediately proceeded through Offenbourg into the Brisgau. The French Ministers, at the same time, delivered to the Deputation of the Empire the following Proclamation of the Executive Directory :

"The troops of his majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, regardless of a convention made at Rastadt, have again passed the river Inn, and marched out of the hereditary dominions.

"This movement is combined with the march of the Russian troops, who loudly declare to have come to attack and combat the French Republic, and who are actually stationed in the territories of the Emperor.

"Always faithful to the obligations it has entered into---always animated with the sincerest wish to preserve peace---always inclined to suppose his Imperial Majesty to have the same sentiments, the French Government has demanded a satisfactory declaration respecting the march of the Russian troops, and the passage which is granted them.

"THE EMPEROR HAS MADE NO ANSWER. The Executive Directory therefore feels itself forced by the necessity of a lawful defence, and the duty incumbent upon every government to provide for its safety, to make the French armies take the position which circumstances require; but it declares that its wish for peace is immutable, and that from the moment his Imperial Majesty shall make known, by a friendly declaration, that the Russians have evacuated his dominions, and that his own troops have again returned to the positions fixed in the Convention of Rastadt, the French troops will also, on their part, occupy their former positions."

General Jourdan has also published an Address to his Army, which begins thus :

"Soldiers! In contempt of a solemn convention, the troops of Austria have passed, the first, the stipulated line of demarcation; the Emperor, deceiving the pacific disposition of the French Government, has called into the bosom of Germany armed strangers, less known by their military success than their ravages in former wars; and while scrupulous observers of the faith of treaties, you remained behind your lines, in a firm but peaceable attitude, this Prince dared to concert hostile movements with his new allies; and avail himself, under favour of a perfidious silence, of the advantages which your security gave him. This manifest infraction, this outrage on public faith, respected by all civilized nations, has at length compelled the Directory to make reprisals. It has done every thing for peace, but if war is wished, it will make it. Soldiers, let us come out of our lines, and recommence that career we have hitherto pursued with so much glory. We will fight, if we meet with opposition to our assuming the military positions towards which the army advances---we will fight, if the Emperor does not promptly and strictly execute the existing convention; but, faithful to the principles of moderation which have hitherto characterized the French nation, we will retreat and enter our former lines as soon as the Republic shall have received the satisfaction it has a right to expect."

He next admonishes the soldiery to respect general and individual property, to preserve strict discipline, and announces to the country in amity with France, which may be entered by her armies, that payment will be made for every thing furnished to the troops.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY 8.

AN awful phenomenon occurred in the Isle of Wight:—A large tract of land, containing 130 acres, with a dwelling-house and other edifices upon it, occupied by Farmer Hervey, was suddenly separated from the adjoining ground, and propelled forwards towards the sea; leaving in the place which it before occupied a stupendous gulph or chafin that instantly filled with water. The estate in question was situated on the southern coast of the island, a wild romantic tract of country, which wears every appearance of having heretofore experienced many similar lapses or land-slips.

25. James Turnbull was tried upon the capital charge of putting Thomas Finch in fear, and stealing from his Majesty's mint the sum of 2380 guineas. By the evidence of T. Finch, it appeared that on the 20th of December, Turnbull and Dalton, and two of the Tower Hamlets Militia, were employed to work at a press used in the Mint; at nine o'clock Finch told them to go to breakfast; they all went out, leaving him and a Mr. Chambers in the room; in about a minute Turnbull and Dalton returned, and the latter stopped at the door, while the former presented a pistol, forced the keys of a chest from Mr. F. and then locked him in an inner room; he afterwards stole 2380 guineas, and then escaped.

Turnbull, in his defence, went into

all the particulars, which, he said, though it would injure himself, was due to the innocent. He said, being all ordered to go out on the morning of the robbery, he went out last, and found Dalton waiting for him outside the door, to whom, without giving the smallest intimation of his intention, he said, "You come in." Dalton asked for what? To which he replied, "Never mind, but come in." That when he presented the pistol to Mr. Finch, Dalton called out to him two or three times, "What are you about?" and then went from the door and gave the alarm, which he certainly would not have done had he been concerned.

The Jury pronounced him *Guilty*; but his Counsel was allowed to make any legal objections to the indictment, which is to be decided by the twelve Judges.

William Bryce and Peter Pollard were both found guilty of assisting his escape; this Turnbull also denied.

28. This day were executed John Haines, for shooting at Henry Edwards, a Police Officer, and James Blakeley, alias Patrick Blake, for forging a seaman's will. Haines has been hung in chains on Hounslow-heath, between the two roads; the gibbet strongly plated with iron. It is said, that near 300 journeymen curriers attended the scaffold, to rescue Haines (who was a currier), but that they were prevented making the attempt by the vigilance of the sheriff's officers;

MARRIAGES.

MR. T. Ramsden, surgeon, to Miss Fenn, of Baltham, Cambridgeshire.

At Liverpool, Captain Inglis, to Miss Kendall, of St. James's-street.

Lord William Beauchamp to Miss Halsharpe, of Little Grimby, near Louth.

Richard Reynolds, esq. to Mrs. North, widow of Miles North, of Thurland Castle, Lancashire.

The Earl of Elgin to Miss Nesbit.

John Wayland, jun. esq. to Miss Keane.

S. Thomas Webb, bart. to the Hon. Miss

Henry Betcher, esq. of Devizes, to Miss

M. D. to Miss Pratt,

daughter of the Rev. H. Pratt, of Orpington.

Frederick Reynolds, esq. the dramatic author, to Miss Mansell, of Covent Garden Theatre.

At Margate, Robert Anstruther, esq. to Miss Harpilton, daughter of James Hamilton, esq. late colonel in the guards.

In Ireland, Lord Charles Fitzroy, second son to the Duke of Grafton, to Lady — Stewart, eldest daughter of the Earl of Londonderry.

William Maxwell, esq. of Carriden, in Lingithlow, to Miss Mary Charlotte Bouverie, third daughter of Edward Bouverie, esq. M. P. for Northampton.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

Nov. 11. 1798,

AT Leftwithul, in Cornwall, Capt. John Consett Peers.

FEB 6. 1799. Horatio Cornwallis, esq. ensign of the first regiment of foot guards.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr. Thomas Cleghorn, joint inspector-general of imports and exports in Scotland.

13. Alexander Frazer, esq. of Struy, Invernesshire.

15. At Llanrhaiderym Mochnant, in the 108th year of her age, Marnat Lewis, widow.

16. At Hannington House, Wilts, in his 69th year, the Rev. John Freke, a justice for Dorset and Wilts.

17. The Rev. Archibald Bruce, minister of Shotts, Scotland.

19. At Brixton Deverill, aged 79, the Rev. Arthur Colham, archdeacon of Wilts, prebendary of Sarum, and rector of Brixton Deverill.

20. At Preston, aged 38, Mr. James Moore, alderman and banker.

21. At his house, Paragon-buildings, Bath, aged 81, William Maiter, esq. In the early part of his life, he was a colonel in the army; and 50 years ago, in Flanders, was shot through the lungs, the effect of which wound cured him of an asthma: inasmuch that the (military) Duke of Cumberland, under whom he served, used to say jocosely to his officers, when any of them laboured under an internal complaint, "you must get shot through the lungs, like Master." He, however, retired from the service soon after this accident, though it does not appear to have shortened his life. He was uncle to the present member for Cirencester.

At Edinburgh, in her 85th year, the Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Keir.

Mr. John Rose, of Penge Common, formerly of Southwark.

At Hampstead, aged eighty-two, Mrs. Montagu, widow of the late Edward Montagu, esq.

At Harwich, the Rev. Nevill Maud, upwards of 16 years preacher in the meeting-house in Ipswich.

22. At Bath, Alexander Baillie, esq.

George Davison, esq. of Broad-street Buildings.

William George Augustus Clafon, son of Patrick Clafon, of Cleveland-court, St. James's.

At Tamworth, Staffordshire, Mr. Samuel Freeth, a quaker.

24. Mr. Abraham Turner, attorney at law, at Kidderminster.

25. Thomas Hornyold, esq. of Hanley Castle, Worcesterhire, in his 80th year.

26. In Paul-street, Shoreditch, aged 61, Mr. James Calvert, formerly of Old-street, vinegar merchant. He was the person who obtained the first 20,000*l.* in the lottery, about thirty years since, but died in a state of poverty.

27. Duncan Macmillan, esq. writer, in Edinburgh.

John Micklethwayte, esq. of Beeston St. Andrew, in the county of Norfolk, in his 79th year.

Mr. Francis Faulding, linen-draper, Coventry-street.

At Balleileidy, in the county of Down, Ireland, Sir John Blackwood, bart.

Latly, in Dublin, Robert Ross, esq. one of the commissioners of the revenue, and M. P. for the borough of Newry.

28. At Limehouse, John Fowler, esq. of Francis-street, Bedford-square, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House.

MARCH 1. Thomas Bourne, esq. High-bury place, Islington.

William Lemon, esq. eldest son of Sir William Lemon, bart.

2. Mr. David Privat, of Sion-gardens, aged 78 years.

At an advanced age, and in a state of poverty, M. Galli, husband of the once celebrated singer Madame Galli.

Latly, Mr. Graves Aickin, son of Mr. Francis Aickin, manager of the Liverpool company of comedians. He belonged to the Cheltenham company, and in performing the part of Osmond in the *Castle Spectre* at Diventry, by great exertion burst a blood vessel, and languished only a few days.

3. Mr. John Powell, of Millman-street, Richard Lee, esq. of Highbury-place.

J. Jackson, gunner, of Burrow Castle, at the advanced age of 117. He boasted much of having served under the late Duke of Marlborough, and in having since been engaged in nineteen different actions.

J. C. Worsley, esq. of Chester.

Latly, at Halsted, in Essex, — Edwards, esq. justice of peace for that county.

4. The Right Honourable William Ann Hollis Capel, earl of Essex, viscount Malden, baron Hadham. He was born 7th October 1732, and married, first, Frances, daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, by his wife lady Frances, daughter of Thomas, earl of Coningsby.

ningesby, by whom he had issue William, the present earl, and Lady Elizabeth, who married Lord John Monson. His lordship secondly married on March 3, 1767, Harriet, daughter of Colonel Thomas Bladon, by whom he has four sons now living. His lordship was lord of the bedchamber to the late and present king.

In Hare-court, Temple, Henry Skynner, esq. fifth son of the Rev. John Skynner, of Eaton, near Stamford.

At Bath, in the 93d year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Coker, more than 50 years rector of and resident in the parish of Doyn-ton, in Gloucestershire.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Newton Treen, of the 125th regiment, of a decline,

At Boston, Thomas Cheyney, esq. mayor of that town.

Lately, at Blackheath, William Hopkins, esq. in the 78th year of his age.

Lately, near Okinon, in Essex, aged 84, the Rev. Mr. Cuthbert, rector of Larching-ton, in that county.

5. Robert Gapper, esq. of Fonthill House, Wincanton, Somersetshire, aged 78 years.

Lately, at Hereford, Mrs. Frazer Rodd, a maiden lady, aged 100 years.

6. Miss Seddor, daughter of Mr. Seddon, upholsterer, of Aldergate-street, aged 24 years. She was sitting alone by the fire, reading a book, a coal flew out and caught her clothes, which immediately blazed into a flame. The young lady ran down stairs, but finding no one there, she went up again. The maid-servants were so alarmed at this shocking spectacle, that they fainted, and the unfortunate young lady was nearly consumed, before any assistance could be given. She lingered till this morning, and then expired.

8. Mr. Abraham Newman, grocer, of Fenchurch-street.

Mr. Knight, page to the Duke of Gloucester.

At Durham, James Wallace, M. D.

Mr. Hawkins, oilman, Edward street, Portman square, well known for his songs sung at Vauxhall, and particularly the last, beginning "Come buy my Wooden Ware."

9. In Frith Street, Soho, Mrs. Chamier, widow of Anthony Chamier, esq. of Eptom, Surry.

At Norbiton Hall, Surry, in his 71st year, Thomas Lentall, esq.

At Norwich, the Rev. John Harding, rector of St. Andrew's, Norfolk.

Lately, Mrs. Dignum, wife of Mr. Charles Dignum, of Drury Lane Theatre.

Lately, Andrew Keddeil, esq. comptroller of the customs at Lerwich.

10. Mr. John Hammond, of Goodman's Fields, sail-cloth-maker, aged 74.

At Bath, Mr. John Kirwan, of Lime-street, merchant, aged 78 years.

Mr. Joseph Freeman, painter and land surveyor, at Cambridge.

At Ripley, in Surry, aged 42 years, Mr. Thomas Harbroe.

12. William Stonehewer, sen. esq.

Mr. Benjamin Tolley, of Avery-farm-row, Pimlico, aged 92.

13. At Bognor, in Suffex, sir Richard Hotham, knight, formerly member of parliament for the borough. He was originally a hatter in the Strand, where he acquired a considerable fortune. He was also the estab-lisher of the new and fashionable watering place called Hotham, but better known by the name of Bognor.

Mr. Taylor, partner in the Paul's Head Tavern, without any previous illness.

Mrs. Evans, housekeeper to the Queen.

Lately at Chester, aged 89, John Carill Worsley, esq.

Lately at Nether Hall, Ledbury, in his 45th year, the Rev. Michael Powles, one of his Majesty's justices of peace for Hereford-shire.

14. At Bladud's-buildings, Bath, Wil-liam Melmoth, esq. aged 89 years. He was the son of William Melmoth, esq. author of "The Great Importance of a Religious Life," of which the numerous impressions sufficiently speak the praise. He was him-self the author of

(1) Of Active and Retired Life, an Epistle to Henry Coventry, esq. 1735.

(2) The Letters of Pliny the Consul, with occasional remarks, 2 vols. 8vo. 1747.

(3) The Letters of sir Thomas Fitzos-borne, 2 vols, 1748.

(4) The Letters of Marcus Tullius Cicero to several of his friends, with remarks, 3 vols. 8vo. 1753.

(5) Cato, or an Essay on Old Age, by Marcus Tullius Cicero, with remarks, 8vo. 1773.

(6) Leelius, or an Essay on Friendship, by Marcus Tullius Cicero, with remarks, 8vo. 1777.

(7) The Translator of Pliny's Letters vindicated from certain objections to his Re-marks respecting Trajan's Persecution of the Christians in Bithynia 4to. 1793.

(8) Memoirs of a late eminent Advocate and Member of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, (the author's father) 8vo. 1796.

15. Timothy Williamson, esq. of Great Ruffel-street, Bloomsbury, in his 69th year.

Thomas Richardson, esq. Bermondsey.

Mr.

Mr. Charles Henry Bicknell, eldest son of Mr Bicknell, solicitor to the Admiralty

Lately, lady Holt, of Redland-court-house, near Bristol

16 Charles Wright Phillott, of Bath, lieutenant of the grenadier company of Bath volunteers

In his 71st year, Mr John Hodgson, 34 years postmaster of H.sted, in Essex, and 24 years surveyor of the tithes

The Rev William Gould, D. D. many years rector of St. Giles and Abbot's Effix, and one of the best mathematicians of that county. He was at Exeter College, Oxford, and took the degree of M. A. June 30, 1739 and D. D. at Caius college, Cambridge, 1774. He was also author of "An Account of English Ants," 12mo 1747

At Hampton Wick, Trice O'Leary, esq steward of the manor of Hampton

At Wimbledon, Surrey, Mr. Richard Denyer.

At Fly, Mr Francis Winter, 63 years one of the lay clerks in the cathedral, and 33 years clerk of Trinity parish church.

Lately, Captain Jacob Wolfe, many years commander of one of the packet boats, on the Falmouth station

18 In Bruton street, Richard Hopkins, esq member for Havwich

At Cambridge, Dr John Rendal, in his 84th year, professor of musick in that University to which he was appointed in 1756. He took the degree of M. B. in 1744, and M. D. at King's college in 1756

At Funchin, Admiral Sir Charles Thompson first vice admiral of the red, and third in command under admiral lord Boscawen in the channel sea. His health had been on the decline ever since he had the station off St. Domingo, he was extremely ill during the while of his last cruise off Brest, and survived only a few days after imminent danger of dissolution had occasioned him to be superseded by lord Hugh Seymour. He was made a post captain in 1772, a rear admiral in 1794, and on the last promotion was made a vice admiral of the red. He commanded the Alcide, in the action with Lord Rodney and Count de Grasse, on the 12th of April, 1782, was with Sir John Jervis, in the reduction of the French islands, and second in command under the same commander, on the memorable 14th of February, in the defeat of the Spanish fleet

20 At Blechingly, Surrey, aged 79, Mr James Low, surgeon, at Wittsey, Oxfordshire

Mr Thomas Symonds, in his 83d year.

21 At Barotry, Yorkshire, Lieutenant Colonel Hay Drummond, of the 5th West

Yorkshire regiment of militia, and brother to the Earl of Kinnoul. His death was occasioned by a fall as he was going down the stone stair case of his own house, owing to one of the stairs near the top giving way, by which he fractured his skull.

DEATHS ABROAD

DEC 24, 1798, at Baltimore, in America, Robert Merry, esq (See an account of this gentleman, with a portrait of him in our Magazine for December 1793, p 411.) His death was sudden, being seized with an apoplectic fit while walking in his garden at eight o'clock in the morning, and died in three hours afterwards. He may be considered as one of the victims of the French revolution, for his mind was deeply tainted by the principle upon which that detestable event was founded, and he was induced to consider freedom and reputation as a slight sacrifice to the altar of Jacobinism. Before a lamentable death of France, Mr. Merry was a citizen very numerous and respectable friends, but the change in his political opinions brought a gloom to his character, which he relinquished all his former connections, and united with people unfavourable to liberty. He once possessed a good fortune, and which was devoted to a fashionable style of living, and, by a family interest as well as his talents, might have rated himself in the army, which he quitted early in life. Pecuniary embarrassments, and an expectation of finding democratic principles more prevalent in America than he found them here, induced him to emigrate.

At Alon, in the department of the Lower Alps, the French Admiral Richery, aged 41 years

FEB 18, 1799, Elector of Bavaria.

24 N Fenwick, esq in his 70th year, his Majesty's Consul at Elfinour

SEP 1798, at Columbo, the Rev. Philip Rosenhagen

At Lisbon, lately, William Augustus Kelly, esq formerly in the East India Company's service

At Turin, Signior Pugnani, the celebrated player on the violin.

At Padua, the Abbe Spalanzani, the celebrated naturalist

In India, Mr Ashburner, printer of the Bombay Gazette and the India State Papers.

JAN 8, 1799, at Nevis, the Honourable George Fraser, son of George, late Lord Saltoun.

OCT. 12, 1798, at Bermudas, Simon Fraser, esq youngest son of William Fraser, esq of Culbeckie, and lately a captain in the Glengary fencible regiment.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MARCH 1799.

Stock	10 per Ct. Reduc. Consols	5 per Ct. 1777. Scrip.	5 per Ct. 1777. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1777. Stock.	India Scrip.	India Stock.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lett. Tick.
1	53 1/2 a 54	69 1/2	82 1/2	15 1/2	15 16						166			
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10	Sunday													
11	53 1/2 a *		83											
12	53 1/2 a 54		82 1/2											
13	53 1/2 a *		82 1/2											
14	53 1/2 a *		82 1/2											
15	53 1/2 a *		82 1/2											
16	53 1/2 a *		82 1/2											
17	Sunday													
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19	53 1/2 a *		82 1/2											
20	53 1/2 a *		82 1/2											
21	53 1/2 a *		81 1/2											
22														
23	53 1/2 a *		81 1/2											
24	Sunday													
25														
26														

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 1799.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of MR. THOMAS MORTIMER, And, 2. A VIEW of EGHAM CHURCH.]

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L O N D O N :

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

* Vol. XXXV. APRIL 1799.

F f

admit anonymous criticisms on Works which we have not seen, as we have reason to believe they generally come from the Authors themselves, or their friends. Those who desire to have their Works noticed in The European Magazine, must send a copy to the Publisher, which will be read with candour; and, if proper to be mentioned at all, such an account given as it may deserve.

The Moralizer, No. II. in our next.
Dionysius is received.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 16, to April 13, 1799.

										COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Wheat	Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans			Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans						
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.											
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0						
INLAND COUNTIES.																				
Middlesex	55	1	34	0	33	10	27	0	33	6	53	4	32	0	32	2	27	8	30	10
Surry	56	2	00	0	35	8	27	8	38	6	51	8	00	0	30	6	21	6	34	0
Hertford	50	0	00	0	32	8	27	9	39	0	52	0	00	0	31	0	25	6	00	0
Bedford	46	4	00	0	28	11	24	9	32	4	48	8	28	0	30	8	27	4	31	1
Hunting.	46	10	00	0	29	0	22	6	31	3	48	10	00	0	27	6	22	2	30	6
Northam.	48	2	25	6	26	4	20	10	26	10	44	11	31	3	29	3	25	0	29	6
Rutland	52	0	00	0	27	0	22	0	33	0	44	11	00	0	29	0	20	7	31	0
Leicester	50	5	00	0	28	8	20	8	32	1	45	11	36	0	29	8	21	1	33	0
Nottingh.	50	8	33	0	33	2	20	8	35	0	49	6	00	0	00	0	21	7	00	0
Derby	52	4	00	0	33	6	21	7	36	8	44	2	32	6	24	7	19	1	27	0
Stafford	51	7	00	0	32	6	21	7	34	6	44	11	00	0	29	0	20	7	31	0
Salop	48	1	39	3	32	6	22	4	39	1	49	6	00	0	00	0	21	7	00	0
Hereford	47	7	38	4	29	0	22	0	34	11	44	2	32	6	24	7	19	1	27	0
Worcest.	48	8	29	2	30	2	23	7	30	7	44	11	00	0	29	11	19	9	00	0
Warwick	53	6	00	0	32	2	22	11	32	6	44	11	00	0	29	11	19	9	00	0
Wilts	54	0	00	0	29	8	22	4	38	4	54	4	36	5	26	5	19	1	00	0
Berks	55	4	00	0	31	0	26	2	34	4	60	4	38	0	28	0	20	6	00	0
Oxford	51	1	00	0	29	3	23	7	30	11	56	1	00	0	34	7	23	7	39	2
Bucks	51	1	00	0	29	10	22	8	31	8	49	8	00	0	00	0	22	7	40	4
										WALES.										
										N. Wales	59	4	40	0	36	0	18	4	48	0
										S. Wales	58	0	00	0	36	0	14	8	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

				APRIL.			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	14	15	16	17
1	29.77	27	N.E.	29.98	41	N.	
2	30.02	33	E.	29.60	46	N.E.	
3	29.97	34	E.	29.30	53	S.W.	
4	29.86	33	E.	29.24	50	S.W.	
5	29.30	45	S.	29.15	50	S.	
6	29.50	44	N.	29.04	51	W.	
7	29.61	42	N.E.	29.20	47	N.W.	
8	29.65	47	S.	29.31	48	W.	
9	29.64	48	S.W.	29.40	49	W.	
10	28.75	49	S.W.	29.46	46	N.E.	
11	29.40	48	S.W.	29.61	45	N.	
12	29.40	48	S.W.	30.10	46	N.	
13	29.49	47	S.W.	29.86	45	W.N.E.	
14	29.73	45	N.E.	30.09	46	N.	

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



Thomas Mortimer, Esq.

Published by J. Small, Cornhill, May 1 1799

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR APRIL 1799.

MR. THOMAS MORTIMER.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE Gentleman who is the subject of these Memoirs, was noticed in the Annals of Literature, as far back as the year 1750, when his first Essay, "An Oration on the much lamented Death of His Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales," the august father of our beloved Sovereign, was published. The style of this little piece was much admired at the time, which encouraged our young Author to cultivate the science of eloquence, and to improve himself in elocution, with a view to qualify himself for the profession of a private Preceptor of the *Belles Lettres*. For this purpose he attended Mr. Sheridan's Lectures, and made Rollins' *Belles Lettres*, Dodley's Preceptor, D'Alembert's, and other works of distinguished reputation, the models and guides of his future studies.

To a considerable proficiency in the Latin tongue, he added, at an early age, a competent knowledge in the French and Italian languages, which enabled him to apply closely to his favourite pursuit, Modern History. The illustrious historians of our own country were then, comparatively speaking, but few; however, he had the satisfaction, in his riper years, to find them increasing; and some of them even excelling the most admired writers of other nations. By an assiduous attention to their works, he strengthened his judgment, and then ventured to compile "A History of England from the Invasion of the Romans, to the Peace of Versailles, A. D. 1763, in 3 vols. folio, humbly inscribed to the Queen." This work was formed on the plan recommended by Lord Bolingbroke in his ce-

lebrated Letters on the Study and Use of History, viz. to preserve the connection of great historical facts and public transactions, uninterrupted by tedious digressions, political discussions, or private concerns; accordingly, ample dissertations on the Religion, Laws, Commerce, Arts, Manufactures, Finances, Manners, and Customs of the Country, form distinct Chapters at the end of every *Centennial* period; the first example of the kind, which has since been followed by other British historians.

But before we proceed to enumerate the literary labours of this veteran, who has kept up a connection with the press upwards of *forty-eight years*, it may be proper to trace him to his birth, and to give some account of his family, and of his situations in life, that we may the better ascertain the different periods at which his various writings first appeared, or have been republished.

Mr. Mortimer was born on the 9th of December 1730, in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and was the only son of Thomas Mortimer, Esq. principal Secretary to his relation Sir Joseph Jekyll, Knt. Master of the Rolls. His uncle, Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, was many years senior Secretary to the Royal Society; the Rev. Dr. Birch being the junior. His grandfather was John Mortimer, Esq. F. R. S. of Topingo Hall, near Chelmsford, in the county of Essex; Author of "A Practical Treatise on Husbandry," 2 vols. 8vo. held in the highest degree of estimation till of late years, when modern improvements in Agriculture have rendered it less use-

ful. The death of his father in 1741, at the premature age of 35, which was followed by that of his mother in 1744, left him in the state of orphanage; but, *providentially*, under the guardianship of the late John Baker, Esq. of Spitalfields, to whose kind patronage, and to the continued friendship of his family †, he has often been heard to declare, he stood principally indebted for the future happiness of his life. Mr. Baker was one of those worthy guardians, rarely to be met with, who not only carefully preserve, but sedulously improve the property of the Wards entrusted to their care. His benevolent disposition would never permit him to refuse the important charge of guardianship, bequeathed to him by his deceased friends, so that other Wards of both sexes were under similar obligations to that truly excellent man.

Mr. Mortimer's education commenced at Harrow school under the Rev. Dr. Cox, and was continued at a private academy in the North of England; but his progress in polite literature was the result of his own assiduity and attachment to study, independent of masters. His second publication was a translation from the French of "The Life and Military Exploits of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, by M. Gautier," an octavo volume, which bears date in 1751. From this period to the year 1761, we have no particular account of our Author, except that, having married very young, he became so devoted to a domestic life, that he refused the offers made him in that interval by Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. Glover, Mr. Kelly, and other literary characters with whom he was personally acquainted, to become a member of their social clubs. In the year above mentioned, he published the first Edition of the well known treatise on the funds, and on the mystery and iniquity of stock-jobbing, intitled "Every Man, his own Broker," which was rapidly bought up, and successive Editions were demanded from that period down to the month of July last, when the TWELFTH Edition, with considerable improvements by the Author, was published.

In November 1762, Mr. Mortimer was appointed his Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Austrian Netherlands, being recommended to the Earl of Sandwich, at that

time Secretary of State for the Northern Department; on the commencement of the following month he repaired to his station at Ostend, where he had the happiness to gain the approbation of his Majesty's Ministers at home, and of the British Merchants residing at Bruges, Ostend, and Nieuport. But the most important service he rendered to his native country, in this situation, was the sending off a packet boat to Dover, with an express to Government, giving notice of a ship laden with damaged wheat, and destined for the port of Bristol, concerning which the Magistrates of Ostend had received the following advice from the Flemish Government at Brussels: "That she came from the Levant, actually had the plague on board, and had been refused admittance into several ports of Spain, Portugal, and France." The master of this vessel made preparations to enter the harbour of Ostend; but positive orders were sent out by a pilot, with a speaking trumpet, for him to leave the Road directly, or the guns on the ramparts, already loaded for the purpose, would be fired at the ship. The Vice-Consul had the pleasure to receive a letter of thanks, by his Majesty's command, from the late Lord Weymouth, then Secretary of State for the Northern Department, for his timely intelligence, also informing him, that a Privy Council had been summoned upon the occasion, and that the necessary orders had been sent to all the sea-ports of Great Britain and Ireland. The Vice-Consul afterwards learned, that a ship, answering the above description, had foundered off the Orkney Isles, supposed for the want of hands to work the pumps; for the master, by a trumpet, acknowledged to the Ostend pilot, that the greatest part of the crew had died of a fever.

Yet, notwithstanding this and other public services, and the strong recommendation of them by Sir James Porter, and by his successor Sir William Gordon, his Majesty's Ministers at the Court of Brussels; and, though he had been promised the reversion of the Consulship by two Secretaries of State, viz. Lord Sandwich and the Marquis of Rockingham; the Under-Secretary to Lord Weymouth, by an intrigue of office, contrived to obtain a private resignation of the old

In 1763, Mr. Mortimer published a new Edition of this Work, considerably improved by corrections and additions left prepared for the press by his grandfather. His sons and a daughter, inheritors of the Christian virtues of their parents.

Consul,

Consul, and the appointment of Mr. Irvine to succeed him, who arrived at Ostend suddenly, without any previous notice being sent to Mr. Mortimer from the Secretary of State; and declaring his intention to reside constantly at the station, there remained no further occasion for a Vice-Consul*.

Mr. Mortimer, on his return to London in 1768, resumed his literary pursuits and his preceptorship. In 1772 he published the first Edition of "Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances," a quarto volume, designed as a supplement to the scholastic education of young Noblemen and Gentlemen of rank, likely to be called to situations in public life. In the same year, the late Empress of Russia wrote to her Ambassador M. Mouschin Pouchin, to place under his care, several young Russian Princes and private Gentlemen; one in particular, a very amiable youth, named Siloff, supposed to be very nearly related to her Imperial Majesty, resided with Mr. Mortimer almost three years. From this period, he had the honour to be Preceptor for the English Language, and a general knowledge of the Political Economy of Great Britain, to different Foreign Ministers.

In 1774 his worthy friend the late Mr. Edward Dilly, bookseller, published the second Edition of "The British Plutarch," in six volumes, compiled for him by our Author, who new modelled the work; and, by a judicious arrangement of the lives of the Statesmen, Admirals, Generals, and other public characters, made it an abridged history of the kingdom from the reign of Henry the Seventh, to the death of George the Second; separating likewise, the private lives of Divines, Lawyers, and Poets, in each Volume; so as not to break the thread of civil history connected with the public characters †.

In 1777, he published the first Edition of "The Student's Pocket Dictionary; or, An Epitome of Universal History and Biography;" with authorities annexed to each article, two Parts in one Volume octavo. A second Edition was called for, and was published in 1789; the only

work of the kind, in which the usual objections to abridgements are removed by references given to the respectable authorities that furnished the Author with his epitome.

The first copy of Neckar's celebrated work, "On the Administration of the Finances of France, in three volumes 8vo," brought to England, was presented to Mr. Mortimer by his Excellency Count D'Adhemar, the French Ambassador to the Court of London; and he translated it without loss of time, having first obtained permission to dedicate it to the Right Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne, who was the friend of Neckar; this Translation appeared in 1785.

For the space of five years from this period, we have no information of any literary production of our Author; but we may conjecture that in the year 1791 he was occupied in preparing for and conducting through the press the fifth Edition of that most excellent commercial work "Beawes's Lex Mercatoria" (the second since the death of the original Author), enlarged and improved by Mr. Mortimer for the proprietors, some of the most respectable booksellers in the city of London. The modern revolutions in the foreign commercial concerns of Great Britain with America in particular, and with France and other countries of Europe, and internally with Ireland; also all the decisions of the Courts of Law in mercantile causes, including many intricate new cases of Ship and Fire Insurances, tried before Lord Kenyon, cited and explained in this last Edition, constitute a work of the first consequence to our Merchants, Consuls, and Ministers residing at foreign courts; to Counsel retained on commercial causes at home; to Commissioners of Bankruptcy; and to private Arbitrators:—it was published in 1792.

We have only to add, that our Author was several years Editor of THE LONDON MAGAZINE, to which the late worthy James Boswell was then a contributor by a series of excellent Essays under the title of THE HYPOCHONDRIAC: he is likewise at present an occasional writer in THE EUROPEAN.

* The circumstances attending this clandestine arrangement, with the documents of the above-mentioned and other national services, were published in 1768, in a pamphlet entitled "The Extraordinary Case of Thomas Mortimer, Esq. late his Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Austrian Netherlands;" a copy of which is deposited in the Library of the British Museum.

† This has not been attended to by the anonymous Editor of the third Edition in eight Volumes.—See our Review of that Edition, Vol. XXII. for July 1792, p. 39 to 43.

Mr. Mortimer has been twice married, and has a numerous progeny now living. Two of his sons, by his first wife, are in the naval service of their country. The eldest, John Mortimer, was lately promoted to the rank of Master and Commander, from being First Lieutenant on board his Majesty's ship, *The Excellent*, in the glorious engagement of Lord St. Vincent with the Spanish Fleet on the 14th of February 1797. The youngest, George Mortimer, is First Lieutenant of the 96th Company of Marines, in the Portsmouth Division.

We conclude with a sincere wish, that

our Author may long enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that in the opinion of candid critics, he has long since been intitled to that reputation, which he expresses himself, in the following passage of the Introduction to the last Edition of his "*Student's Pocket Dictionary*," to be anxious to obtain: "In compiling this Work, I have followed the bias of that inclination which has constantly directed my pen to objects of general utility, having been always ambitious to acquire a *solid* rather than a *splendid* reputation."

EGHAM CHURCH.

[WITH A VIEW.]

EGHAM is a large Village in the county of Surry, seated on the road from Staines to Farnham, and is 28 miles from London. The Church is an ancient structure, and the Parsonage House was formerly the seat of Sir John Denham (father of the poet), who was a Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of James

the First. This family appears to have been much connected with the town, there being an alms-house built, and endowed by the above-mentioned lawyer, for old women. Near the town is Runney Mead, where King John signed Magna Charta.

ACCOUNT

OF

THE CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF CHARRETTE,

THE BRAVE, THE UNFORTUNATE VENDEAN ROYALIST GENERAL.

—“**A**T last Charrette was discovered by a corporal of the Chasseurs of the Mountains, of which corps our infantry was composed. Travaux, our General, also perceived him, and gave orders that not a shot should be fired. The corporal caught hold of him by the skirts of his jacket, and endeavoured to stop him; but Charrette, who at that fatal moment had lost his customary presence of mind, kept running, and dragged the corporal after him till he came to a hedge, over which he attempted to leap, but fell into the midst of it, and was taken out in a state of insensibility, being entirely exhausted by his long continued efforts to escape. A pail of water thrown in his face having revived him to his senses, the first words he spoke were, 'Whose prisoner am I?' — Travaux, was the answer. 'So

much the better,' said he, 'he is the only man worthy to take me.' He was armed with a carbine and two pistols, which he had discharged in the previous action. His dress was a green jacket with the skirts turned back, and embroidered with four *fleur-de-lis* in gold; a pink waistcoat, a sash of white silk with gold fringe at the ends, half boots, and a round hat with a handkerchief over it. He had been struck by a ball, which had grazed his forehead over the left eye; and had been wounded in the left arm by the bursting of his carbine. As he was too weak to walk, he was put on a horse, and conducted to the Château de Pont-de-vie, where he passed the night in the General's room, under a strong guard. He ate and chatted all the night, and, in short, supported that character of fortitude, which he had acquired in so many trying



trying situations. The next day he was taken to head-quarters at Angers, whence he was conveyed to Nantz, and there tried and shot.

“ Before his punishment, the executioner asked, if he would permit him to tie a bandage over his eyes? ‘ No,’ answered Charrette, I have looked death

often enough in the face, and I can
brave him.’ Being asked by General Travaux, why he had not emigrated, when he had found an opportunity? ‘ I had sworn,’ said he, ‘ to put the King upon the throne, or perish in the attempt — I have kept my oath.’”

JAMES WHITE, ESQ.

IN the course of last month was found dead in his bed at the Carpenter's Arms, a public house in the parish of Wick, Gloucestershire, about six miles from Bath, JAMES WHITE, ESQ. a Gentleman well known in the literary world. He was educated at the University of Dublin, and was esteemed an admirable scholar, and possessed of brilliant parts. His conduct for four or five years past has been marked by great wildness and eccentricity. He is said to have conceived an ardent affection for a young lady, who, he supposed, was as warmly attached to him; but (as he imagined) some plot had been contrived to wean her regard, and to frustrate all his future prospects in life. He attributed the failure of his application for patronage and employment from the great to the machinations of those plotters and contrivers, and even supposed their influence upon the London booksellers prevented his literary talents being more amply rewarded. The winters of 1797 and 1798 he passed in the neighbourhood of Bath, and many persons noticed in the pump-room, the streets, or vicinity of the city, a thin, pale, emaciated man (between 30 and 40), with a wild, yet penetrating look, dressed in a light coat of Bath coating. His means of subsistence were very scanty, and he obliged the cravings of nature to keep within their limits: he has been known to debar himself of animal food for months, and to have given life a bare subsistence by a biscuit, a piece of bread, or a cold potatoe, and a glass of water. Unable to pay his lodgings, and too proud to ask relief, he would many nights wander about the fields, or seek repose beneath a hay-stack; almost exhausted, he once took refuge in an inn at Bath, where his extraordinary conduct, and his refusing every sustenance, alarmed the mistress, and impelled her to apply to the magistrates: they humanely ordered

him to be put under the care of the parish officers. Instead of appreciating these precautionary means as he ought to have done, he, in letters to some persons in Bath, complained of “ the undue interference of magisterial authority, and this unconstitutional infringement of the liberty of the subject!” When his mind was more composed, and his health partly recovered, he behaved with more moderation, and, though apparently sensible of the good intended him, he strongly suspected that his imaginary host of enemies had again been plotting. It was about this time that he published his “ Letters to Lord Camden on the State of Ireland;” the elegance and strength of his language, the shrewdness of his remarks, and the perspicuity of his arguments, were generally admired. A small subscription was privately raised for his relief; and, though given to him with a degree of delicacy, he could scarcely be prevailed upon to take it but as a loan. He then left Bath, nor had the writer of this account heard of him till he learned that the Coroner's inquest had been called to determine on his premature death. This unhappy Gentleman had respectable relatives residing in Bath; but who possessed no influence over his passions, nor means of controuling his conduct.

The following is as accurate a List of his Works, as we have been able to obtain:

- (1) The Orations of Marcus Tullius Cicero against Caius Cornelius Verres, translated, with Annotations, 4to. 1787.
- (2) Conway Castle; Verses to the Memory of the late Earl of Chatham; and The Moon, a Simile, 4to. 1789.
- (3) Earl Strongbow; or, The History of Richard de Clare and the beautiful Geraldine, 2 vols. 12mo. 1789.
- (4) The Adventures of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, 3 vols. 12mo. 1790.
- (5) The

(5) The Adventures of King Richard
de Lion. To which is added,
The Death of Lord Falkland, a Poem,
2 vols. 12mo. 1791.

(6) The History of the Revolution of
France, translated from the French of
M. Rabaul De Saint Etienne, 8vo.
1792.

(7) Speeches of M. De Mirabeau the
Elder, pronounced in the National As-
sembly of France. To which is prefixed,
A Sketch of his Life and Character,
translated from the French, 2 vols. 8vo.
1792.

(8) The Letters to Lord Camden, al-
ready mentioned.

ORIGINAL LETTER

FROM

PHILIP MORANT TO DR. MASON, OF CAMBRIDGE.

REV. SIR,

HAVING accidentally met with the following original Paper relating to S. Harsnet, Archbishop of York, which I thought might be of use to you, I have made bold to send you a copy of it; and the more, because it relates to a particular not taken notice of by any historian; namely, his being Master of the Free School at Colchester. He did not hold that employment above two years. The paper is as follows:

“Our commendations remembered, and whereas we lately received letters from you touchinge Mr. Harsnet, fellowe of our Colledge. We thoughte good in tyme convenient to make aunswer to the same. This therefore may certifie you concerninge those pointes you requested of us, namelie, his sufficiencie to teache in the Latin and Greek tounge, as well proafe as verfe, with his honest behavioure and conversation, that we do knowe and promise in his behalfe, that he is very able and sufficient to performe those duties, as also of a good name and honest conversation amonge us. In signification whereof, we, the President and Fellowes of the Colledge have severallie subscribed our names to thes our letters; and so, with our hartie commendations, we wish you farewell. From Pembroke Hall the thirde of May, anno 1586.

Henry Farr
Lancel Andrewes
Rob. Robinson
Henry Golde
Samuel Farr
Roger Dod
John Beauchampe
John Gravel
Paul Birkbick
Thomas Beecher
Nicholas Felton
Thomas Mudd.

Richard Streate
Henry Brampton
Ralph Rowby
William Tubman
Richard Harvey
S. Harsnett.

In dorso,
To the Righte Worshipfull
our very frends the Bayliffs
and Aldermen of the Towne
of Colchester.”

S. Harsnet was son of William Harsnet, a baker, in Botolphs-street, in this town. Upon perusing the register of St. Botolphs paper, I found that the said Samuel was baptized June 20, 1561.

I have by me a very great quantity of pamphlets relating to the History and Antiquities of England, particularly from the year 1637 to 1688. If any of them should be of use to you, I should be ready to communicate them to you.

And I should be extremely obliged to you if you would be so kind as to examine when John Bastwick was admitted into your College, and how long he continued a member of it. He was born in 1593; so that I guess he must have been admitted into Emmanuel College about 1608, 1609, or 1610. I mean the same person that was afterwards such a turbulent incendiary.

I should likewise be very much obliged to you if you would be pleased just to mention which of the fellows of Caius College I could but apply to in order to know when Richard Brady, M. D. was admitted into that College, took his degrees, was chosen Master, &c.

Begging the favour of you to excuse the trouble, I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
PHIL. MORANT.
Colchester, Aug. 26, 1740.

TO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Account of THE THEATRE OF SAGUNTUM, translated from the Latin, and corrected by an eminent literary Character, was lately found amongst the papers of a deceased friend. As I cannot learn that it has ever been printed, I send it for insertion in THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, and am

Yours, &c.

C. D.

EMMANUEL MARTINI TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND HONOURABLE
ANTONY FELIX ZONDADARI; ARCHBISHOP OF DAMASCUS, AND
PONTIFICAL LEGATE TO THE CATHOLIC KING.

WHEN we lately conversed together upon various subjects, and one thing drawing out another as usual in conversation, mention happened to be made of the Theatre at Saguntum; which, when I said I had in every particular described in a draught thereof taken by me, you expressed a desire of seeing it, together with certain short notes or observations added by me, not so much for the sake of shewing my learning, as explaining of a very obscure matter. Behold it therefore, most honoured Sir, restored and brought to light from the darkness of oblivion, although in tattered and obsolete cloathing. The true and pristine structure whereof, traced out by all its vestiges, I shall consecrate to late posterity in as brief a manner as I can.

The Theatre of Saguntum is situate in a most fit and healthy place; for it opens itself against the North and the rising Sun, adjacent to a most pleasant valley, which a river flows beside, and has the Eastern sea in prospect. It is defended from Southern and Western blasts by the interposition of a mountain, by which it is surrounded, and, as it were, embraced in its bosom: wherefore it admits only the Northern and Eastern vital breezes to breathe upon it; the rest, that are hurtful to human health, being entirely excluded; which Vitruvius admonishes, in the first place, to be taken care of in building theatres: for when the minds of the spectators are overflowing there with the greatest pleasure, their bodies, being unmoved and captivated and allured by delight, have gaping passages and open pores, into which the surrounding winds easily enter, which, if they be noxious and unhealthy, or any ways infected, may bring destruction by their blast; therefore their force from the South is to be avoided: for when the Sun fills the curvity of the theatre with its scorching heat, the air shut in

in the hemicycle, and having no power of getting out, grows hot with its continual turning, circumaction, and whirling rotation. From whence it comes to pass, that the bodies being exhausted of their natural moisture, are burnt up, and being overheated, fall into diseases. Moreover, our theatre is, by the disposition and nature of the place, prepared for sounding, which is very necessary therein; for the voice being collected by that curvity and embrace of the mountain climbing with increase up to the summit, strikes stronger upon the ear with a distinct termination of words, which I myself experienced; for Emmanuel Mignana, a most worthy Gentleman, and most near to me in all friendly offices, recited to me some verses of Ainius out of the scene in Amphitruon, which I heard very well from the top gallery or cavea, which, as I live, filled me with incredible pleasure; for those rocks are vocal, not that only, but five times sounding: and thus much for the position of the theatre. Now as to the structure—The ambit then of its hemicycle, which the Greeks call Primetron, has 564 of our palms or spans, or three quarters of a Roman foot; and, measuring its diameter, the line being drawn from each horn, it has 330 and an half of the like palms or spans. The height of the theatre, from the orchestra to the top gallery, is 133 palms and an half; but, to the top of the remaining summit of the decayed party wall, 144 palms and an half; also the diameter of the orchestra hath 95 palms; from which it is certain the description of the whole theatre arises, ~~and~~ were, from a center; therefore the name orchestra was allotted by the Greeks, because in the Greek theatre it had been a place destined for dancing and gesticulations; yet among the Romans it had quite another use, at least from what C. Atilius Serranus and L. Scribonius

Libs,

Libo, the Curule *Ædiles*, following the sentence of the superior *Africanus*, assigned the orchestra for the seats of the senators: in that therefore, in the most honourable place, set the Prince or *Prætor* in his stall, the vestiges whereof remain in the middle of the orchestra to the podium; afterwards were placed the vestals, priests, ambassadors, senators; and, lest the prospect of the stage should be taken away by any objects standing before them, it was very carefully contrived to a nicety that the pavement of the orchestra, from the Prince's stall, should arise gently and by degrees into an acclivity up to the lowest step of the equestrians, the pavement being lowered and cut away by degrees into a circle, in the manner of a belt, by placing and fixing the seats: a space being left between the orders of the seats a little more advanced that it might afford the coming in and going out, which I believe no one has hitherto taken notice of; and indeed it had slipped me, unless, having called for diggers, I had not bid them remove the earth with which the whole orchestra was buried. From the bottom of the orchestra the equestry broke forth, or 14 steps set apart for the equestrian order, by the *Roscian* and *Julian* theatric laws, to the seventh of which steps two vomitories afford passage, which therefore is wider, left by the straitness of the place the equestrian multitude should be pressed, but might pour themselves into their seats with free passage. And because this theatre is founded in the hardest stone, whose stubbornness deludes the attempts and industry of art, the equestry has only two doors in it, which, when they are not sufficient to admit the number of the knights, there are added from thence a double ladder, in the open and spreading place of which the bottom steps go under the arch in the proscene itself. A precinct or inclosure reserves the highest step of the equestrian order, by which name the ancients called the step that was doubly higher and broader than the rest, which as it were begirt and inclosed the rest that were smaller, which the Greeks called *Diazomata*, for they were a sort of transverse girdles, from whence they are by some called belts; that is, they are breaks and little beds of steps running circular; which are so inserted, that the distinctions of the senatorian, equestrian, and plebeian orders might appear manifest to the eyes by that division, nor any communication be between them; after-

wards follow twelve steps of the populace in a higher and more remote place, in which sat spectators of the plebeian order, which they call the upper gallery or *cavea*. Into these seats very many passages lead, and thence to the inner arches or nest of chambers; also the upper portico, whose use was twofold, that it might have where the people might retire themselves if any sudden storm or shower should interrupt the plays; and that the theatre beneath might be defended from the injury of waters and filth. That portico hath eight fore doors, and as many back doors opposite, yet oblique, and which mutually face each other; that by the wind admitted through them the theatre might be refreshed, nor the air unmoved grow torpid and stagnant. Into these doors a flight of seven steps afford ascent, breaking out from the lowest step of the equestrians at the orchestra, not indeed intersected therefrom and varying, as in most amphitheatres, but in a direct leading and continuity; by which it comes to pass that they form wedges very long, from the lowest seats to the top, very pleasant to the eyes of the spectators; and these stairs were ways between the wedges to ascend or descend; for whereas those degrees or steps of seats were higher than a man's step, and not without the greatest difficulty to be climbed, these stairs are contrived nicely for the purpose, by placing a third step between every two, unless where the precincts or inclosures intervene, for there four are inserted. The breadth of the highest of these is three palms and an half, and the height of the steps a palm and an inch and an half, which twofold measure the degrees of seats exhibit. These stairs are so made that the multitude so seated, might have an easy exit, and as it were at hand where to turn themselves, lest, being there inclosed, they might be driven to undergo the necessities of the body. Moreover, those that were shut out of the wedge, or excuneated, to use a theatric expression, beheld the shows standing. There is that difference between the inner doors and outer, that the inner are square and open wider, and the outer are arched and less. There is besides an upper portico 15 palms broad and a quarter, and twelve palms and a span high, therefore the breadth is greater than the height. Wherefore? For this reason, that lest while they are crowding in or going out, they should labour in the strait of the portico. Which portico does not reach to the angles of the theatre,

but stands much before, cut off from both by an interval of 35 palms, which the quatern steps filled, separated by that only from the cavea or gallery placed under it, because the top of the populary or place of the common people exceeded the rest in breadth, and was, as it were, a certain boundary or little space distinguishing the superior order from the inferior: from whence it may be guessed the lictors, tipstaves, summoners, and other attendants of the magistrates, sat in that place, as well to be ready at call, as to deter the cavea or gallery beneath from contention and strife, and break off the insolence of quarrellsome fellows, which I find to have been the custom at Athens from the scholiast of Aristophanes' Eirenes, to which opinion I am the more inclined, because certain secret ladders lead from those very steps through hidden meanders into dungeons, one of which remains hitherto, and fetters or iron rings fixed in that wall to bind malefactors; add to this, that this very portico is broke in the middle, and a space left of 22 palms, in which both the quatern stairs reach out seven palms and an half, which I judge were built to the end that the officers might overlook the seats every where, and keep the peace. In the middle space of which some vestiges, although decaying and almost obliterated, inform us that there was a statue, for its base indicates as much; because even the ratio itself of the structure and the proper modulation of the work required it, to design the middle of the hemicycle. The sides of this base are six palms and a span. Upon the top step of the cavea or gallery, at each angle of the theatre, open six arched windows, three in each. What to let in air? Truly I follow no one, if any one can tell me their use, I should be very much obliged to him. Upon the portico also four steps are placed. But to what order? Truly the senatorian sat in the orchestra, the equestrian in the fourteen, the plebeian in the cavea. What is left besides? When I revolve the steps in my mind, I am almost cast down from my step. Yet if in an affair so obscure I may conjecture, I shall have believed that the servants, freedmen, courtezans, and others of that sort of shameless vulgar rabble, were spectators from those distant steps, to the end that filth of that sort might not be joined with the more honest order of the plebeians. The structure of the upper degree helps my opinion, for it is the widest of all, although you bring in to the

reckoning the precipitions themselves, which I think was done for this reason, that there might be a place in the plain for setting forms for the seat of the women: for, by the decree of Augustus, it was not lawful for them to be spectators but from the upper place, where also the most despicable men stood leaning upon the wall, and

The rabble mob, in sordid vestments,
stood
Among the wench's seats, and pastimes
view'd,

as Calpurnius says. From the lictors' seats into this top gradation, certain rises afford ascent as well to the two horns of the theatre, as in the middle, that by them the officers might run in time, if by chance their help should be wanted, into those seats of the rabble. What ascent and what entrances were these? The best truly, and disposed with a certain proper design; for there are certain ladders behind the top portico thrown backward and forward, standing against the mountain, which lead to certain little arched doors in the wall's extremity, of which only one remains. In the back part of this mutilated wall certain of them are prominent, separate from one another by the space of ten palms and an half in a square form, two palms on every side. To the explanation of which you ought to know, that formerly umbrellas were wont to be superinduced as well to theatres as amphitheatres, for keeping off the heat and sun, which were bound to poles, set up under them, extending transverse with ropes, that they might not flutter by hanging loose: therefore those poles being thrown across through round holes excavated in the upper stones, or tied with ropes, for both used to be done, they were received by these stays, in the middle of which, for the sake of firmness, certain little grooves were dug, lest by the slipperiness of the stone, the cords slipping and unfirm should give way. The party wall rising over these steps is by the injury of time destroyed, and a very little part of it remaining, and that indeed without ridge or coping. The degrees of seats are higher than master workmen allow for a model; for they have two palms and a quarter, far otherwise than Vitruvius has prescribed. The breadth answers exactly to Vitruvius's rule, for it is of three palms and a quarter: you would wonder at such an effuse breadth, nothing truly more of use to the sitters; to wit,

lest the spectators in the next seat above should be troubled with the continual compression and retraction of their legs, or those beneath them be offended with their feet; perhaps also that the passage behind might open, if any should rise up or enter late. The height of the precinct or partition is twofold, according to prescription of art, for it is of four palms and a span. Also the breadth six palms and a quarter. Into these seats a passage opens through many doors, which the vulgar called vomitories; from whence men entering in a crowd, pour themselves into the seats as though they were vomited. Into these porticos two passages lead; one above and uncovered, of which we have said enough: the other beneath, creeping through the hidden bowels of the mountain in the manner of a coney burrow, and receiving light from those very doors; unless you had rather call this a vault than a portico, which is nine palms and a quarter broad and twelve high; a prepoterous structure, when indeed the breadth ought to exceed the height for that reason which we alledged when we treated of the dimension of the other portico: but what could the architect do, the mountain resisting? He was driven by a certain necessity of the place to that strait. For lest you should be ignorant, this work was wrought from the caved rock: from whence it runs not in equal breadth, but in bending form, and on both sides is by degrees narrowed and straitened. In each horn of the theatre there remain many vestiges, but which have suffered much by the injury of so many ages, but which abundantly testify the majesty of the work. In which various arches are to be seen, some half ruined, some still remaining, which sustained the co-operture of the scene, to make use of Vitruvius's expression, by a certain malignant fate destroyed, nor in any place appearing. The whole gradation of this theatre (at a moderate computation, not reckoning man by man and span by span, and excluding all the stairs and passages which were vacant for ascent and descent) was capable of containing seven thousand four hundred and twenty-six men; to which ought to be added those who sat in the upper degree over the portico, or in chairs placed there, or who were standing spectators leaning upon the sides. I judge to be about a thousand. All there was very ample

order in the orchestra, the ambit of the hemicycle whereof seemed to me to admit six hundred seats in its embrace, which, being collected together, renders the sum total of men nine thousand and twenty-six; and these particulars for explaining the aspect of the theatre at this day, I thought was proper for me to take notice of in the most brief and exact manner, passing by those things which seemed to pertain rather to ornament and show of learning than my purpose. Now then let us speak of the front of the theatre. In that is the proscene, stage, and scene: they call that space the proscene which is extended before the scene in which the stage was raised, whereon the actors of the play came forth. Nothing in our theatre is left of the stage, besides the foundation of the wall, which is distant about twelve palms from the orchestra; the height of which wall, according to the architect rule, seems to have been only five feet or six palms of our measure, and two thirds; so that those who sat in the orchestra might see the gesture of the actors: therefore the stage was lower than the scene, which is also to be found in our theatre. They called all that by the way of scene which spread out from the bounds of the theatre between its two horns; the length whereof to the diameter of the orchestra was double, as appears by the writings of the ancients. That in our theatre is almost totally fallen, except only the running out party wall, which was the limit between the scene and the stage, and reached to the angles of the theatre. From the orchestra to the scene are 28 palms and an half, twelve of which were vacant for the proscene, the rest assigned to the stage: therefore the breadth of the stage was sixteen palms and an half, which space seemed convenient for the scenical actions. In the middle of this party wall, which respects the centre of the orchestra, remains a semicircular plain, from whose testrdinary or convex bending arises a wall, which is hollowed in manner of a shell, that they called the royal valves from its ornament and amplitude; on both were several doors of the same form, but the lesser which they called the strangers' doors, because they were destined for guests and strangers coming into the scene, certain vestiges of which are remaining in the scene; especially those on the left of it, as may be seen by

its rotundity: that on the right has entirely perished; unless that the relics of each wall shews some marks at the angles of a lateral opening. In each of their little areas were placed triangular machines turning on axles, on the fronts of which were depicted occasionally the plays which they acted, to wit, a comic scene for comedies, a tragic for tragedies, a satiric, for satire; which sorts of scenes were ornamented to a nicety by a different and various design; to wit, the tragic with columns, ensigns, head-pieces, and other things raised with royal magnificence; but the comic with private buildings and walls and windows, shewing the species of common houses; and the satiric had trees, caves, mountains, and other things of that rustic sort, drawn in labour-work: therefore those machines were suddenly turned round for the argument of the play, and thereupon shewed another face of picture. From these machines the Gods spake. Behind the scene remain many walls half ruined, of which that which supports the little areas exhibit certain grooves or furrows, in which I judge were inserted ductile beams to be drawn upward to the scaffolds. In the rest of the party walls I judge were built those places from whence the Gods appeared to speak from an high over the scene. There was an high turning machine like a watch tower, from whence Jupiter fulminated. Another place was behind the scene, in which with bladders filled with pebbles, and turned by the air, they imitated the breaking of thunders. Add to these the dressing rooms, in which there was chiefly need of room and space when they prepared for the chorusses, and there were kept the scenical dresses, and the rest of the instruments and furniture of the scene; for from thence were brought forth all necessaries for the plays: even at this day we enjoy part remaining of

these dressing rooms at the left side of the scene; and the reason why this theatre is situated on the declivity of the mountain is, because it had streams of water running down, by the torrent and force of the fall whereof it would have grown old in a short time. There are walls placed higher, extending in the manner of wings, which to this edifice were as a bank, and, as I may say, hedged and defended it against the incursions of the waters, by the repulse of which the streams of water being broken and separated, were turned off with an harmless fall through the broken precipices of the mountain; but those waters which rained in showers, falling into the sewer of the orchestra, went under through the proscene stage, beneath what was their privy, which received all that flood, and remains still. The investigation whereof I willingly underwent, together with Vincentius Turrelius, a most accomplished youth, and in strictest friendship with me, who also was my helper in measuring this work, and in bringing out the truth from its ruins and vestiges almost annihilated.

These are what from my poor store you, worthy Sir, are welcome to for illustrating the vestiges of the Theatre of Saguntum. In which I doubt not there may be many things which may little please your clear judgment, which I pray and beseech you earnestly you would render more correct; for I know how knowing your countrymen are of this sort of antiquities; neither am I ignorant how much you are bent upon those studies: from whence I have held the City and Italy to be the mistress of things: Italy the nurse of literature and studies, the top column of learning, and the most fertile of all countries in the production of wits.—Farewell.

From my study,
6th Jan. 1709.

THE WANDERER.

NO. XII.

Venimus ad summum fortunæ; pingimus, atque
Pfallimus, et ludamur Achivis doctius unctis.

HOR.

In every public virtue we excell,
We build, we paint, we sing, we dance as well;
And learned Athens to our art must stoop,
Could she behold us tumbling through a hoop.

POPE,

TO THE WANDERER.

117.

IT has been observed, that the votaries of pleasure, to whom each night presents the same routine of amusement and

dissipation, are for the most part unable to shine in conversation upon those public topics, which, from the tenor of their lives, they might be supposed most capable

of morning; the lassitude of the body, in this case, extends itself to the mind, and the greatest talents are by no means exempt from the soporific influence of a life of unvaried diversion. For this reason it may be observed, that in the circles of fashion it is not the professed Man of the Mode who is listened to with pleasure when descanting upon public amusements: novelty, that charm of perpetual influence, has long ceased to invigorate his mind, and he is forced to yield the palm of victory to some obscure but lively novice, undebauched by affectation and unshackled by fashion, whose wild and unstudied remarks excite the pleasure which novelty always produces, and whose quick glance detects the numerous absurdities apt to be overlooked by a partner in the game. Sensible of this, those writers of comedy who take nature for their model generally put the acutest observations on life and manners into the mouths of those who may be rather called by-standers than actors in the game. The Fool, in the tragedy of Lear, utters remarks on the vices and follies of mankind which would not have disgraced the wisest personages in the play, and Falstaff's Soliloquy on Honour is not injured by the reflection that he was expatiating on that which he had never been in the habit of practising. Without meaning to claim either acuteness or superior wisdom, I proceed to inform you, Sir, that I may almost be said to be the novice above mentioned, having lived for many years secluded from the great world; though age, alas! has in a great measure despoiled me of the pleasures of novelty, and perhaps, in the following complaints, has caused me to ascribe to a degenerate public taste what you may think originates merely in my own peevishness and despondence.

I was many years ago an assiduous frequenter of the theatres, when Colman the Elder, Thornton, Garrick, Foote, and others, presided so properly over the public taste, and on the night of a new play constantly took my seat in the pit; that being the best, and (according to the Brubagnag construction of modern theatres) the only place for hearing; of which truth my friend Churchill was so well convinced, that previous to the writing of his excellent Rosciad, he constantly placed himself there, as near the orchestra as possible. There too I usually sat, among my serious and critical brethren, with a mind properly stored with the rules of criticism, and a deter-

mination to see strict justice done to the Author, for the honour of Letters and the improvement of the British Stage. The death of a rich relation, and other circumstances immaterial to mention, caused me to quit my theatrical pursuits, and to live almost in total seclusion in a distant part of Cumberland. Here, restricted from seeing theatrical representations, I transferred my studies from the stage to the closet, and stored my shelves with the best dramatic authors, among whom you may suppose Shakspeare was not forgotten. Shakspeare indeed more than atoned for my departed amusement, as his forcible language, beautiful sentiments, and ardent imagination, depend not for their celebrity on the aid of stage dress or decoration. Modern plays I soon ceased to purchase, having in this article been always defrauded by my agent, who sent me, under the title of comedies, productions that could only have been acted as farces before a polished London audience.

The dishonesty of a stock-broker, to whom I had given a power of attorney to receive my dividends, caused me to hasten to town; but discovering on my arrival that the mischief was not considerable enough to impair my capital, or even to injure my quiet, I quickly forgot it, and determined not to suffer the week I had set apart for my stay in town to be wasted in idleness or useless complaint.

A pressing invitation determined me to spend the week in the house of my old friend Gradus, formerly tutor in a family of more wealth than elegance, where (by what means he best knows) he so ingratiated himself with the mother, that on the death of her spouse, and the departure of her hopeful son, she very kindly suffered the Teacher of Languages to lead her to the altar. It was on the third night of my sojourning with this family, that I proposed a party to the theatre, to partake of my favourite diversion. The proposal was approved by all present, but the mode of accomplishing it caused some difficulty. Their own carriage, it seems, as the body of it did not quite sweep the ground, was under repair for that purpose; and, as neither Mrs. Gradus nor Miss Læticia (a fallow square shouldered maiden of six-and-thirty) could bear the idea of being jumbled in a hack, a glass coach was sent for, and after some time procured, in which we repaired to the scene of diversion. In the course of our ride I ventured to ask the name of the author of

of the night's performance, for which ignorance I was complimented by a loud laugh from the stentorian lungs of Miss Lætitia; though where the joke lies in laughing at a man for being ignorant of what he never had an opportunity of knowing, I confess myself unable to determine.

On alighting from the coach, and on finding them bent towards the boxes, I resolutely determined to take my old station in the pit, in defiance of the wonder of the mother, and the more noisy expostulation of the fair Lætitia; we therefore separated for the evening.

I will not conceal my surprize, when I entered the pit, to find that tittering girls had usurped the place of the quondam umbrageous-curl'd critics of the town; and that the young Gentlemen who had assumed that title, instead of being in their proper sphere, were mounted to the upper boxes, clattering the doors, or lounging in the lobbies. But my surprize at this alteration was increased by an alteration of greater moment. During the former period of my frequenting the theatres, it had been the invariable custom to act the tragedy or comedy first, and the farce or pantomime last, and this custom had been so strengthened by time, that I thought nothing short of some great revolution would be able to subvert it. This revolution has been effected at one of the theatres, with a laudable contempt of ancient sense and ancient usage, but happily has not yet extended to the other; upon which account, I am informed, the town is divided; the huge tribe of laughers and anti-thinkers frequenting the former, from the pleasure they feel in seeing the pantomime acted before the play; and the comparatively small number of advocates for reason and wit adhering to the latter. Of the propriety of these strictures, a faithful account of what I saw and heard will enable you to judge.

The piece first represented was indeed carried on by dialogue (such as it was); but I remembered to have witnessed a *speaking pantomime* before I left London, therefore was not by that circumstance induced to alter my opinion. The harlequin of the piece (independent of being arrayed in a modern coat, waistcoat, and breeches) acted as harlequins usually do; being distinguished by a peculiar grimace, a shake of the head, and a twirl of the hat, together with a constant agitation of the hinder parts, and an eternal fidget

from one side of the stage to the other. His employment (as usual) consisted in tormenting by ridiculous school-boy falsehoods, or, as he called it, *boasting* his fellow-labourers in the pantomime, consisting of the customary drivelling old man, a strutting officer, a black servant, an innkeeper, an old maid, and two or three fine ladies and gentlemen whom I do not recollect, by means at which common sense revolted, and which even the indulgent laws of pantomime found some difficulty in reconciling. After the above-mentioned fidgetting, capering, and tumbling, had continued through five divisions (*acts* I was going to call them), the curtain dropped. Upon this occasion I could not avoid remarking to those around me, that the new fashion did not at all please me, as my mind, dissipated and exhausted by the absurdities I had just witnessed, was rendered unfit for receiving the sober beauties of tragedy. But I was informed that the next piece must interest me, as there was an *underground scene* in it, which was universally admired, and that every body made it a rule to sympathize with the Victim of Constancy. The plot of the piece was taken from the History of the Duchess of C—, related in the *Adelaide and Theodore* of Madame de Genlis, and seemed to me, by a judicious management, capable of forming an interesting drama. I amused myself with picturing to my own mind the character of the piece; the gloomy, jealous, and vindictive Duke, the gallant Count his nephew, and the unhappy Duchess now sacrificing love to duty, and now preferring the horrors of sepulchral interment to the disgrace of heaping ruin on the head of innocence. I will not expatiate upon my second disappointment at the drawing up of the curtain, but shall content myself with observing that this celebrated tragedy commenced with singing and dancing; that its most serious incidents were brought about by trio, quartetto, and chorus; and that it presented, from beginning to end, a gloomy depth of tragedy, oddly enough interlarded with comedy, farce, opera, and pantomime.

Such, Mr. Wanderer, were the scenes to which I was an astonished witness, and such were the reflections I drew from them; and happy should I feel myself, if this inverting system were confined to the above-mentioned theatre; but I have observed, and (though moralizing is out of fashion) with regret I make the observation,

... that the custom of seeing the
... first, and the tragedy last, is
... confined to a theatre, but that *vetul*
... *in periculum* is in this instance at least an
... appropriate motto. Of this truth, will
... daily and hourly observation afford
... numerous instances? And when we be-
... hold the general tendency to a youth of
... and an old age of pain; when we
... perceive the gambler for immediate gra-
... tification exposing himself to future re-
... nounce and self-destruction; the phar-
... sical Countess, or professed woman of
... pleasure, sacrificing future comfort at

the shrine of temporary luxury; and the
... proud beauty destroying that time in
... vanity and dress, which should be em-
... ployed in procuring stores of wisdom and
... virtue to smooth the bed of age and
... sickness; may we not say, that the prac-
... tice of the theatre is in this instance
... sanctioned by the practice of the world,
... and that the evils of both originate in
... perverted taste and misplaced gratifica-
... tion; or, in other words, in acting the
... pantomime first, and the tragedy last.

I am, &c.

SENEC.

ORIGINAL LETTER

FROM

DR. HENRY STUBBE * TO MR. HOBBS.

(NOW FIRST PRINTED.)

SIR,
I HAD sent you a copy of my reply to
Dr. Wallis, but that several diver-
gements have so taken me of, that I

have not had leisure to finish it. The
Doctor being much taken with digressions,
I have both complied with his humour
and benefitted the reader with such ob-

* Dr. Henry Stubbe was born at Partney, near Spilsby in Lincolnshire, Feb. 28, 1637. He received his education at Westminster school under Dr. Busby. In 1649 he was elected Student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a Bachelor of Arts degree, and then went to Scotland, serving in the Parliament army from 1653 to 1655. He then returned to Oxford, and took a Master's degree in 1656, and was made Second Keeper of the Bodleian library, which he held until 1659, when he was removed. He then retired to Stratford upon Avon, in order to practise physic, and in 1661 went to Jamaica, with the title of His Majesty's Physician for that Island; but the climate not agreeing with him, he returned and resided at Stratford. He afterwards removed to Warwick, where he gained very considerable practice, as likewise at Bath, which he frequented in the summer season. He was engaged in a perpetual warfare with Dr. Wallis, Mr. Graville, &c. and came to an untimely end, being drowned, 12th July 1676, passing a river two miles from Bath. He was buried in the Cathedral there. Wood, who was contemporary with him at Oxford, says "he was a person of most admirable parts, and had a most prodigious memory; was the most noted Latinist and Grecian of his age; was a singular mathematician, and thoroughly read in all political matters, councils, ecclesiastical and profane histories; had a voluble tongue, and seldom hesitated, either in public disputes or common discourse; had a voice big and magnificent, and a mind equal to it; was of an high generous nature, scorned money and riches, and the adorners of them; was accounted a very good physician, and excellent in the things belonging to that profession, as botany, anatomy, and chemistry. Yet, with all those noble accomplishments, he was extremely rash and imprudent, and even wanted common discretion. He was a very bold man, uttered any thing that came in his mind, not only among his companions, but in public coffee-houses, of which he was a great frequenter; and would often speak freely of persons then present, for which he used to be threatened with kicking and beating. He had a hot and restless head, his hair being carrot-coloured, and was ever ready to undergo any enterprize, which was the chief reason that matured his mind to a detraction. He was also a person of no fixed principles; and whether he should do those things which every good Christian doth, is not for me to resolve. Had he been endowed with common sobriety and discretion, and not have made himself and his writings necessary and cheap to every ordinary and ignorant fellow, he would have been valued by all, and might have picked and chused his preferment; but all these things being wanting, he became a ridicule, and undervalued by sober and knowing scholars and others

EDITOR.

Observations

Observations as I dare say, without boasting, those who are concerned in philology will not repent the time spent in it. I have traversed whatever my memory and converse with bookes could suggest as pertinent to what I intended as d'ressive. If nothing intervencs, I shall finish it this weeke, and then revise it: he laboureth much to have it suppressed: I thinke he and I shall have a meeting. I doe not refuse, and hee will not desire; nor can it be agreed where. I am disposed to spare his thesis, because he is long winded, and I have no minde to engage in a debate of interest; especially my studies lyeing another way. Mr. Crooke * acquainted mee with your indisposition; I was much concerned therein, it being the least respecte I can pay your civilities with to bee sorrowfull. I hope you may sur vive envy, and see my tasque finished, of which I shall one day give you a good account, as soon as umbrages are removed, and Dr. Wallis's contest over, which I have no minde to lengthen, but once for all expose him here, and leave him. If you finde your dissolution approach, my request is that you would engage me in an acquaintance with him, who best knows your minde, that so I

mistake not in any place, and I shall communicate the worke with him, and that your elegies with the verses may bee preserved. If that bee not out, I pray looke to the verses be not lost, for I have not a compleat copy, and I could wish your life were so penned as is that of Peyreskius †. I could willingly put it in Latin, if any one would modell it in English, and interlace it with disquisitions in nature, such as might contribute to your reputation: as also I could wish such letters as have beene written betwixt you and others upon any learned subject might bee inserted, and such letters as are most advantageous, and from good hands, reserved for occasional use. Sir, I have no more to adde, but that I have endeavoured to welcome Mr. Crooke for your sake. I wish you had beene here to see under slight performances how much I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

R. STUBBS.

Oxon, May 24, 1657.

(Directed).

These for his ever honoured friend, Mr. Thomas Hobbes, London.

PUTRID DISEASES.

IN this philosophic age, when diseases so often change their appearance from what physicians had any former experience of, it is a pleasing reflection, that the study of medicine has of late been so much simplified, and almost every distemper incident to the human body so fully explained, as to come within the common apprehension of mankind. The following facts, communicated to the world by the Rev. Mr. CARTWRIGHT †, afford an antidote for the most dangerous disease with which the human body can be afflicted: so that it is hoped one of the most crowded avenues to the grave is at length in a great measure closed.

"Seventeen years ago I went (says this benevolent Clergyman) to reside at

Brampton, a populous village near Chesterfield. I had not been there many months before a putrid fever broke out among us. Finding by far the greater number of my parishioners too poor to afford themselves medical assistance, I undertook, by the help of such books on the subject of medicine, as were in my possession, to prescribe for them. I early attended a boy about fourteen years of age, who was attacked by the fever. He had not been ill many days before the symptoms were unequivocally putrid. I then administered bark, wine, and such other remedies as my books directed.— My exertions were however of no avail; his disorder grew every day more untractable and malignant, so that I was

* Bookseller to Mr. Hobbes, living at the Green Dragon, without Temple Bar.—*Edinburgh*

† By Peter Gassendus, translated by W. Rand, Doctor of Physic, and published, 1657.

‡ Author, if we are not misinformed, of the elegant poem of "Armine and Elvina, a Legendary Tale," 4to. 1773, and "Constantia, an Elegy, to the Memory of a Lady lately deceased" (Mrs. Langhorne), 4to. 1768.

Edyca

in hourly expectation of his dissolution. Being under the necessity of taking a journey, before I set off I went to see him, as I thought for the last time, and I prepared his parents for the event of his death, which I considered as inevitable, and reconciled them in the best manner I was able to a loss which I knew they would feel severely. While I was in conversation on this distressing subject with his mother, I observed, in a small corner of the room, a tub of wort working. The sight brought to my recollection an experiment I had somewhere met with, "of a piece of putrid meat being made sweet by being suspended over a tub of wort in the act of fermentation." The idea flashed into my mind, that the yeast might correct the putrid nature of this disease, and I instantly gave him two large spoonfuls. I then told the mother, if she found her son better, to repeat this dose every three hours. I then set out for my journey; upon my return, after a few days, I anxiously enquired after the boy, and was informed he was recovered. I could not repress my curiosity, though I was greatly fatigued with my journey, and night was come on, I went directly to where he lived, which was three miles off, in a wild part of the moors. The boy himself opened the door, looked surprisingly well, and told me he felt better from the instant he took the yeast.

"After I left Brampton, I lived in Leicestershire. My parishioners being there few and opulent, I dropped the medical character entirely, and would not prescribe for my own family. One of my domestics falling ill, accordingly the apothecary was sent for. His complaint a violent fever, which in its progress became putrid. Having great reliance, and deservedly, on the apothecary's penetration and judgment, the man was left solely to his management. His disorder, however, kept daily gaining ground, till at length the apothecary considered him in very great danger. At last, finding every effort to be of service to him baffled, he told me he considered it to be a lost case, and that in his opinion the man could not survive twenty-four hours. On the apothecary thus giving him up, I determined to try the effects of yeast. I gave him two large spoonfuls, and in 15 minutes from taking the yeast, his pulse, though still feeble, began to get composed

and full. He, in 32 minutes from his taking it, was able to get up from his bed and walk in his room. At the expiration of the second hour I gave him a basin of sago, with a good deal of lemon, wine, and ginger in it; he ate it with an appetite; in another hour I repeated the yeast; an hour afterwards I gave the bark as before; at the next hour he had food; next had another dose of yeast; and then went to bed; it was nine o'clock; he told me he had a good night, and was recovered. I however repeated the medicine, and he was soon able to go about his business as usual.

About a year after this, as I was riding past a detached farm-house, at the outskirts of the village, I observed a farmer's daughter standing at the door, apparently in great affliction. On enquiring into the cause of her distress, she told me her father was dying: I dismounted, and went into the house to see him; I found him in the last stage of a putrid fever. His tongue was black, his pulse was scarcely perceptible, and he lay stretched out like a corpse in a state of drowsy insensibility. I immediately procured some yeast, which I diluted with water, and poured down his throat; I then left him with little hopes of recovery; I returned, however, in about two hours, and found him sensible and able to converse; I then gave him a dose of bark; he afterwards took, at a proper interval, some refreshment. I staid with him till he repeated the yeast, and then left him, with directions how to proceed; I called upon him the next morning at nine o'clock; I found him apparently well, and walking in his garden. He was an old man, upwards of 70.

"I have since administered the yeast to above 50 persons labouring under putrid fevers; and what is singular (continues this benevolent man), I have not lost a patient."

The above has been handed to us by a Gentleman of Edinburgh, who lost two children by the fever which has been so prevalent and so fatal of late. He had a third child who was taken ill, and this prescription having come to his knowledge, he made the experiment, which was happily crowned with success. We shall be happy to record farther proofs of its efficacy.

March, 1799.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CXV.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

—A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES! HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 168.]

LORD BACON

SAYS finely, in his explanation of the ancient fable of Icarus, that the accusation and arraignment of human nature and of human art, amongst mankind, proceed from a noble and a valuable temper of mankind, and tend to a very good purpose. They who arraign and accuse arts and nature, and are always full of complaints against them, not only preserve a more modest and just state of mind, but are perpetually stirred up to fresh industry and new discoveries. The Divine Bounty is not wanting to men, but they are wanting to themselves, and lay such an incalculable gill on the back of a slow paced arts; that is, upon the back of the dull, heavy thing Experience, from whose sluggish and tortoise pace proceeds that ancient complaint of the shortness of life and the slow advancement of arts.

MR. HOWARD.

This benevolent man mentions an inscription on the gates of the prison of Nuremberg, which appears extremely appropriate:

Hic criminum frequentia,
Mortuum dementia,
Compescitur clementia,
Salva tunc sententia.

And when indeed can criminal justice be well administered unless clemency goes hand in hand with the sentence of the law?

POLITION

inscribed these lines over the bed of Saldonato at Florence:

Hic faciat Juno patrem, Cytherea maritum,
Libertas regem, semideumque soror.

Here Venus blest thee in a lovely bride,
Paternal love by Juno be supplied;
May Freedom from restraint, with generous glow,
The independence of a king bestow;

And Sleep's sweet slumbers o'er thy eyelids spread,
Pour Heaven's own raptures on thy favour'd head!

WILLIAM PENN.

This excellent man is thus described by an acquaintance of his:

"He speaks well the Latin and the French, and his own tongue with great mastery. He often declaims in the Assembly of his Friends with much fluent eloquence and fervency of spirit; by which, and by his perpetual attendance on the King and Parliament for the relief of his party, he often exposes his health to hazard.

"August 26, 1682, William Penn, Esq. went towards Deal, to launch for Pennsylvania. God send him a short, prosperous, and safe voyage!"

—Aubrey's MSS.

Mr. Penn thus prefaces his account of the Province of Pennsylvania:

"Since (by the good providence of God and the favour of the King) a country in America is fallen to my lot, I thought it no less my duty than my honest interest to give some public notice of it to the world, that those of our own and of other nations, that are inclined to transplant themselves beyond the seas, may find another country suited to their choice; that, if they shall happen to like the place, conditions, and government (as far as the present intancy of things will allow us any prospect), they may (if they please) fix with me in the Province hereinafter described."

He thus concludes the account:

"It is farther advised, that such as go would at least get the permission, if not the good liking, of their new relations (for that is both natural and a duty incumbent upon all); and by this means will natural affection be preserved, and a friendly and profitable correspondence maintained between them. In all which

H h 2

God

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

God Almighty (who is the salvation of the ends of the earth) direct us, that his blessings may attend my honest endeavours; and thus the consequence of all our undertakings will be to the glory of his great name, and the true happiness of us and of our posterity. Amen.

“WILLIAM PENN.”

REV. RICHARD PRICE, D. D.

This excellent and learned, though mistaken man, used to retire every Sunday evening to his study for an hour or two, where, according to the wise direction of Pythagoras, he reviewed the transactions of the last week of his life, and made such notices of them in writing as he deemed expedient. These, it is said, are at present in MS amongst his papers, and, if published, will prove a valuable present to posterity, the Doctor's candour and ingenuity being as prominent in every action of his life as his virtue and his intelligence. The Doctor had once written a pamphlet on America, in which he said how happy the persons in that country were about to become, without Lords, without Bishops, and without King. He lived long enough to see the falshood of his prediction, and, in a subsequent pamphlet, acknowledged into what a mistake his too good opinion of mankind had led him.

MADemoiselle DOLICNI.

All the magic of the playing of this excellent actress consisted in the tone of her voice. “The voice is the organ of the soul,” says Madame Necker, “and has more power upon the mind than the most exquisite beauty: yet how little care do we take to cultivate the excellence of this so material organ!”

* Lord Bacon, whose great mind pervaded every thing of art and of nature, says, in his “Wisdom of the Ancients,” under the article “*St, x.*,”—

“This fable seems to shew the nature of the compacts and the confederacies of Princes, which, though ever so solemnly and religiously sworn to, prove but little the more binding for it; so that oaths in this case seem used rather for decorum, reputation, and ceremony, than for fidelity, securing, and effectuation. And though these oaths were strengthened with the bands of affinity (which are the links and ties of nature), and again by mutual services and good offices, yet we see they will generally give way to ambition, convenience, and the thirst of power; because it is easy for Princes, under various specious pretences, to defend, disguise, and conceal, their ambitious designs and insincerity, having no judge to call them to account. There is, however, one true and proper confirmation of their faith, though no celestial divinity, Necessity, or the *Danger of the State*, and the securing of advantage.”

† Consult the behaviour of the last King of Prussia at the beginning of the present war.

MADAME DU DESSENT.

“Ladies,” said this excellent woman, “constantly throw three things out of window, their time, their health, and their money.” To one of her friends she said, “I think I am the woman that you like the best of any of your acquaintance.” “My dearest Lady,” replied her friend, “pray don't say that; for no one believes that I care a fig for any body in the world.”

M. D'ARGENSON

said one day to his friends, “I do not know how it is, but since I have been Minister I have not stirred out of my cabinet, I have not worn out a pair of shoes.” “I can readily believe it, Sir,” replied a by stander, “every one carries you upon his shoulders.”

LOUIS XV. KING OF FRANCE.

When the statue of this Prince was placed upon the Chaises, before it was put upon its pedestal, a wag observed, “Behold the King in the midst of his Council!”

POPE JULIUS II.

from spite against the Venetians, formed against them the apparently formidable League of Cambray in 1508. It ended, however, as most leagues between Princes in general end, doing no hurt to that nation against which they leagued, and in squabbling and dividing amongst themselves.—See the excellent History of it by Dubois, 2 vols. 12mo. a book that ought to be read at this time particularly, when it seems to be the fashion to force Princes into leagues, whether they chuse it or not.*

CATHARINE THE SECOND,
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA.

This great Princess, in a letter to Voltaire, thus describes the military order and discipline of a nation with whom Great Britain has most happily concluded a strict alliance:—

“The troops of the Sultan have begun the campaign by pillaging and burning their own country. When the Janizaries marched from Constantinople, there were more than a thousand persons killed, the Envoy of the Emperor, his wife, his daughters, beaten, violated, robbed, disgraced by their hour, in the sight of the Sultan and the Vizer themselves, without any persons daring to attempt to prevent these enormities; so weak and so ill governed is that empire.”

FATHER BOUHOIRS

makes it a doubt whether a German can ever become a *bel esprit*. In this age, indeed, in which we appear to have become *ennuis* with the Sublime and the Beautiful, we have recourse to a variety of German compositions, in which it is doubtful which is most prevalent, incongruity to nature or affectation of language, improbability or nonsense. “Do you speak German, Sir?” said the elegant Dr Burney to the celebrated *Mesallato*. “Yes, Sir, *three words*, for my life.” “The Germans are the Pillars of Literature,” says Don Nicol D Argonne. They now appear to give law to it in England.

JOHN TUCKER,
BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

This excellent and sagacious writer gives the following account of the effects of prejudices and party on his beginning his political career. He had entered upon a work for the instruction of the present Sovereign, which he had entitled

‘The Elements of Commerce and Theory of Taxes.’ “But I had not,” says Dr. Tucker, “made a great progress before I discovered that such a work was by no means proper to be sheltered under the protection of a Royal patronage, on account of the many jealousies to which it was liable, and the cavils which might be raised against it. In fact, I soon found that there was scarcely a step I could take but would bring to light some glaring absurdity which length of time had rendered sacred, and which the multitude would have been taught to contend for as if their all was at stake. Scarcely a proposal could I recommend for introducing a free, generous, and impartial system of national commerce, but it had such numbers of popular errors to combat with as would have excited loud clamours and fierce opposition; and therefore, as the herd of mock patriots are ever on the watch to seize all opportunities of inflaming the populace by misrepresentations and false alarms, and as the people are too apt to swallow every idle tale of this sort, I determined to give no opportunity to those who continually seek occasion.—What a pity it is that the Dean’s age and infirmities do not permit him to discuss with his wonted ability a question of such importance as the Union with Ireland, which will be productive of so much mischief to either country, if it is not investigated with temper and moderation, with a reference to the mutual interests and prejudices of each country.”

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.*

It is an observation of Madame Necker on this Prince, that in Switzerland he was less reserved than at Paris. “Perhaps,” adds she, “the liberty of the Swiss Nation influenced him without his perceiving it, or perhaps in that country he looked upon himself as more nicely examined than respectfully looked up to.”

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,
ERROR and prejudice are of so inveterate a nature, that few persons are able to free themselves from their malignant influence, or completely to emancipate themselves from their domi-

mon. In common cases it is of small importance what sentiments are held by the generality; but when mistaken opinions are allowed such a currency as to be likely to sway in the great concerns of life and death, it becomes necessary

* See Burney’s “Musical Tour to Germany.”

to press on the public mind those considerations which will, and ought ever to have weight with the humane and considerate. Reading in a newspaper lately that a female in a neighbouring county had been convicted on grounds long since shewn to be uncertain and fallacious, I was prompted to hope, for the good of mankind, that you would find room in your Magazine for a few extracts from a paper on the uncertainty of the signs of murder in the case of bastard children, written by that eminent anatomist Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER, and published in the Medical Observations and Enquiries; a paper which cannot be too maturely considered by those who may be called upon to sit in judgment on the lives of their fellow creatures.

Dr. Hunter begins his Dissertation in the following manner:

“ In the course of the present year (1783), one of our friends, distinguished by rank, fortune, and science, came to me upon the following occasion:—In the country (he said) a young woman was taken up, and committed to jail to take her trial, for the supposed murder of her bastard child. According to the information he had received, he was inclined to believe, from the circumstances, that she was innocent; and yet, understanding that the minds of the people in that part of the country were much exasperated against her, by the popular cry of a *truel and unnatural* murder, he feared, though innocent, she might fall a victim to prejudice and blind zeal. What he wished, he said, was to procure an unprejudiced inquiry. He had been informed that it was a subject which I had considered in my lectures, and made some remarks upon it, which were not perhaps sufficiently known, or enough attended to; and his visit to me was to know what these remarks were. I told him what I had commonly said upon that subject. He thought some of the observations so material, that he imagined they might sometimes be the means of saving an innocent life: and if they could upon the present occasion do so, which he thought very possible, he was sure I would willingly take the trouble of putting them upon paper. Next day I sent them to him in a letter, which I said he was at liberty to use as he might think proper. Some time afterwards he told me that he had great pleasure in thanking me for the letter, and telling me the trial was over; that the unfortunate

woman was acquitted, and that he had reason to believe my letter had been instrumental. This having been the subject of some conversation at our medical meeting, you remember, Gentlemen, that you thought the subject interesting, and desired me to give you a paper upon it. I now obey your command.

In those unhappy cases of the death of bastard children, as in every action indeed that is either criminal or suspicious, reason and justice demand an inquiry into all the circumstances; and particularly to find out from what views and motives the act proceeded. For, as nothing can be so criminal, but that circumstances might be added by the imagination to make it worse; so nothing can be conceived so wicked and offensive to the feelings of a good mind, as not to be somewhat softened or extenuated by circumstances and motives. In making up a just estimate of any human action, much will depend on the state of the agent's mind at the time; and therefore the laws of all countries make ample allowance for insanity. The insane are not held to be responsible for their actions. The world will give me credit, surely, for having had sufficient opportunities of knowing a good deal of female characters. I have seen private as well as public virtues, the private as well as the more public frailties of women in all ranks of life. I have been in their secrets, their counsellor and adviser in the moments of their greatest distress in body and mind. I have been a witness to their private conduct when they have been preparing themselves to meet danger, and have heard their last and most serious reflections, when they were certain they had but a few hours to live. That knowledge of women has enabled me to say, though no doubt there will be many exceptions to the general rule, that women who are pregnant, without daring to avow their situation, are commonly objects of the greatest compassion, and generally are less criminal than the world imagine. In most of these cases the father of the child is really criminal, often cruelly so; the mother is weak, credulous, and deluded. Having obtained gratification, he thinks no more of his promises: she finds herself abused, disappointed of his affections and support, and left to struggle as she can, with sickness, pains, poverty, infamy; in short, with complete ruin for life! A worthless woman can never be reduced to that wretched situation, because

cause she is infensible to infamy; but a woman who has that respectable virtue, a high sense of shame, and a strong desire of being respectable in her character, finding herself surrounded with such horrors, often has not strength of mind to meet them, and in despair puts an end to a life which is become insupportable. In that case, can any man, whose heart ever felt what pity is, be angry with such an unfortunate woman for what she did? She felt life to be so dreadful and oppressive, that she could not longer support it. With that view of her situation every humane heart will forget the indiscretion or crime, and bleed for the sufferings which a woman must have gone through; who, for having listened to the perfidious protestations and vows of our sex, might have been an affectionate and faithful wife, a virtuous and honoured mother, through a long and happy life; and probably, that very reflection raised the last pang of despair, which hurried her into eternity. To think seriously of what a fellow creature must feel at such an awful moment, must melt to pity every man whose heart is not steeled with habits of cruelty, and every woman who does not affect to be more severely virtuous and chaste than perhaps any good woman ever was. It may be said that such a woman's guilt is heightened, when we consider that at the same time she puts an end to her own life, she murders her child. God forbid that killing should always be murder! It is only murder when it is executed with some degree of cool judgment and wicked intention: when committed under a frenzy from despair, can it be more offensive in the sight of God, than under a frenzy from a fever, or in lunacy? It should therefore, as it must raise our horror, raise our pity too. What is commonly understood to be the murder of a bastard child by the mother, if the real circumstances were fully known, would be allowed to be a very different crime in different circumstances.

“ In some (it is to be hoped rare) instances, it is a crime of the deepest dye: it is a premeditated contrivance for taking away the life of the most inoffensive and most helpless of all human creatures, in opposition not only to the most universal dictates of humanity, but of that powerful instinctive passion which, for a wise and important purpose, the Author of our nature has planted in the breast of every female creature, a wonderful eager-

ness about the preservation of its young. The most charitable construction that could be put upon so savage an action, and it is to be hoped the fairest often, would be to reckon it the work of frenzy or temporary insanity. But, as well as I can judge, the greatest number of what are called murders of bastard children, are of a very different kind. The mother has an unconquerable sense of shame, and pants after the preservation of character; so far she is virtuous and amiable. She has not the resolution to meet and avow infamy. In proportion as she loses the hope either of having been mistaken with regard to pregnancy, or being relieved from her terrors by a fortunate miscarriage, she every day sees her danger greater and greater, and her mind more overwhelmed with terror and despair. In this situation many of these women, who are afterwards accused of murder, would destroy themselves, if they did not know that such an action would infallibly lead to an inquiry, which would proclaim what they are so anxious to conceal. In this perplexity, and meaning nothing less than the murder of the infant, they are meditating different schemes for concealing the birth of the child; but are wavering between difficulties on all sides, putting off the evil hour, and trusting too much to chance and fortune. In that state often they are overtaken sooner than they expected; their schemes are frustrated; their distress of body and mind deprives them of all judgment and rational conduct; they are delivered by themselves, wherever they happened to retire in their fright and confusion; sometimes dying in the agonies of child-birth, and sometimes being quite exhausted they faint away and become insensible of what is passing; and when they recover a little strength, find that the child, whether still born or not, is completely lifeless. In such a case, is it to be expected, when it could answer no purpose, that a woman should divulge the secret? Will not the best dispositions of mind urge her to preserve her character? She will therefore hide every appearance of what has happened as well as she can; though if the discovery be made, that conduct will be set down as a proof of her guilt. To be convinced, as I am, that such a case often happens, the reader would wish perhaps to have some examples and illustrations. I have generally observed, that in proportion as women more sincerely repent of such

indiscretions, it is more difficult to prevail upon them to confess; and it is natural."

Dr. Hunter then adduces several instances, and proceeds:—"In most of these cases we are apt to take up an early prejudice; and, when we evidently see an intention of concealing the birth, conclude that there was an intention of destroying the child: and we account for every circumstance upon that supposition, saying, why else did she do so and so?—and why else did she not do so and so?—Such questions would be fair, and draw forth solid conclusions, were the woman supposed at that time to be under the direction of a calm and unembarrassed mind; but the moment we reflect that her mind was violently agitated with a conflict of passions and terror, an irrational conduct may appear very natural. Allow me to illustrate this truth by a case:—A Lady, who, thank God! has now been perfectly recovered many years, in the last months of her pregnancy, on a fine summer's evening, stepped out, attended by her footman, to take a little air on a fine new pavement at her own door, in one of our most even, broad, and quiet streets. Having walked gently to the end of the street, where there was a very smooth crossing place, she thought she would go over for a little variety, and return towards her house by walking along the other side of the street. Being heavy and not unmindful of her situation, she was stepping very slowly and cautiously, for fear of meeting with any accident. When she had advanced a few steps in crossing the street, a man came up on a smart trot, riding on a cart, which made a great rattling noise: he was at a sufficient distance to let her get quite over, or to return back with great deliberation; and she would have been perfectly safe, if she had stood still. But she was struck with a panic, lost her judgment and senses, and in the horror of confusion between going on or returning back, both of which she attempted, she crossed the horse at the precise point of time to be caught and entangled in the wheel, was thrown down, so torn and mashed in her flesh and bones, that she was taken up perfectly senseless, and carried home without the least prospect of a recovery. This lady was in the prime of life, living in affluence, beloved by her family, and respected by all who knew her: no imagination could suggest an idea of her intending to destroy her-

self; but if her situation in life at that time could have favoured such a supposition, we see in fact that the most unquestionable proof that she could have saved herself either by going on, or by turning back, or by standing still, would have signified nothing towards proving that she had intended to put an end to her own life, and to that of her child. One shudders to think that innocent women may have suffered an ignominious death from such equivocal proofs and inconclusive reasoning. Most of these reflections would naturally occur to any unprejudiced person, and therefore upon a trial in this country, where we are so happy as to be under the protection of Judges, who by their education, studies, and habits, are above the reach of vulgar prejudices, and make it a rule for their conduct to suppose the accused party innocent, till guilt be proved:—with such Judges, I say, there will be little danger of an innocent woman being condemned by false reasoning. But danger, in the cases in which we are now treating, may arise from the evidence and opinions given by physical people, who are called in to settle questions in science which Judges and Jurymen are supposed not to know with accuracy.

"In general I am afraid too much has been left to our decision. Many of our profession are not so conversant with science as the world may think; and some of us are a little disposed to grasp at authority in a public examination, by giving a quick and decided opinion, when it should have been guarded with doubt; a character which no man should be ambitious to acquire, who in his profession is presumed every day to be deciding nice questions, upon which the life of a patient may depend. To form a solid judgment about the birth of a new-born child, from the examination of its body, a professional man should have seen many new-born children, both still born, and such as had outlived their birth a short time only; and he should have dissected, or attended the dissections of a number of bodies in the different stages of advancing putrefaction. I have often seen various and common and natural appearances, both internal and external, mistaken for marks of a violent death."

Dr. Hunter then recites a particular case, and adds, "There are many circumstances to be learned by an extensive experience in anatomy and midwifery, which, for fear of making this paper prolix,

prolix, and thence less useful, I shall pass over, and come to the material question, viz. In suspicious cases, how far may we conclude that the child was born alive, and probably murdered by its mother, if the lungs swim in water?

"First, We may be assured that they contain air; then we are to find out if that air be generated by putrefaction.

"Secondly, To determine this question, we are to examine the other internal parts, to see if they be emphysematous or contain air; and we must examine the appearance of the air bubbles in the lungs with particular attention. If the air which is in them be that of respiration, the air bubbles will hardly be visible to the naked eye; but if the air bubbles be large, or if they run in lines along the fissures between the component lobuli of the lungs, the air is certainly emphysematous, and not air which has been taken in by breathing.

"Thirdly, If the air in the lungs be found to be contained in the natural air vesicles, and to have the appearance of air received into them by breathing, let us next find out if that air was perhaps blown into the lungs after the death of the infant. It is so generally known that a child, born apparently dead, may be brought to life by inflating its lungs, that the mother herself, or some other person, might have tried the experiment. It might even have been done with a most diabolical intention of bringing about the condemnation of the mother. But the most dangerous and the most common error into which we are apt to fall, is this, viz. supposing the experiment to have been fairly made, and that we have guarded against every deception above mentioned, we may rashly conclude that the child was born alive, and therefore must probably have been murdered; especially in a case where the mother had taken pains, by secreting the child, to conceal the birth. And this last circumstance has generally great weight with a Jury. I will only observe,

that in fair equity it cannot amount to more than a ground of suspicion, and therefore should not determine a question, otherwise doubtful, between an acquittal and an ignominious death. Here let us suppose a case, which every body will allow to be very possible:

"An unmarried woman, becoming pregnant, is striving to conceal her shame, and laying the best scheme that she can devise for saving her own life and that of the child, and at the same time concealing the secret; but her plan is at once disconcerted by her being unexpectedly and suddenly taken ill by herself, and delivered of a dead child. If the law punishes such a woman with death for concealing her shame, does it not require more from human nature than weak human nature can bear? In a case so circumstanced, surely the only crime is the having been pregnant, which the law does not mean to punish with death; and the attempt to conceal it by fair means should not be punishable by death, as that attempt seems to arise from a principle of virtuous shame. Having shewn that the secreting of the child amounts at most to suspicion only, let us return to the most important question of all, viz. In the case of a concealed birth, if it be clearly made out that the child had breathed, may we infer that it may be murdered?"

To this question the Doctor answers, "Certainly not." And this opinion he enforces by facts which he declares he knew from experience to be true, and which would be confirmed by every person who has been much employed in midwifery, and concludes in the following manner:

"These facts deserve a serious consideration from the public; and as I am under a conviction of mind, that when generally known, they may be the means of saving some unhappy and innocent woman, I regard the publication of them as an indispensable duty."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

FANATICISM, whether religious or political, is equally absurd and equally sanguinary. The Reports of the Secret Committee have brought to light the views, the intentions, and the schemes for carrying those intentions into execution, by the modern Jacobins, the Fanatics of the present day. The paper I now send you

you developes the plans of a set of people of the same description in the last century, which were frustrated, as it must be the wish of every good man may be the fate of the conspiracies now in agitation. I shall only add that Linwell Chapman, to whom the letter is addressed, was a Stationer in London, against whom a proclamation was issued by the Council of State, charging him with printing and dispersing divers books against the then present Government, and requiring him to appear before the Council on Monday the 2d of May 1660*. The original of the present Communication is indorsed "An intercepted Letter directed to one Linwell Chapman, in Pope's Head Alley, dated from Llanthen, the 8th of the 2d month † 1660.

I am, &c.

C. D.

MR. CHAPMAN,

WE account it all joy that you are accounted worthy to suffer for Christ and his causes sake. And indeed there are but three things that bear up our spirits in this house of temptations that is come upon the earth. 1. The intraging fury of the adversary, who makes it his business to finish that iniquity that is not yet full. 2. The great spirit of suffering and patience that is dispensed out to the godley, who are extraordinarily assisted to despise the suffering and shame for the price that is set before them. 3. The great spirit of prayer that is poured out upon them, together with a most lively sense of, and acting faith upon the most precious promises, now (as we learn by the books) to be accomplished. We have resolved upon you as the faithfulest man to converse our thoughts to our brethren about London. We have sent our several messengers to our brethren over the nation, upon the intelligence we had of their generall resolution to stand by the good old cause, once the most precious in the eyes of the Sayntes. We have sent three dear brethren to South Wales, whence we heare that Mr. Hughes, Mr. Davis, Mr. Jones, Captain Lloyd, Colonel Price, with the congregacions to which they belong, are very forward. Dr. Owen, that pretious servant of Christ, sent us word by one that went from him to his — here, that he doubted not of a good issue. Colonel I. I. is very faithfull; Captain Owen is indeed under restraint, yet hath opportunity to promote the businesse with Mr. Wynne, of Molygo; Mr. Henry Maurice, Mr.

Griffith Jones, Mr. Jo. Lloyd, Mr. John Williams, Mr. Will. Griffith, with Mr. Maudrin, &c. are very diligent in Carnarvonshire; Mr. Rowlands, Mr. Bodurda, Mr. Wynne, with Rice ap Euan, John Jones, Will. Maurice, &c. have undertaken for Anglesey; Captain Wynne, Peter Moyle, John Jones, Thos. Williams, Mr. Pecke, Captain Southby, Captain Taylor, Mr. Edwards of Llanvaie, Mr. Jonathan Roberts, &c. have undertaken for Denbigh; Mr. Powell, &c. take care for Montgomery. Wee hope very speedily to give you a good account, when that discontented part of the army, wee expect, is come up to countenance us untill wee can get together. Wee have laid out £. 10,000 in armes, and distributed most of them. We have raised such a jealousy here between the Cavaliers and Presbyterians, as, were we considerable, the Presbyterians would close with us upon any termes, rather than undergo an intolerable yoke under an implacable enemy. *The attempt upon Charles Stewart we heare did not succeed the way intended; but there's another way more successful, to make it more sure,* hee lays very open to them, whom brother Brewster mentioned in his last: when hee is gone, the people will have none to doat on; the two Dukes § (as they call them) being like to be otherwise secured. Mr. Riffin and Mrs. Cochain, Mr. Hudson, Mr. M. the Committee man, and Mr. Fraake, write to us of securing the Generall and the Parliament about the 6th May; to which (they say) all the congregacions in London agree, except Mr. Carylls and Mr. Griffiths. Mr. Rye doth great service in it wee heare;

* See Kennet's Register, p. 101.

† April It is remarkable that this letter was written the day before Lambert made his escape out of the Tower. He went from thence into Northamptonshire, and was taken by Colonel Ingham near Daventry, together with Colonel Cobbet, Creed, Okey, Axtell, and others. 22d April 1660.—See Kennet's Register, p. 119.

‡ The King.

§ James Duke of York (afterwards James the Second), and his brother Henry Duke of Gloucester.

Mr. Brooks is very willing; Mr. Barker they say is indifferent; indeed Sir H. Vane is a man that seems to be born for such a time as this*; he will come up, wee hear, to head us. We shall rise first, being furthest off. Wee have this advantage, that by L. L. D. &c. advice, a small party hath appeared at Northampton, which by designe is to be routed too. The adversary will grow soe carelesse, that wee may carry on what design we will: what the divisions to be made in the House will come too we know not: this wee know, that wee shall bee (the Lord assisting us) a moneth hence so considerable, coming towards London, that most of your Londonners must draw out, and then you have your opportunity. Wee hope you have received the arms, ammunition, &c. V. A. L. was appointed to bring from C. to B. and then to D. where your carts were to meet him. What use you may make of the trayning day at London, wee leave to your discretion. Would wee were rid of all the carnall and selfe-interested men on our side, and wee doubt not but to do well. Mr. Thomas, the bearer hereof, will tell you how farre wee prevailed upon the Irish Brigade, and pray do you tell him how farre you prevailed upon your London forces. The report of their being to be disbanded makes much for us here, what it doth there we know not. Colonel Okey † is very successfull, and its believed his agitation may produce what may make both their eares tingle. Whether Mr. Powell, Mr. Mostyn, and Mr. Lloyd be come up to you, wee hear not; when they come, wee doubt not but they will put life in the cause. Mr. Jessy, with the brethren of Swan-alley, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Spiksburry, &c. are very zealous, and its good to be zealous in a good matter. Mr. Row, of Westminster, hath been very instrumental in a late designe, the Lord strengthen the hands of such faithfull soules. I pray let us heare what the biethren of Gloucestersh. intend to doe; Mr. Helme of Winchcombe is diligent, spending himselfe, and being spent among the neighboring congregacions, if they be not already at London. You are desired to take the commissions, if they be come to Mr. Thomas's hands, and deliver them to the officers therein named with all speed and secrecy. General F. M. G. L. L. G. D. presse very hard for something to be done by the 10th of May. See whether the Churches have received their letters. We pray you enquire what Mr. Hugh Peters ‡ hath heard from South Wales lately, and know if possible his mind. It were commodious there were a day of general fasting and seeking the Lord appointed something before the time; but of this by other more suitable hands. We want such books as your "PLAIN ENGLISH," and wee heare there is a piece coming out, a Character of the wretched *villain Monk*, with a discovery of the whole plott and train of designs he had carried on. Wee doubt not but God will bring to light his hidden works of darknets. The breach between the Lord Fairfax and the Yorkshire Roylists comes to nothing; that Gentleman is dull and heavy, else he would not have put such things up so much to our disappointment. Our first work will be, having secured the militia and gentry, to take in the Castles of Carnarvon, Denbigh, Conway, Beaumaurice, Chirke, &c. and then advancing, by the 12th of May wee intend to be a compleat body towards Gloucester. The Gloucester, Worcester, Herefordshire, &c. brethren will meet us there, and down wee come 'till wee have tempted your General out; but whether your design upon him may take, wee know not; onely, if you have not disposed things otherwise, let the Quakers have the knottiest piece; for they are resolute in performance, though but fash in advising. It were to be wished that the House had some bones to pick, that they might determinate nothing before the 12th of May. Wee hope some friends will take care of that. Wee would be glad to know whether the Members of the long Parliament (for that's the only authority wee have to act under) would be pleas'd to sit at Shrewsbury, in regard of the rendezvous there, that would be the safest place. We pray you convey the enclosed to Coll. B. M. T. Al. Tret. Wee would fain heare how the Parliament proceed when they sitt, whether they secure any of our agents that wee may ~~be able to~~ supply and goe on nevertheless. Coll. W. Coll. R. Capt. T. Capt. M. are gone for Ireland; the extremity of our ad-

* N. B. He was afterwards executed, 14th June 1661.

† Colonel Okey was one of the regicides, and was executed 15th April 1662.

‡ This celebrated incendiary regicide was executed 16th October 1660.

varieties dealing will make an agitation there reasonable, and not successlesse. Col. S. Col. M. Mr. C. L. C. Lilbourn are engaged for Scotland, with some others, who will have tough work of it there, that country is so cunningly ordered by that crafty fellow; yet if it may be, it were well all places were at once disordered by a common alarm, while one place is chiefly aimed at. Wee expect Sir Arthur* here suddenly; and then, when a convenient number of the old Parliament Members and Army are mett, we declare. The declaration is already agreed on. L. C. I. hath by this time a draught of it. The equallest way of comprehending all interests may and will be encouraged that ever was proposed. Wee are apt to believe that every honest man of all interests will acquiesce in it. Verily some Presbyterians upon their late experience are ready to hear and submit to the reason of it, when proposed to them. The presse is free enough for it, there being no restraint upon that as yet.

Observe whether you see any of our country prefer'd; let us know who they

are, that wee may avoid them. Wee have observed as yet no considerable person encouraged to act any thing for our discovery or opposition. Major Wildman † is very serviceable, the Lord remember him in that day: hee, with M. H. N. D. Bl. &c. Col. Sc. Mr. Cast. and Major Br. are like to secure Berks and Oxfordsh. Wee could give you an account of other proceedings, but you may hear of them in our expressees to the Churches. Wee are like to have more resolves at the next meeting. We desire you to goe on speedily with the designe of the *Tower*, the *House*, and the *Head Quarters*; if you hit, strike home, and spare not; and the Lord prosper the work of your hands, now you have the wicked gathered together as at Armageddon by God's good providence. Sinne not away this opportunity, as you have done many more. If it take not, wee are ready to advance, as

Your faithful brethren and fellow-labourers in the Lord's work,

DES, Presid.

R. HUGHES, Clarke.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I DESIRE to make my acknowledgements to your Correspondent of last month for his obliging communications respecting my "Observations on Hamlet." The passage from Act 2. Scene 2. concerning the MONDAY, had escaped my notice in the many times that I have attentively turned over the pages of Hamlet, and of Dr. Robertson and other Scotch historians. I however make no hesitation of giving my assent to it; and, though I do not think additional proofs as at all wanting to establish my hypothesis, yet I consider such passages as curious and valuable. The present I look upon as particularly so from another cause, as it will illustrate a passage which has hitherto puzzled the commentators, and which in its turn, will illustrate this.

Ophelia, in her madness, distributes flowers, with some reflection upon each. She addresses the Queen thus: "There's

rue for you; and here's some for me: we may call it herb of grace o' Sundays & you may wear your rue with a difference." For the different remarks upon this, see the commentators either in Mr. Malone's or Mr. Steevens's Editions, where it appears that the word *Sundays* is the difficulty; herb of grace being the everyday, not the Sunday name only, for rue. But carrying this idea respecting the allusion to Mary in our minds, and the two days of *Sunday* and *Monday*, which are connected with the murder, it appears perfectly intelligible: "There's rue (or ruth—sorrow) for you;—and here's some for me:—WE may call it herb of grace o' SUNDAYS,—on that day on which you left your husband to the power of his murderers:—but on that day you may wear your rue with a difference,—as you must not expect grace, or pardon, for that wicked deed." It is observable that in the third clause of this speech Ophelia changes the *me* into

* Hadenage.

† In January 1661-2 he, together with Colonel Salton and others, was taken in custody in consequence of a plot against Government.

we, not only to distinguish herself from the Queen, but also mankind in general.

During the interval of two years, the space of time which has elapsed since the publication of my Appendix, I have had much reason to continue in the belief of my hypothesis, and did I consider myself at liberty to mention names, I could add some most respectable authority in the literary world, who have given it their sanction; some well known for their taste and intimate knowledge of our Author, and particularly of this play.

I could point out many passages, not only in this but in other of our Author's plays, which I consider as throwing new and strong lights upon the subject. At present I have not leisure; but, at some future period, I may possibly be induced to lay them before the public. Yet one of them, however fanciful it may appear to some, I consider as so curious, that now I am upon the subject I cannot forbear mentioning it to my readers.

I have already shewn that the account of the murder of the late King in Hamlet bears no resemblance to that of Harwendillus in the chronicle and black letter History of Hamlet; and that, in almost every particular, it does bear some resemblance, though perhaps very remote, to the death or previous illness of Lord Darnley. To these I can yet add another: Dr. Robertson, Vol. I. p. 449, says, on the authority of Crawford, "Several suspected persons were seized. Captain Blackadder and three others were condemned and executed; but no discovery of importance was made. If we believe some historians, they were convicted on sufficient evidence. If we give credit to others, their sentence was unjust, and they denied with their last breath any knowledge of the crime for which they suffered." When the reader has perused this, let him, bearing all the other coincidences in his mind, attend to the following passage from Hamlet, A. 1. S. 5.

'Tis given out, that, sleeping in my orchard,
A Serpent stung me; so the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged process of my death,
Rankly abus'd: but know, thou noble youth,

The serpent, that did sting thy father's life,

Now wears his crown.

Is not this mention of the *serpent* an allusion to the name of Black Adder? which will be strengthened, when I produce another passage from the same play, where *adders* and *blowing up with gunpowder* (the real process of Lord Darnley's death) are mentioned together:

—————My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust, as I will *adders*
fang'd,

They bear the mandate; they must sweep
my way,

And marshal me to knavery: let it work;
For 'tis the sport, to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petar; and it shall
go hard,

But I will delve one yard below their
mines,

And *blow* them at the moon.

A. 3. S. 4.

To these we may add, to give the former part of the imputed murderer's name, the murderer in the play scene, beginning his speech with "Thoughts *black*." And the whole will perhaps be farther confirmed from the following lines from "As You Like It," A. 2. S. 3.

—————This *night* he means
To *burn* the *lodging* where you use to lie,
And you within it; if he fail of that,
He will have other means to cut you off.

This mode of murdering a person is not very usual nor poetic, and does not seem very likely to be suggested by a poet's mind, unless acted upon by some external circumstance, which had actually taken place, and was known to him. None would be so notorious as the burning of the lodging of the King of Scotland.

When I consider all these remarkable coincidences of the murder of Lord Darnley and Hamlet's father, I cannot help saying with Hamlet, "I'll take the Ghost's word for a thousand pound."

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

JAMES PLUMPTRE.

Clare Hall,
April 10, 1799.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR APRIL 1799.

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

A Second Walk through Wales, by the Rev. Richard Warner of Bath, in August and September 1798. 8vo. Dilly. 1799.

IT was formerly the reproach of Englishmen, that although no persons were more assiduous than themselves to explore the beauties of other countries, they were by no means equally attentive to the numberless charms which courted their notice at their own doors. This censure, however, at present cannot, with justice be fastened on our countrymen. Every part of the kingdom has been examined; the beauties of it have been described both in prose and verse; the leisure of the idle, and the labour of the industrious, have been equally set in motion, and the same pursuits have actuated both the intelligent and the dull, the man of affluence who rolls in his chariot, and the man of economy who subjects himself to the neglect of innkeepers by pedestrian exertions. The antiquarian and the man of taste have also joined these efforts, and at present scarce any part of the island but what has been traversed and described.

Mr. Warner is a pedestrian, and takes his walk through a part of Wales, which he had travelled the year before: "a country as remarkable for the beauty, grandeur, and sublimity of its scenery, as it is interesting from the kindness of heart and simplicity of manners which characterize its inhabitants." He has ~~observed~~ with care and intelligence, and described with taste. Those who wish to follow him cannot take a better guide, and fastidious must the man be who cannot derive satisfaction from the present narrative.

We shall select a few specimens of our Author's travels, and leave them to the judgment of the reader.

"As we had determined to breakfast at Cowbridge, we rose at half past four yesterday morning, and pursued our walk amidst such harmony as amply repaid us for the loss of an hour from our usual quantum of repose. It must be allowed, indeed, that the effort of rising early is, as Boswell has observed in his Life of Johnson, an effort of a very serious nature; but at the same time it should be recollected, that no exertion is more richly rewarded. Is there any thing that can equal the beauty of a summer morning in the country?"

"When the young day pours in apace,
And opens all the lawny prospects wide:

"The dripping rock, the mountain's milky top,

"Swell on the sight, and brighten with the dawn;

"Blue through the dusk the smoking currents shine:

—————"Music awakes

"The native voice of undissembled joy,

"And thick around the woodland hymns arise.

"Cold is the heart of that man who does not feel, amidst a scene like this, a sentiment of gratitude and joy that more than recompenses him for the interruption of his usual slumbers; and he who has not a soul for nature's harmony, and is 'not moved by concord of *sub* sounds,' would be more an object of my suspicions than the wight reprobated by Shakespeare, the unfortunate organization of whose auditory nerve prevented him from enjoying the vibrations of the catgut, and the squeaks of a wind instrument.

"As

“As we journeyed on, the country around spread itself before us in a prospect of wide magnificence; but it was not till we reached St. Lithian’s Down, an elevated spot between Cardiff and Cowbridge, that we saw it in full perfection. A bolder view of the Bristol Channel was now unfolded, increasing gradually in extent till it lost itself in the ocean; whilst, to the right, the eye roved over the rich pastures of the Vale of Glamorgan. This may be called the garden of South Wales; a lengthened tract of valley, sprinkled with towns and villages, ornamented with elegant mansions, bearing every appearance of the most productive fertility, and sheltered from the blasts of the North by an undulating chain of lofty hills. With these great advantages, one naturally expects to find the husbandry of the Vale of Glamorganshire in a state of comparative perfection; a glance, however, at the farms (except such as are in the hands of the Gentlemen of the country) is sufficient to convince us, that it is as yet very far from being so. The land, though remarkably good, and letting from thirty to forty shillings per acre, is exhausted by a succession of crops repeated without mercy, and an impolitic economy which refuses a proportionate supply of manure. The Glamorganshire farmer will force his lands to the following rotation:

- 1st year Wheat,
- 2d — Barley,
- 3d — Oats,
- 4th — Barley and Clover;

and repay its labours, perhaps, with only one scanty covering of manure. Lime, which is the natural product of the country, and which the scientific agriculturist converts to such beneficial purposes with respect to his lands, can scarcely be said to be an advantage to the Glamorganshire farmer. By his indiscriminate use of it on every sort of soil he misapplies its properties, and frequently rather injures than benefits his farm by the mistaken donation. The effect of this bad agricultural system is very obvious; the farmers, though renting bargains from sixty to one hundred pounds a year, on which they ought to make a decent livelihood, are all miserably poor; their diet is of the coarsest kind, and their cellars seldom afford a drop of ale to comfort them after the labours of the day. How then is it (it may be asked), that a system of husbandry so obviously unwise is not altered, and a better one adopted? You know the character of

the common farmer, dear Sir, too well, not to give an immediate answer;—because he is ignorant, obstinate, and bigoted. Agriculture, though one of the necessary arts of life, and, as such, one of the first to which man paid any attention, has made a slower progress towards perfection than any other. Connected as it is with manual labour, it has been left, till within these few years, almost entirely to those who, from the circumstances of birth and education, are very unlikely to suggest experiments, or adopt improvements. Little gifted with the faculty of thinking for themselves, they are dragged on by the force of preceding example like their own ploughs in one straight undeviating line, looking neither to the right hand nor the left; refusing instructions, because they think it unnecessary; satisfied with their forefathers’ plan, because they consider it as perfect.”

The following is Mr. Warner’s description of the Samphire Gatherers:

“Though the cliff do not present to the eye so formidable a descent as the famous one at Dover, in the animated description of our great dramatic bard, yet it is sufficiently steep to excite our wonder at the hazardous practice which is very common amongst the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, at the proper season of the year. I mean the practice of gathering the *crithium maritimum*, or rock samphire, which grows in great plenty along the ledges, and down the perpendicular sides of the cliff. Shakspeare, you may recollect, alludes to this mode of livelihood, and calls it, as he well might, ‘a dreadful trade;’ for few avocations are attended with so much danger. The method is simply this:—The samphire gatherer takes with him a stout rope and an iron crow bar, and proceeds to the cliff. Fixing the latter firmly into the earth at the brow of the rock, and fastening the former with equal security to the bar, he takes the rope in his hand, and boldly drops over the head of the rock, lowering himself gradually till he reaches the crevices, in which the samphire is found. Here he loads his basket or bag with the vegetable, and then ascends again to the top of the cliff by means of the rope. Carelessness or casualty in a calling so perilous as this will sometimes produce terrible accidents: Th—m—s related one to us, which, though not terminating fatally, was so full of horror, that, to use

with a vulgar but very expressive phrase, "our blood run cold."

A few years since one of these adventurers went alone to the spot we are speaking of, to follow his accustomed trade. He fixed his crow bar, attached the cord to it, and descended the face of the rock. In the course of a few minutes he reached a ledge, which, gradually retiring inwards, stood some feet within the perpendicular, and over which the brow of the cliff butted consequently in the same proportion. Busily employed in gathering samphire, and attentive only to the object of profit, the rope suddenly dropped from his hand, and after a few oscillations, but all without his reach, became stationary at the distance of four or five feet from him. Nothing could exceed the horror of his situation: above was a rock of sixty or seventy feet in height, whose projecting brow would defy every attempt of his to ascend it, and prevent every effort of others to render him assistance. Below was a perpendicular descent of one hundred feet, terminated by ragged rocks, over which the surge was breaking with dreadful violence. Before him was the rope, his only hope of safety, his only means of return; but hanging at such a tantalizing distance as baffled all expectation of his reaching it. Our adventurer was fortunately young, active, resolute; he therefore quickly determined what plan to adopt: collecting all his powers into one effort, and springing boldly from the ledge, he threw himself into the dreadful vacuum, and dashed at the suspended rope. The desperate exertion was successful; he caught the cord, and in a short time was once more at the top of the rock.*

Our traveller in his progress visited Downing, the seat of Mr. Pennant, since deceased, of which visit he gives the following account:

"Downing, though not the original seat of this respectable family, is a house of some antiquity, as the date 1627 in the front of it evinces. Its plan is judicious and commodious, and the situation, like that of all the rural residences of our ancestors, is low, sequestered, and sheltered. The little valley, in the bottom of which it stands, is formed by two finely swelling hills, that rise to the East and West, covered with the dark umbrage of venerable woods; but which, sinking into a sweeping depression towards

the North, admit a fine view of the Chester Channel. Much taste is displayed in the laying out of the small but beautiful garden ground; where a judicious management and an agreeable variety give the appearance of considerably greater extent to this little paradise than it really lays claim to.

"To see the 'literary veteran,' by whom the public has been so much amused, and so much instructed, in the peaceful shades of his own academical bowers, spending the close of an honourable and useful life in active beneficence, crowned with the blessings of the poor, and the love and esteem of an extensive neighbourhood, would have conveyed to my mind an emotion of unspeakable pleasure, had it not been checked by the appearance of ill health and gradual decay, which is but too perceptible in the countenance of this valuable man. Not that the conviction of his declining state disturbs the serenity of Mr. Pennant: virtue, my friend, feels no alarm at the prospect of changing time for eternity: aware that its proper reward lies beyond the grave, it does not lose its tranquillity when about to descend into it; but, like the glorious setting sun, shines with a steadier light and a calmer radiance in proportion as it approaches the horizon of mortality. Such, my dear Sir, is Mr. Pennant, who, full of dignity and honour as well as of years, realizes the beautiful description of the poet:

"Calmly he moves to meet his latter end,
"Angels around befriending virtue's friend;
"Sinks to the grave with gradual decay,
"While resignation gently slopes the way;
"And all his prospects brightening at the last,
"His Heaven commences ere the world be past."

In the above quotation from Goldsmith Mr. Warner has made alterations, which the admirers of that writer will not approve. This is not the only objection of the like kind to be found in the present Volume.

At Caermarthen Mr. Warner observes: "A plain stone covers the remains of Sir Richard Steele, whose person and character are yet in the recollection of

* The Oak reaches great perfection in these grounds. On measuring one, I found it to be twenty-one feet in circumference.

many

many old people in the town and neighbourhood. He died in his own house, since converted into an inn, called The Ivy Bush, and is represented as having degenerated into idiocy previous to his decease; another affecting example of the evanescence of human intellect, of the vanity of all mortal acquirements!

“The tears of dotage from great Marlborough flow,

“And Swift expires a driv’ler and a show.*”

“Plays were his chief amusements to the last, and the productions of his own pen his favourite performances. In the waywardness of mental imbecility, however, he would frequently scold the players for imaginary faults, and affect to instruct them both in action and recitation. It is a reflection on the taste of Caermarthen, that no monument is erected to the memory of the Author of *The Conscious Lovers*.”

May it not with more truth be observed, that it is a reflection on the piety of the noble descendants of Steele, that this testimony of respect to his memory has been so long withheld? It is remarkable that both Addison and Steele repose each “beneath a nameless stone.”

Mr. Warner concludes his Tour in the following manner: “Even now, my dear Sir, am I returned from pacing this sandy level, and watching for the last time the full orb’d sun slowly sinking into the western waves. The evening calm and serene; the face of the deep smooth and tranquil; the distant hills

melting into air; and the lingering tints of day fading gradually from the summits of the opposite rocks; formed a picture that irresistably impelled the mind to serious reflection, and produced a natural question in my bosom, whether the wonders, the glories, and the beauties of nature, which had so often displayed themselves to us during our tour, had in any degree improved my heart, as well as interested my imagination? Accuse me not of vanity, if I tell you the answer was such as gave rise to a hope that they have not been altogether unproductive of improvement; that I shall return from an expedition extremely pleasurable with an increase of humility, an expansion of benevolence, and an enlargement of every better affection; and bid adieu (though with regret) to the shores of Cambria, if not a *wiser*, at least a *better* man than when I first visited them, with no wish at my heart, but the rational aspiration of the poet:

“Farewell thy printless sands and pebbly shore!

“I hear the white surge beat thy coast no more,

“Pure gentle source of the high rapt’rous mood!

—“Where’er like the great flood by thy dread force

“Propell’d—shape thou my calm, my blameless course,

“HEAVEN, EARTH, AND OCEAN’S LORD! AND FATHER OF THE GOOD!”

A Treatise on the Law of Bills of Exchange, Checks on Bankers, Promissory Notes, Bankers’ Cash Notes, and Bank Notes. By Joseph Chitty, Esq. of the Middle Temple. 8vo. Brooke, Rider, and Sewell.

AN attentive observer of the vast increase of our internal Trade and foreign Commerce, and consequently of our mercantile Credit, chiefly carried on by the medium of negotiable Paper, in lieu of Money, into which it is readily converted, will be instantaneously struck with the great importance and utility of a Work, bearing so comprehensive a title

as that which is now to pass under our Review.

The only question, then, that can be put with propriety upon the subject is a very concise one. Is it well executed? To this, the writer of the present investigation, who for a long series of years has been versed in commercial affairs, with great confidence replies in the af-

* This quotation again is unfaithful. Dr. Johnson wrote,

“From Marlborough’s eyes the streams of dotage flow,

“And Swift expires a driv’ler and a show.”

firmative.

firmative, and declares, that he has found in it a variety of new cases, and much interesting information respecting the several species of paper money usually in circulation in the mercantile world.

The Treatise is judiciously divided into two parts. The first contains an introductory discussion of the legal rights acquired by the possession of Bills of Exchanges, Promissory Notes, &c. and an early instance of the Author's perspicuity is given in the following definition: "They are instruments, by means of which a creditor may assign to a third person, not originally party to a contract, the legal as well as equitable interest in a debt raised by it, so as to vest in such assignee a right of action against the original debtor."

No words can more clearly point out the distinction between a Book Debt and a Bill of Exchange, or other written negotiable instrument for the payment of money, and their great utility to merchants and tradesmen; but we may be permitted to illustrate the latter by an example, to render it more familiar: A. owes to B. a linen draper 50l. the goods, by agreement, being furnished at nine months credit; in the lapse of four or five months B. has a pressing occasion for the money; and, by mutual consent, he draws upon A. an inland Bill of Exchange, to become due on the expiration of the term for which credit was given. A. accepts it, and, being a person of known property and punctuality in his dealings, B. readily gets it discounted, and both parties are thereby accommodated; which could not have been so readily done, without the intervention of such a Bill, or a Note of Hand.

Another advantage, properly stated by our Author, of such written instruments given for Book Debts is, that they convert such debts into an acknowledged consideration for the amount; so that the demand on the debtor no longer remains dependant on oral testimony, such as producing and swearing to the accuracy of entries in books of account; the evidence of servants to the delivery of the goods; and other tedious embarrasments, which sometimes occur in the verification of a Book Debt, where the debtor is disposed to act fraudulently.

"Two of the most peculiar properties of Bills of Exchange, namely, their assignable quality, and the internal evidence they contain of a good (it is more

usual to write a *valuable*) consideration, having been pointed out," our Author proceeds to inquire into the history and general nature of these instruments, in which discussion he displays much learning, a competent knowledge of commercial transactions, and ability to give sound legal advice to all persons interested in the circulation of every species of paper money.

In Chapter II. of the First Part, we have the following essential information respecting the *capacity* of the contracting parties in Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, which we believe has been hitherto not clearly understood: "The law has wisely taken care of the interests of those who either have not judgment to contract, as in the case of *infants*; or, when they have contracted, cannot in law have a fund or property to enable them to perform the contract, as in the case of *seu uerites* (married women) and therefore it has in general rendered the contracts of infants voidable, and those of married women absolutely void.

These privileges and protections, it is said, are given to infants, not as swords; and therefore an infant may contract for necessaries; and he may, by a promise made to pay a Bill of Exchange after he attains *twenty-one*, render it as operative against him as if he had been of age at the time when it was made; and such promise need not be express, but may be inferred from acts necessarily affording an inference that it was made.

"Married women likewise may, according to several modern decisions, contract so as to bind themselves, provided they live apart from their husbands, and have a permanent separate maintenance assigned to them by deed. On this point, however, there is some doubt, as the authority of the decisions tending to establish it have been questioned of late by high legal authority."

We are referred respecting this doubt to notes, which induces us to make one general remark on Mr. Chitty's notes: they are so abbreviated as to be either obscure, or unintelligible to common readers, and seem totally calculated for students and professors of the law, which ought not to be the case in treatises that in all other points of view are likely to be of public benefit. This, in particular, being of the first utility to commercial

mercial people, who will not understand what he means by *T. R.* 361. 766. 5 *T. R.* 679. 6 *T. R.* 604. *Esp. Ca. N. P.* 6. We hope to see this rectified in a second Edition.

The following legal information is of great importance to all tradesmen, who may have transactions of the nature described with infants (minors), married women living with their husbands, or other unqualified persons: "Though a Bill is drawn, indorsed, or accepted, by a person incapable of binding himself, it will nevertheless be valid against all other persons who are competent parties to the instrument." So that a taylor receiving a Promissory Note from a minor for absolute necessity furnished to such a minor, and bringing it to a third person, in order to get it discounted, becomes liable to an action to recover the amount if the rest is not paid. In the same manner, a person drawing upon a married bank receives the Bill, becomes liable for the amount, for which, perhaps, he has received cash from the banker; and the parties just mentioned, in such cases, are original demand from the subject to a double liability.

It would be a great advantage to strip the Act of its superfluous merit, or of the parts which derive from the copies by which extracts; to conclude with general instances which Work of unsubject, and of which entitles it to computing heads in

In explaining the authority given to a general attorney or clerk, or under any other denomination deputed to act for another,—"it has been decided, that a person signing his name on a blank stamp of paper, and delivering it to I. S. authorises I. S. to insert any sum which the amount of the stamp will warrant; and it appears from this statement, that the principal will be bound by every act of his general agent, although he exceeds his authority; it is therefore well observed, that it is incumbent on the employer to take care whom he authorises; for it appears that a master, who has empowered a clerk to draw Bills of Exchange in his name, is bound by acts done subsequent to his leaving his ser-

vice, unless notice is given of such event to all his correspondents individually, notice in the gazette not being sufficient."

The remaining contents of the First Part of this Treatise are comprised under the following heads: The form and requisites of Bills and Bankers' Checks—Consideration for which made or transferred—Consequence of alterations in them—Presentment of a Bill for acceptance, and proceedings on non acceptance—Of acceptance *supra protest*—Of the transfer of Bills and Checks—Of presentment for payment—Conduct to be pursued on refusal of payment—and Observations on Promissory Notes, Bankers' Notes, and Bank of England Notes.

Part the Second sets forth, in six Chapters, the remedies which the law affords the holder of Bills of Exchange, Notes, or Checks, to enable him to enforce payment; and these, we are informed, are either by action of Assumpsit or Debt, or, where the party liable is a bankrupt, by proof under the Commission—Satisfactory explanations of the different actions, and the mode of proceeding upon them; to which are annexed an Appendix, containing Precedents of Declarations on the aforesaid written Instruments; a Notary's legal fees; and the Statutes relative to small Notes and Bills made or negotiated in England. A competent knowledge of the laws respecting the last article will be very useful for workmen in the manufactories, and other persons who may be in the habit of issuing or of receiving small Notes; but all the other matters discussed in the Second Part serve chiefly as guides to attornies in their practice; with them, therefore, we leave them—and the subject finally; advising our merchants and tradesmen to study the First Part attentively; by which means they will, in most instances, avoid the necessity of recurring to the remedies stated in the Second. For the Reviewer has authority from long experience to affirm, that not half of the actions tried in our Courts of Law would be brought there, if it were not owing to the negligence or the ignorance of our mercantile people, who, from one or other of these causes, too readily permit their attornies to commence actions in cases where arbitrations and milder proceedings would produce satisfactory liquidations.

M.

Reply of L. N. M. Carnot, Citizen of France, one of the Founders of the Republic, and Constitutional Member of the Executive Directory, to the Report made on the Conspiracy of the 15th Fructidor 5th Year, by J. Ch. Bailleur, in the name of the Select Committee. 8vo. Wright. 1799. 3s. 6d.

THE escape of the first of the French Kings from a voyage to Cayenne has brought to light more instances of the treachery, perfidy, and ambition of our inveterate enemies. The present performance bears every mark of authenticity. It develops the plans and schemes of the disturbers of mankind, and demands a very serious perusal.

In the preface, an admirable one, the Translator takes a view of Carnot's character and principles; part of which we shall here insert:

“ This Apology, including an arrogant assumption of merit from the Murder of his Sovereign, and confining his whole exculpation of the innumerable murders committed in his own name, and under his own authority, to a slight assertion of a disapprobation expressed in the presence of Robespierre and his other Colleagues—This Apology, devoting its Author to infamy (in the opinion of all those, by whom his conduct may be estimated according to the ancient and immutable principles of morality), is at the same time so contrived, that of the three parties existing in France, the Royalists, the Jacobins, and the Directory, it is calculated to irritate and exasperate every one;—the Directors, as they are personally and violently, and (what is still more unpardonable) justly denounced to the world as the enemies of Peace and the oppressors of mankind;—the Royalists, of course;—and the Jacobins, as their former conspiracies are cited, and a merit assumed from having assisted in their suppression.

“ The publication of such a Work, however, though a little extraordinary, is not wholly unaccountable. That Sully and Clarendon, men whose lives were devoted not to any selfish or sensual purposes, but to the benefit and improvement of mankind; that such men should have thought a portion of their leisure usefully occupied, in accounting to mankind for the employment of their time and the application of their talents—this is not extraordinary. They felt no embarrassment, no anxiety for the arrangement of a specious narrative, no necessity for concealment of the truth or

for an artful insinuation of falsehood; to recollect and record the transactions of a meritorious and honourable life was in itself no unpleasing duty; and they were conscious that the purposes for which alone they existed would extend themselves, and be perpetuated with the influence of their example.

“ But there are other writers of a very different character—men whose lives have been pernicious or useless to society; who have, nevertheless, conceived it important that posterity should be acquainted with their principles, such as they were, and with the course of their transactions and intrigues. This rage for perpetuating the portraiture of mental deformity has been at all times remarkably prevalent in France; and the immense collection of French Memoirs presents us with a series of these self-accusers unexampled in the literature of any other country.

“ The passions by which these writers must have been actuated, like all others, seem to have gained new force and activity from the events of the Revolution. The restlessness attendant upon involuntary retirement, that impatience of silence and obscurity which embitters the exile or secession of a banished or abdicating Statesman, the *besoin de faire parler de soi*, have been felt in their full force by all the successive victims whom ambition has raised to notice for an instant, and then re-plunged in their original obscurity. It is to these passions that we are indebted for almost all we know of the Revolution; for the Memoirs of Garat, and Roland, and Dumourier; the Narratives of Louvet, and Riouffe; and the Apologies of Neckar, and of Fouquier Tinville.

“ This last (a worthy Magistrate, and President of the Revolutionary Tribunal under the direction of that Committee of which Carnot was a Member) confines his justification to the following metaphorical assertion, ‘ that his tender heart had expanded like a flower at the first dawning of the Revolution;’ and he very fairly confesses, that since that time he had been misled by his zeal; and that, in point of murder, he is apprehensive he may have carried things a little farther

than was necessary, or indeed perhaps altogether justifiable.

“The apology offered by his principal, the Ex-Director, is not quite so modest; he takes upon him to reproach the world in general, for their ignorance as to what used to pass in the Committees of Public Safety—‘*It is not sufficiently known (says he) that I used to reproach Robespierre for his unnecessary cruelties.*’—It certainly is not known, nor will it be credited, upon such assertion; nor, even if it were true, would it be a sufficient apology, or any thing like it. The Author would certainly have done better, not to have deviated into these extraneous exculpations; unless, indeed, he could have proved that, by some inexplicable chain of obligation, it had been originally his duty to become a Member of the Committee of Public Safety; and that, once appointed to that sacred trust, he was bound to continue his services, and to retain life at the expence of guilt and infamy. He certainly would have done better to have confined himself to the single thesis which forms the professed subject of his Work, namely, to prove that Bailleul’s accusation of Royalism, and Lepaux’s imputations of Christianity, are unfounded; and that the Author is, in fact, as sound an Atheist and as good a Regicide as heart could wish or Republicanism require. Upon this point he is completely triumphant, and must be admitted, we think, in the opinion of every impartial person, to have left his adversaries without the possibility of a reply.

“The next point in discussion is not calculated to inspire much interest; it consists of the simple fact of the Author’s having been betrayed and outwitted by his accomplices.

Your rivals having made their push,
And kick’d you out without remorse,
Whether it signifies a rush,
Is the next part of this discourse;
You think yourselves abus’d and put on,
’Tis natural to make a fuss;
To see it and not care a button,
Is just as natural for us.
Like people viewing at a distance
Two persons thrown out of a casement,
All we can do for your assistance,
Is to afford you our amazement.

“To Citizen Carnot, therefore, in return for the striking and amusing spectacle which he has displayed on the Theatre of the Republic, from the time

of his original *debut* in the character of the Committee-man, to the period of his final disappearance through the trap-door, like Schiller’s Fiesco, in the last act of the Conspiracy, entangled in the skirts of his Directorial Toga, and dragged overboard and drowned by his Republican brethren—in gratitude for the whole of this interesting and surprising exhibition, we shall offer the humble tribute of our artless and unfeigned astonishment, unmingled with any of those emotions of sympathy, which belong to the province of a different species of the political drama; that drama which, in the downfall of Empires and the overthrow of ancient and established Governments, displays those characters which Heaven itself surveys with approbation:

A great man struggling with the storms of
Fate,
And greatly falling with a falling State.

“We trust that the Nations of Europe, though weakened and subdued, are not yet so debased in spirit and character, that they are prepared to take an interest, and to side as factious partizans with the contending Leaders of the Great Nation; that, like the tributary Sovereigns of Numidia, or Bithynia, or Egypt, under the old overbearing Republic of Rome, they will be proud to rank themselves as Cæsarians or Pompeians, to combat for a choice of Oppressors, and discuss and controvert the pretensions of their rival Plunderers. We proceed therefore to the only point of view in which the quarrels and altercations of the accomplices in blood and robbery can excite an interest in the minds of honest men—namely, the examination of such facts as may be brought to light in the course of their mutual recriminations; but for these the reader must be referred to the Work itself; he will there see that the sacrifice of the Cape and our other conquests in the East, which was attempted to be exacted as a preliminary to negotiation, would have restored them, not to their old masters, and our former allies, the Dutch, but to our own inveterate rivals and irreconcilable enemies; after which, or more probably on the first attempt to remonstrate against so scandalous a breach of faith, we should (under every disadvantage) have been driven again to a renewal of hostilities, of which, in fact, this armistice, obtained by artifice at
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once so insolent and so fraudulent, would only have been a necessary, and not the least efficient part."

The Work itself proves the degraded condition of the French Nation, the duplicity of the rulers, and the tyranny with which the Government is carried on. It shews the danger in which every State has been, and will be involved which submits to their dominion. It discloses in a most striking point of view their designs of plundering their allies, and their indifference to any thing but their own interest. It holds out a warning to

the world to avoid falling into their snares, a warning which, if taken, may yet reduce the enormous power, acquired so much by treachery as by valour, within its proper bounds, and free even France itself from the most despotic tyranny to which any country ever submitted. In short, we are satisfied the question put by Carnot himself (p. 90), IS NOT THE IMPUNITY OF THESE MONSTERS AN IRRRACIABLE PROOF THAT FRANCE IS UNDER THE YOKE OF THE MOST ABJECT SLAVERY? may be answered in the affirmative without the slightest hesitation.

Remerciement de l'Académie Française, par M. de Voltaire, 1751. Paris, chez la Citoyenne Lesclapart, 1751. 4to. Nicoll 17.

A Supplément to the Hebrew Text of the Pentateuch, with a critical and philological Commentary, by J. G. Nicoll, Esq. 1799. 4to. February 1799. Nicoll.

THE great events now passing in the world have drawn Mr King's attention to the Prophecies in the Scripture, which he apprehends have been fulfilled, or are now fulfilling. They chiefly refer to the Book of Ezechiel, and in the opinion of meek and devout minds must be entitled to respect. Mr King produces his sentiments with diffidence and modesty, and those who are not convinced by his arguments will at least respect the piety and moderation displayed on a subject which has been too often treated with arrogance and enthusiasm.

Prophetiae, et illi Specimens of an O.T. Polyglott I. I., inter se et cum ante originalibus, et in Latina Reformatione, the printed and corrected version, and the authorized English Translation. With an Appendix by J. G. Nicoll, M. A. 8vo. Rivington 1799.

The plan of this Work, Mr Pratt informs his readers, "is to unite the Hebrew text of the Old Testament with the common English translation, the Greek Septuagint version, the Vulgate paraphrases, and the Latin Vulgate, in five parallel columns, and below these, across the page, to give the Samaritan Pentateuch in Hebrew characters, and beneath this, all the important various readings of the Hebrew text collected by Kennicott and De Rossi. In the New Testament, the old Syriac version in Hebrew characters, the common English translation,

the Greek original and the Latin Vulgate, will be in four parallel columns, and will be accompanied by all the chief various readings of the Greek text collected by Mill, Bengelius, Wettstein, Rich, Matthæi, Griesbach, and others. The size will be Royal Octavo, with a full set of letter press. The arrangement of the text and notes, and the comparative sizes of the types, may be seen in the annexed specimen, to which it is intended to adhere, as nearly as may be, in the execution of the Work itself. The chief various readings of the Codices of the Samaritan Pentateuch will be given in its margin, those of the LXX selected from Dr. Holmes's collation, at the end of the Old Testament, and those of the Syriac version of the New Testament at the end of that Testament. The principal variations among the Codices of the respective Codices of the Vulgate and Iræguins will be found in the Notes. Such a Work, we agree with the Author, seems calculated to facilitate the study of the original Scriptures, and we heartily wish success to the plan.

THREE ESSAYS ON Taxation of Income, with Remarks on the late Act of Parliament relating to that Subject. On the National Debt, the Public Funds, and the probable Consequences of the Law for the Sale of the Land Tax, and on the present State of Agriculture in Great Britain, with a Scheme for the Improvement of every Branch of it, and Remarks on the Difference between National Produce and Consumption, 8vo. Cadell and Davies. 3s.

At the present period these Essays have a singular degree of merit. The Author of them is evidently a patriot, uncontaminated by party, and one who is solicitous only for the

the public good. The objects discussed by him appear in the title page of the Work. Of these the Tax on Income stands foremost. On this subject the principle of the tax has his decided approbation, but he suggests some alterations, which he supposes would contribute to the improvement of the measure. These consist chiefly in the mode of assessment, and the amount of the income at which the assessment should begin, which he contends should be much lower than it is now fixed at. He appears to differ with the Minister in the calculation of the amount of the yearly revenue of Great Britain, and seems to be of opinion that it is more than double the sum at which it is taken, and therefore that the sum of twenty-three millions, seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds might be yearly levied on the income of Great Britain, without any particular act of severity being committed on any one class of the community. Of the plan for the Sale of the Land Tax he entertains no favourable opinion. But the most important part of the performance is the last division of it, containing Remarks on the Improvement of Agriculture, and the means of promoting it. The carrying into execution this plan would probably render a service to the country which would be as lasting as extensive, would improve and enrich the kingdom to that degree as to authorize the exclamation with which the pamphlet concludes, "O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norunt BRITANNOS!"

Copies of Original Letters from the Army of General Bonaparte in Egypt, intercepted by the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Lord Nelson. Part the Second, with an English Translation. 8vo. Wright. 4s. 6d.

It has seldom happened that second parts have answered the expectations raised by the first, but this is not the case with the present Collection, which in entertainment and information is on the whole superior to the former. When we noticed the first part (See Vol XXXIV. p. 339) a report prevailed of the destruction of the sanguinary monster who commanded the expedition to Egypt, which report was premature; but from all the letters here published (though it did not then take place) will ultimately come to pass. This army is certainly devoted by its ungrateful country to destruction. Of the writers of the former Collection, many have been already sacrificed, and the fate of the rest seems determined. The expedition to Egypt will afford an important page in

the history of the present times, and the Collection before us will supply ample and authentic materials for the historian.

Remarks on the Explanation lately published by Priestley respecting the intercepted Letters of his Friend and Disciple John H. Stone. To which is added, a Certificate of Civism for Joseph Priestley, jun. 8vo. Wright. 1799.

From the time of Dr. Priestley's arrival in America to the present, when report says that he meditates to leave "the land of equal liberty," his conduct has been keenly and narrowly watched by this spirited, undaunted, but intelligent writer. The intercepted letters to the Doctor from the traitors in France appear to have made an unfavourable impression on the minds of the people of America, which the Doctor endeavours to remove by stating the connexion between him and Messrs. Stone and Vaughan, at the same time hoping that he should not be answerable for what the former or any other person might think proper to write to him. This apology is considered by Peter Porcupine, the Author of this pamphlet, as evasive and unsatisfactory; and, considering that it does not disclaim the sentiments of the letters from France, nor the conduct of the writers, many persons will be inclined to entertain the same sentiments. Most of our readers are acquainted with our present Author's manner of writing. It is forcible, and even coarse in many places, but he expressly disclaims that affected civility which tends to make a cowardly compromise with malice and with treason. We cannot deny that Peter wields his tomahawk with great ferocity, and, it must be owned, not without effect.

Proposals for forming by Subscription, in the Metropolis of the British Empire, a public Institution for diffusing the Knowledge, and facilitating the general Introduction of useful mechanical Inventions and Improvements; and for teaching, by Courses of philosophical Lectures and Experiments, the Application of Science to the common Purposes of Life. By Benjamin Count of Rumford, F. R. S. M. R. L. A. &c. 8vo. Cadell and Davies. 1799.

The difficulty of introducing improvements of any kind into use, however calculated they may be for general utility, is obvious to every person capable of observation. This evil, though acknowledged, has never been fairly

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is counteracted, nor any remedy attempted to be applied. The benevolent proposer of the present scheme has at length offered his assistance in diffusing that knowledge which would otherwise be lost to the generality; and, from the steadiness and perseverance he has shewn on other occasions, we may hope to see the most beneficial effects arise from his exertions. The Proposals have met with a very cordial reception, and the plan promises to meet with the support it well merits.

A Brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, and Manufactures of Great Britain from 1792 to 1799. By George Rose, Esq. 8vo. Wright. 1799.

This able Pamphlet gives the state of the country, of its established credit, its productive industry, the unequalled extent of its commerce and navigation, and the consequent unrivalled power of its navy. It gives also a state of the taxes imposed, and the ability of the people to defray them; "The imperious and awful necessity," as he observes, "of the present crisis unavoidably subjects us to heavy burdens. It has been

said that they ought to be considered but as a *salvage* for the remaining part of our property. In the consideration of property, to which it was applied, the figure is sufficiently striking; but in other respects the metaphor, though just, is inadequate. What tariff shall settle the difference between national independence and inexorable tyranny? between personal liberty and requisitions, prisons, and murder? between the blessed comforts of religion and the gloomy despair of atheism?

Inkle and Yarico. A Poem. By Mr. C. Brown. 4to. Glendinning. 1799.

No story has ever taken so firm a hold on the public attention as this now before us, which is verified from the eleventh number of *The Spectator*. It has been dramatized more than once, and various of the poetical tribe have formed epistles between the hero and heroine; but no one has improved on the native simplicity of the tale. The present candidate has not been more successful than his predecessors. Those who admire the story will still continue to read it as it is to be found in the simple narrative of Sir Richard Steele's popular work.

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APRIL 2.

THE OLD CLOATHS MAN, a musical entertainant, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow:

Mr. Morgan	Mr. Emery.
Dewberry	Mr. Munden.
Frank Dewberry	Mr. Inledon.
Mr. Florid	Mr. Knight.
Mr. Meton	Mr. Waddy.
Mrs. Morgan	Mrs. Mattocks.
Clara Morgan	Mrs. Atkins.
Phebe	Mrs. Chapman.

The plot, if it deserves the name, is no more than this: The son of an Old Cloaths Man obtains the daughter of an impoverished merchant, who had disdained his alliance in prosperity. The pride of wealth was not ill described; but the incidents were not managed with any dexterity. It therefore met with but a cool reception, and was soon laid aside. The music by Atwood deserved praise.

6. **FUN AND FROLIC; OR, THE SAILORS' REVELS;** a musical interlude, was acted the first time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Inledon. This piece is merely the vehicle for introducing a few sea songs, and therefore may be dismissed without further notice.

8. **THE BIRTH-DAY,** a comedy of three acts, from the German of Kotzebue, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow:

Philip Bertram	} Twins	Mr. Murray.
Lewis Bertram		Mr. Munden.
Harry, Son to the latter,	} Mr. H. Johnston.	
Junk Circuit		Mr. Fawcett
		Mr. Waddy.
Emma, daughter to Philip Bertram,	} Mrs. Pope.	
Mrs. Moral		Mrs. Davenport.
Anna		Mrs. Whitmore.

The Fable, which is at once simple and interesting, hinges on the rupture between the two brothers, in consequence of

of a law-suit respecting a garden, to which both of them lay claim, pursuant to the will of their deceased mother. This law-suit, through the chicanery of Circuit, and the artful contrivances of the old housekeeper Mrs. Moral, who foments the quarrel, keeps the two brothers in a state of open warfare for fifteen years, till both parties are heartily sick of the business, though reluctant to make any amicable overtures. Philip, whose circumstances are very much reduced, is relieved from his pecuniary embarrassments by Harry, the son of Lewis, who has eloped from his father, is passionately enamoured of his beautiful cousin Emma, and who, without discovering himself, prevails upon the two brothers to have done with law, and to settle their dispute by arbitration. This relief Philip is told proceeds from his brother Lewis, and this being the anniversary of their birth-day, (the brothers being twins), Emma waits upon her uncle to congratulate him. After encountering much opposition from Mrs. Moral, who seeks to enrich herself by perpetuating the discord between the two families, she is introduced to her uncle through the friendly offices of Junk, servant to Lewis. The latter Gentleman, an old blunt English Captain, relents at the sight of his niece; and having afterwards an opportunity of convincing himself of the perfidy of his housekeeper, in whose favour he had made a will, is gradually prevailed upon to seek a reconciliation with his brother, which is happily brought about, and the piece terminates with the union of Emma and Harry.

This piece was well received, and deserved to be so. The incidents are well managed, natural, and judicious; the sentiments chaste and instructive; and the diction not wanting in purity. The transition from the humorous to the comic, though in some instances sudden, yet was still marked with consistency. The morality of the piece is highly to be commended: it is not debased by the frivolous but dangerous doctrines of modern philosophy. The characters, if not original, are still spirited and correct. The fable cannot be said to be judiciously constructed, as it was easy, before the end of the first act, to discover the catastrophe. The acting was much to be praised: Munden and Fawcett, with Mrs. Pope and Mrs. Davenport, were every thing the public could desire.

It is said this piece was translated by a merchant in the city, who was favoured by the Author, during his residence in Vienna, with the manuscript of the original drama, called Fraternal Enmity, which was performed with universal applause in that capital. It has since received some alterations from the pen of the younger Dibdin, who has adapted it to the English stage.

The following Prologue was spoken by Mr. Henry Johnston:

A Foreign Muse, not quite unknown to fame,
Once more presumes your suffrages to claim:
But nothing alien to your hearts you'll find,
Our Author boasts a truly British mind.
To wake each soft emotion of the soul,
And each ungentle passion to controul,
To found our happiness on other's ease,
Domestic virtue and domestic peace;
These are his lessons, and their truth we own,
In Britain, from the Cottage to the Throne.
Tho' loud the trumpet of Fame her clarion sounds,
And England's glory thro' the world rebounds,
Her arts, her commerce, spread from shore to shore,
Wherever winds can blow, or oceans roar;
'Tis not her valour only awes mankind,
She claims the nobler empire of the mind;
Her gallant son, the bold and hardy Tar,
Brave and impetuous in the storm of war,
Lull'd by the gentle gales of peace to rest,
Feels all the milder virtues warm his breast:
He praises Heaven for victory o'er the foe,
And gives a tear to every child of woe.

One such to-night we bring before your view,
To passion somewhat given, we own 'tis true;
When injur'd, warm; when reconcil'd, sincere;
And is not that an English character?
But stop! no more of characters I'll say,
You'll know them all when you have heard the Play;
To their own merits let them trust their cause:
Your frown condemns—save them by your applause.

An Epilogue also was spoken by Mrs. Pope.

On the same evening, THE TWINS; or, IS IT HE, OR HIS BROTHER? a farce, by Mr. Lewis, was acted the first time

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time at Drury Lane for the benefit of Mr. Bannister, jun. The Characters as follow :

Captain Melville	} Mr. Bannister, jun.
Herziah Falkland Twins	
Latitat	Mr. Dowton.
Buckram	Mr. Wewitzer.
Sparkle	Mr. Warhen.
Simon Sly	Mr. R. Palmer.
Tobias	Mr. Suett.
Bailiff	Mr. Maddox.
Mrs. Tabitha	Mrs. Walcot.
Charlotte Belmour	Miss De Camp.
Lucy	Miss Mellon.

The plot of *The Twins* is to obtain the hand of Charlotte Belmour for Captain Melville; to accomplish which, it is found necessary for the Captain to personate a Quaker from New York, and by that means at the same time to get out of the hands of Mrs. Tabitha a contract for ten thousand pounds, which she is willing to cancel on no other terms than his marrying her. The lovers, however, by the exertions of the Captain in his twin character, are successful.

Broad humour characterizes this performance, which is well calculated to excite the risible faculties. It is whimsical and pleasant, and may probably be established on the Theatre, in which case it will admit some curtailments.

12. *THE COUNT OF BURGUNDY*, a play, by Kotzebue, translated by Miss Plumptre, and adapted to the stage by Mr. Pope, was acted the first time at Covent Garden for that Gentleman's benefit. The principal Characters by him, Mr. Murray, Mr. Munden, Mr. Hull, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Claremont, Mr. Abbot, Mrs. Pope, Miss Chapman, and Mrs. Davenport. Though the alterations made in this piece were generally for the better, yet the pruning knife should have been still further employed. Some passages were thought too ludicrously familiar, and others too pompously trifling.

The plot was on the worn-out subject of a child preserved from destruction, and brought up unconscious of his rank, and without any knowledge of his real parents. The performance on the whole was creditable to the performers.

Afterwards, Mrs. Abington appeared for the first time this season in *Lady Racket*, in *Three Weeks after Marriage*, with her accustomed excellence.

13. A young Lady, whose name is said to be Dixon, appeared the first time on any stage at Drury Lane, in the part of Beda, in *Blue Beard*, for the benefit of Mrs. Crouch. Of her talents, it is difficult to determine, as they seemed to be depressed by timidity. Her figure is elegant, and her face handsome. The dialogue she gave with ease and spirit, when she recovered her powers. Her voice is well toned, but not sufficiently strong at present; but on the whole, her performance shewed that with more experience she will do credit to Mrs. Crouch, who superintends her musical education.

16. *SUNSHINE AFTER RAIN*, a musical farce, was acted the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Munden. The principal Characters by Mr. Incedon, Mr. Munden, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Knight, Mr. Johnstone, Mrs. Davenport, and Mrs. Atkins. This piece was not without merit, but is not calculated for duration.

19. *THE PRINCESS OF GEORGIA*, a grand operatical romance in two acts, by the Margravine of Anspach, was acted the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Fawcett. The principal Characters by Mr. Incedon, Mr. Munden, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. H. Johnston, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Clarke, Miss Waters, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Sims, and Mrs. H. Johnston. This piece, we understand, had been represented at the private theatre in *Brandenburgh House*; and, as it probably will not obtain an establishment at *Covent Garden*, will not add to the literary character of the Author's.

POETRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I SEND you a Poem by RICHARD SAVAGE, which is so scarce as to have eluded the search of the Collector of the Works of that unfortunate genius, and the consequence does not, as it ought, form a part of that Edition, or of the English

POETRY:

English Poets by Dr. Johnson. This last mentioned Author mentions it in these terms: "Soon afterwards, the death of the King furnished a general subject for a poetical contest, in which Mr Savage engaged, and is allowed to have carried the prize of honour from his competitors, but I know not whether he gained by his performance any other advantage than the increase of his reputation; though it must certainly have been with further views that he prevailed upon himself to attempt a species of writing, of which all the topics had been long before exhausted, and which was made at once difficult by the multitudes that had failed in it, and those that had succeeded." Your insertion will oblige

C. D.

A POEM,

Sacred to the Glorious Memory of our late most gracious Sovereign Lord King GEORGE I.

Inscribed to the Right Honourable
GEORGE DODINGTON, Esq. by RICHARD
SAVAGE, son of the late Earl RIVERS.

LET gaudy mirth, to the blithe carrol-
sing,
In loose light measur'd numbers dance along;
Thou, Muse, no flow'ry fancies here display,
Nor warble with the cheerful lark thy lay
In the dark cypress grove, or moss-grown
cell,

Where dreary ravens haunt, would sorrow
dwell!

Where ghosts, that shun the day, come
sweeping by,

O! fix in melancholy frenzy's eye;
Yet now she turns her flight to scenes of
state,

Where wealth and grandeur weep the frowns
of fate!

Wealth, want, rank, power, here each alike
partakes,

As the shrub bends, the lofty cedar shakes;
To her wide view is no contraction known,
'Tis youth, 'tis age, the cottage, and the
throne.

O Exclamation! lend thy sad relief!
O Dodington! indulge the righteous grief!
Distant, I've long beheld, in thee, transcend
The poet, patron, patriot, and the friend.
Thou, who must live in truth's remotest
page,

Form'd to delight, and dignify an age;
Whose words, whose manners, and whose
mird declare,

Each grace, each moral, and each Muse are
there,

Accept this Po'sy, void of venal aim,
Made sacred by thy Royal Master's name.

But why, O Muse! art songful hours thy
choice?

Lost is the life, whose glory lifts thy voice!
George is no more! As at the doomful sound
Of the last trump, all nature feels the wound!
Each private, each distinguish'd virtue bleeds!
And what but lamentation long succeeds?
Where wilt thou then for apt allusions fly?
What eloquence can throbbing grief supply?

Late, golden pleasures urg'd their shining
way,

With George they flourish'd, and with George
decay!

Now dusky woes o'er varied scenes extend,
Groans rise! Rocks echo! and chill damps
descend!

Grief strikes my view with ever-weeping
eyes,

At her wail look each lively fancy dies.
In tear, in hope, dull rest, or ruffling storms,
'Tis thus woe befalls us, tho' in various forms!
That dire event of youth's ungovern'd rage!
That dear-bought knowledge to declining
age!

In want, in scorn, it haunts an humble state,
'Tis care, 'tis envy, to perplex the great!

A kingdom's curse, it in dissention brings;
Or heavier falls, when falls the best of Kings!
Worth it exalts, when aiming to debase;
'Tis virtue's triumph, or 'tis guilt's disgrace!
It humbles life, yet dignifies our end;
Reflection's torment, yet reflection's friend!
Then let the muse her meaning notes resume,
And pay due sorrows to the hallow'd tomb.

Was there a glory, yet to greatness known,
That not in Brunswick's soul superior shone?
Ill fare the man, who, rob'd in purple pride,
To wounded worth has no relief apply'd!
Benevolence makes pow'r to prudence dear,
When pity weeps, what pearl excels the
tear?

When not one virtue glows to bless man-
kind,

When pride's cold influence petrifies the
mind;

Let the Prince blaze with gems!—in wis-
dom's view,

An emblem of the rock, where once they
grew!

Yet springs gush out, to prove ev'n rocks can
flow

In rills respectful to the vales below.
Why has he pow'r, and why no heart to
cheer,

Unseeing eyes, and ears that will not hear?
Swift, as his bliss, shall his light name decay,

Who, self indulgent, sports his hours away!
But, oh!—what love, what honour shall
he claim,

Whose joy is bounty, and whose gift is fame?

POETRY.

He (truly Great!) his useful pow'r refines,
By him discover'd worth exalted shines;
Exalted worth, th' enlivening act, repeats,
And draws new virtues from obscure re-
treats:

He, as the first, creative influence, prais'd,
Smiles o'er the 'beings, which his bounty
rais'd.

Such, Dodington, thy Royal Master shin'd,
Such, thou, thy image of thy Monarch's
mind.

Nations were balanc'd by his guardian
skill,
Like the pois'd planets, by th' all powerful
will.

Mark the Swede succour'd! mark the as-
piring CZAR!

Check'd are his hopes, and shun'd the naval
war,

By George the Austrian eagle learns to tower,
While the proud Turk shakes, conscious of
her power;

But when her menace braves our envied
shore,

She trembles, at the British lion's roar;
Trembles, tho' aided by the force of Spain,
And, India's wealth!—'gainst Brunswick,
all, how vain?

He bade thy honour, Alb. on, foremost shine!
His was the care, immeasur'd bliss was
thine!

Yet oft against his virtue faction rose!
An angel, if thy monarch, would have foes.
Come charity, first born of virtue's line!
Come meek-ey'd mercy, from the seat di-
vine!

Pure temp'rance, mistress of a tranquil mind,
By whom each sensual passion stands con-
fin'd!

Fix'd fortitude, from whom fierce peril flies!
By whom (O soul of action!) empires rise!
Fair justice, author of a godlike reign!
Peace, plenty, liberty adorn thy train!
Lov'd prudence! queen of virtues! blissful
dame!

Parent, and guide of each illustrious aim!
From whose firm step confusion turns in
flight,

That shapeless spawn of anarchy and night!
From whom kind harmony deduc'd her race,
Then order, all in one united grace!

And thou religion! trust, heav'nly friend!
Whom these alone establish, these defend!
Assemble to the wailing muse's call!

Weep o'er the clay-cold breast, that held you
all!

O death, rouse all these terrors to thy aid,
Weak fear, or wisest valour would evade!
Whether soul pestilence in dire array,
Red war, or pale-ey'd famine point your
way,

What can you more than kingdoms over-
throw?

What aim'd you less, when Brunswick felt
the blow?

But mark!—Augustus, still above thy rage,
Steps forth to give a second golden age.

Ye great Plantagenets! distinguish'd race!
One greater meets you on celestial space.

And thou, Nassau, the fairest noblest name!
Ev'n mid the blest, superior still thy flame!
Behold an equal now!—how dear th' em-
brace!

Oft, fly!—present him at the throne of grace!
'Tis done!—he's crown'd with a resplendent
joy,

Which care shall never dim, nor time de-
stroy.

See!—from yon golden cloud, amidst a
band

Of angel-pow'rs, once patriots of the land,
Soft leaning o'er Britannia's weeping isle,
And shedding sweet, a fond, paternal smile;
Pointing, the vitory seraph cries,
Suspend thy tears! behold a Sov'reign rise,
Thy second George! whose reign shall soon
disclose

All that mine gave, and heav'n, in grace be-
stows.

He said,—again, with majesty refin'd,
Up-wing'd to realms of bliss, th' aetherial
mind.

O D E

TO

THE GERMAN DRAMA.

I.

DAUGHTER of Night, chaotic Queen!
Thou fruitful source of modern lays;
Whose subtle plot, and tedious scene
The monarch spurn, the robb'r raise—
Bound in thy necromantic spell,
The audience taste the joys of hell;
And Britain's sons indignant groan
With pangs unfelt before at crimes before
unknown.

II.

When first, to make the nations stare,
Folly her painted mask display'd,
Schiller sublimely mad was there,
And Kotz'bue lent his mighty aid—
Gigantic pair! their lofty soul,
Disdaining reason's weak controul,
On changeful Britain sped the blow,
Who, thoughtless of her own, embrac'd
fictitious woe.

III.

Aw'd by thy scowl tremendous, fly
Fair Comedy's theatric brood;
Light satire, wit, and harmless joy,
And leave us, dungeons, chains, and blood;

Swift they disperse, and with them go
Mild Otway, sentimental Rowe,
Congreve averts th' indignant eye,
And Shakspeare mourns to view th' exotic
prodigy.

IV.

Ruffians in regal mantle dight,
Maids immers'd in thought profound,
Spectres that haunt the shades of night,
And spread a waste of ruin round:
These form thy never varying theme,
While buried in thy Stygian stream,
Religion mourns her wasted fires,
And Hymen's sacred torch low hisses and
expires.

V.

O mildly o'er the British stage,
Great Anarch, spread thy sable wings;
Nor fired with all the frantic rage,
With which thou hurl'st thy darts at
kings,
(As thou in native garb art seen)
With scatter'd tresses, haggard mien,
Sepulchral chains, and hideous cry,
By Despot arts immur'd in ghastly poverty.

VI.

In specious form, dread Queen, appear;
Let falsehood fill the dreary waste,
Thy democratic rant be here,
To fire the brain, corrupt the taste.
The fair, by vicious love misled,
Teach me to cherish, and to wed,
To low born arrogance to bend,
Establish'd order spurn, and call each outcast
friend. S.

TO THE BLACKBIRD.

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

ALL hail, lovely songster! sweet Muse of
the Grove!
With plumage so jetty, and golden bill,
hail!
With pleasure I hear thy soft numbers of
love,
From the green budding hazle-bush, float
on the gale.
Thy melodious inflexions the peasants de-
light,
As they wander, inhaling the sweets of
the morn,
Where the steep purple woodlands the lover
invite,
To breathe his warm vows 'neath the
thick blooming thorn.
O! ne'er in those shades may the clarion of
war,
Nor discord domestic, or faction be found,
The tenants of nature with tumults to scare,
And spread desolation and horror around!

But, as oft in its morn, so in life's silent eve,
Secure may I wander, to hear thy soft
strain;
And all my full heart in warm gratitude give
To Him whose protection it ne'er sought
in vain!

E. I. House, March 30, 1799.

SONNET TO SPRING.

ONCE more, sweet Spring! to earth a
welcome guest,
Thy rural beauties meet my ravish'd eyes,
Cloath'd in thy mantle of luxuriant dyes;
Once more thy bowers, sweet Nymph, in
pride are drest,
Once more I view thee robe the leafless
trees,
Fair queen of beauty, with thy hues so
green,
Whilst genial zephyr wakes the balmy
breeze,
And loads with fragrance all thy breathing
scene;
Whilst scatter'd down yon hawthorn dale
profuse,
Or hedge-row's bank, yon tufted woods'
green side
In one wide blush of sweetly-mingling
hue,
Thy flowers, O Nymph, in nature's vernal
pride,
O'er mosf-grown heaths and vales and
mountains drear,
Deck with rich tints the youthful smiling
year.

T. ENORT.

Written 16th April, 1799.

THE NIGHTINGALE.

BY THOMAS ENORT.

I.

NOW fairy twilight slowly steals
With shadowy tints across the sky;
Whilst radiant Sol his visage screens
Beneath yon clouds of purple dye.

II.

Now Luna mounts her silver chair,
And robes with light the hills and plains,
"I roam abroad the midnight air,"
And list the love-lorn minstrel's strains.

III.

Embower'd within yon green alcove,
Which spring with flow'ry wreaths has
drest,
Hark! Philomel throughout the grove
Now pours the sorrows of her breast.

Along

IV.

Along the mournful breeze of night
Its warbling cadence loves to dwell,
Whilst echo, fainting with delight,
Slow answers from her light air d sheil.

V.

In quivering raptures now more high,
More tun'd to grief with accents slow ;
Whilst æphyrwakes his softest sigh,
She bids her heaviest sorrows flow

Written at the Bush Inn, Burnham, Su11, March 22, 1799.

VI.

As to each hope and comfort dead,
Some mate the cause or pilfer'd nest,
Beneath her wing she droops her head,
And plucks the down from off her breast.

VII.

Successive thus in twilight's shade,
When every songster's voice is mute ;
The love-loin poet of the glade
To silence pleads her mournful suit

PROSERPINE IRIGATE.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF THAT SHIP, IN A LETTER ADDRESSED
BY CAPTAIN WAILIS, TO VICE-ADMIRAL DICKSON,
DATED NEWARK ISLAND, FEB. 18 1799

(COPY)

SIR, Newark Island, Feb. 18, 1799.

IT is with infinite concern I am to inform you of the loss of his Majesty's ship Proserpine late under my command, in the river Elbe, on Friday morning the 1st inst. having sailed from Yarmouth the preceding Monday, at noon, in compliance with the order you were pleased to give me. Nothing material happened from that time until Wednesday morning following, when being close in with Heligoland, I made a signal for a pilot, which I very soon got on board—it being a fine day, with the wind at N. N. E. we proceeded for the Red Buoy, where we anchored for the night—here we found that the Buoys had been taken up, and a consultation, in the presence of Mr. Grenville, took place with the Heligoland Pilot and the two belonging to the ship, who possessed a thorough knowledge of the river, as to the practicability of getting up the river without the buoys. they all agreed there was not the smallest danger or fear of our getting to Cuxhaven, if I would only proceed on between half ebb and half flood, that in that case they would see the sands, and that they knew their marks perfectly well, in the morning we got under weigh, having a very fine day, with a small breeze, at N. N. E. and proceeded up the river, the Prince of Wales packet, who kept company with us from Yarmouth, standing on a-head of us. In the afternoon, about four o'clock, being within four miles of Cuxhaven, it began to snow, and came on very thick, which obliged us to anchor, at this time we saw but little ice in the river. At nine M. the wind shifted to E by S. and was the most dreadful snow storm that can be imagined, and which brought on such torrents of heavy ice on us

with the ebb, that, with all hands on deck, it was with the greatest difficulty, and using every precaution to prevent the cables being cut, that we preserved our station till the morning, at eight o'clock, the flood tide having nearly carried the ice up, which left an opening a-head, and seeing the river all blocked up above us, with the packet on shore, and no possibility of either landing Mr. Grenville, or proceeding higher up, there was no time to be lost in making our retreat out of the Elbe. I accordingly got under weigh, and stood out to endeavour to make a landing on some part of the coast of Jutland, which Mr. Grenville informed me, from the importance of the service we were on, was absolutely necessary, if possible, to effect—but unfortunately, after the pilots had informed me that we were clear off all the sands, the ship struck at half past nine, on nearly the extremity of the sand stretching out from this island; it blowing a heavy gale of wind she went on with great force, though we had no sail set but the fore-top mast stay sail, there were but ten feet water under the keel. I immediately hoisted out the boats with an intention of carrying out an anchor, but being high water, the ice returned on us so soon, that it was found impracticable. the ice-boats were hoisted in again, and all hands turned to, to shore the ship, and heel her towards the Bank, to prevent her from falling into the stream, which would have been sudden destruction to all of us—in this we succeeded, for as the tide ebbed away, she took to the Bank, the first run of the tide brought down such heavy ice on us, which immediately carried away our thores, tore all the copper from the larboard quarter, cut the rudder in two, the lower part of which lay on the ice under the

counter, notwithstanding which I did not give up the hope of getting the ship off the next high water: her guns and stores were thrown overboard, in order to lighten her for that purpose, all of which were borne by the ice, which will give you some idea of the thickness of it. At ten o'clock on Friday night, it being high water, the heavy gale at S. L. kept out the tide to that degree, that we had three feet water less than when we got on which put an end to all our hopes for on the return of the ebb, and during the whole of it, it is impossible to describe to you the dreadful state we were in, expecting every moment to be torn in pieces by the ice, the extreme cold weather, the darkness of the night, and the heavy snow storm, altogether made one of the most distressing and deplorable situations that a set of unfortunate people were ever placed in.—On Saturday morning the gale increased to an uncommon degree, the ice was up to the cabin windows, the stern post broke in two, and the ship otherwise much damaged, it was proposed by Mr Grenville, the Gentlemen, and Officers, to try to get over the ice to this place, which was the only means left to save the lives of the ship's company, and that staying on board any longer was useless, and might be attended with the most dreadful consequences although the proposal seemed to me a very dangerous one, and little likelihood of its success from the thickness of the weather, the extreme cold, our total ignorance of the way, and many other reasons, yet as it was the general wish, and the ship inevitably lost, I agreed to quitting her. At half past one o'clock, it being the last quarter's ebb, the ship's company commenced their march on the ice in subdivisions, attended by their respective officers, in such good order as will ever reflect the highest honour on them. At three o'clock P. M. having seen every person out of the ship, I followed, accompanied by Lieut Ridley, of Marines, and at half past six o'clock, P. M. after a journey of six miles, in the severest weather that was ever seen, over high flakes of ice, and sometimes up to our middle in snow and water, we arrived at this place, where I had the satisfaction of finding Mr. Grenville, and every person, in safety, except the persons named in the margin*,

who were frozen to death on their passage hither. a few others had their legs and fingers frozen, but I am happy to inform you that they are in a fair way of doing well. To all bountiful Providence do I attribute this miraculous escape, nor can we ever sufficiently praise the Almighty for his care and deliverance of so many of us.

From the time of our arrival here until the Tuesday night following, the storm lasted without the least intermission. On Wednesday morning the 6th the scarcity of provisions, and the weather being more moderate, made it necessary to send part of the ship's company to Cuxhaven, some of the inhabitants having undertaken to go as guides. Mr Grenville's great anxiety and zeal to get on, urged the prosecution of this plan as soon as possible; therefore, at eight o'clock, the tide being, Lieut. John Wright, my First Lieutenant, and one half of the Officers and men, with Mr. Grenville, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Fisher (Secretary of the Embassy), the three Messengers (Messrs. Snow, Detry, and Mason), with servant guides, &c. set off, and providentially arrived at one o'clock at Cuxhaven, after a passage as dangerous and difficult to encounter with as that which they experienced on their journey from the ship here. The remainder of my ship's company I kept, in hopes of saving the ship's stores, should there be any possibility of doing so. On Friday the 8th, Mr. Anthony, the Master, volunteered with a party of men to go on board the ship, to endeavour to bring on shore some bread, which article we were much in want of, as well as to ascertain exactly her situation, they effected with great difficulty their purpose, and on their return, Mr. Anthony made the following report, viz that the ship had seven feet and a half of water in her, lying off on her beam ends; that she appeared to be broken astunder, the quarter deck separated from the gangway six feet, and apparently only kept together by the vast quantity of ice about her. From this account it was agreed to have no more communication with her, but on Sunday morning the 10th, on enquiry, I found that the clearness of the day had induced Mr. Anthony to set off again for the ship, and that Mr Kenn, the Surgeon; Mr. William Johnston Boyes, Midshipman;

* Seamen—Wm. Brown, Pedro Shander, George Hedges, John Peter Walstrom, Richard Broughton, John Sinclair, Thomas Kent, John Oddir (boy)
 Marines—Charles Campbell, John Sergeant, Patrick Bonn, Arthur Wearner, the woman and her child. Mr.

Mr. William Tait, Boatswain; William Fox and Andrew Augrain, Seamen, had accompanied him: they got on board, and unfortunately neglected, until too late in the tide, to return, which left them no alternative but that of remaining on board till the next day. About ten o'clock at night, the wind came on at S. S. E. and blew a most violent storm; the tide, though at the neap, rose to an uncommon height; the ice got in motion, the velocity of which swept the wreck to destruction, for in the morning not a vestige of her was to be seen, and with it, I am miserably afraid, went the above unfortunate Officers and men; and if so, their loss will be a great one to the service, as in their different departments they were a great acquisition to it: the only hope I have is, that that Providence which has so bountifully assisted us in our recent dangers and difficulties, may be extended towards them, so as to preserve their lives, by means of the boat or otherwise; but I am sorry to say, that my hopes are not founded on the most distant degree of human probability. This melancholy accident happening so unexpectedly, added to my other misfortunes, has given so severe a shock to my health and spirits, as to prevent me hitherto undertaking the journey to Cuxhaven, where the surviving ship's company now are, except a few who are here with me, and with whom I shall set out as soon as we are able. I have given the necessary directions for Officers and men embarking on board the different packets and the Rover lugger now at Cuxhaven, and I am in great hopes they will be able to take us all to England as soon as the navigation of the Elbe will admit of it. — Before I finish this melancholy narrative, it is my duty to acquaint you, that in no instance have British seamen conducted themselves with more propriety, manly fortitude, and attention to discipline, than the Officers and men under my command before and since our unfortunate accident. The inhabitants of this Island are so satisfied with their behaviour, that in a letter to me they returned them their universal thanks; and I am likewise to observe to you, Sir, that in support of this discipline I have been well assisted by Lieutenants Wright and Perry, and Lieut. Ridley, of the Marines, who merit my warmest acknowledgments. I am to request, Sir, you will be pleased to represent my conduct to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to whose coun-

tenance and protection I humbly beg leave to recommend them.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c.
(Signed) JS. WALLIS.

Cuxhaven, Feb 23, 1799.

P. S. It is with great pleasure I inform you, that on my arrival at Cuxhaven this morning, with the remainder of my ship's company, from Newark Island, I found that Mr. Anthony, the Master, with the Surgeon and Boatswain, had arrived here the preceding night. The account Mr. Anthony gives (the packet's being in a momentary expectation of sailing) will not afford me an opportunity of saying more, than that the ice which had adhered to the ship, and surrounded her in such a heavy body, after she had floated in the manner I have before described on the 11th inst. supported her without quitting her, it freezing very hard for some days, till at length the wreck was cast on shore on the Island of Baltrum, from which providentially they all made their escape; and I shall beg leave to refer you to Lieut. Wright (the bearer of this) who is very able to give you any further information, whom I shall follow to England as soon as I have made the necessary arrangements here, which I hope will be by next Thursday.

(Signed) JS. WALLIS.

A list of men's names who were very badly frost-bitten in their hands and feet, on their passage from the ship to Newark Island.

William Williams, Refel M'Cades, Alexander Kennedy, Samuel Turner, Stephen Asgill, and Hendrick Meinert.

March 26, 1799 — A Court Martial was held on board His Majesty's ship Ganges, in Yarmouth Roads, on Capt. Wallis, his officers, and ship's company, for the loss of his Majesty's ship Proserpine. After the sentence was read, which set forth, that the conduct of Captain Wallis, his officers, and ship's company, was in every degree highly meritorious, and honourably acquitted, the President made the following speech to the crew, by order of the Court:

“Seamen of the Proserpine,
“Your conduct has been such as to merit the thanks of this Court with that of your Country; and I trust that the example shewn by you, of good order and obedience to command, in times of great difficulty and danger, will be held forth as worthy of imitation by all the seamen of his Majesty's fleet.”

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

(Continued from Page 204.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

A NUMBER of Bills were received, chiefly private, from the House of Commons, which were respectively read a first time.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

The Exchequer Loan Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time, as were several private Bills.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

The various Bills before the House were forwarded through their respective stages.

Two private Bills were brought up from the House of Commons and read a first time.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Exchequer Loan Bill, and to several other private Bills.

The Mutiny Bill was brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

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

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

The several Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages: these were chiefly private Bills, the public ones passed through Committees.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Several private Bills, and the English Promissory Note Amending Bill were brought up from the House of Commons, which were severally read a first time.

Lord Grenville moved, that their Lordships be summoned for Tuesday next, when he should move that the various papers before the House relative to the state of Ireland be taken into consideration.

Lord Holland expressed his regret at the intended revival of a subject which he thought at least for the present would be suffered to rest. He deprecated it as

tending to alienate that small party in Ireland which still wished well to the connexion between the two countries,

Lord Grenville observed, that the present obviously was not the time for discussing the subject: however he felt it his duty to express his conviction that the measure in question was absolutely necessary to the most essential interests of the Empire at large, of England and of Ireland in particular.

The question was then put, and their Lordships were ordered to be summoned on Tuesday next.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

The Partridge Shooting Bill and two private Bills were presented from the House of Commons, and severally read a first time.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

Mr. Steele, attended by several Members, brought up from the House of Commons the Bills to enable his Majesty to settle certain Annuities, in the manner therein mentioned, upon their Royal Highnesses the Princes Edward and Ernest, and upon the Princess Amelia.

These Bills were forthwith severally read a first and second time, and immediately referred to a Committee of the whole House; which having been gone through, the Reports were received, and the Bills ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

Their Lordships advanced the Bills on the table in their respective stages, agreed to the Princes' Annuity Bill, and to that for granting 6000*l.* per annum to Princess Amelia, and to several private Bills.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

The House in a Committee on the English Small Note Bill, Lord Auckland introduced an amendment, that the Act should be in force only till the 25th of May, which was agreed to.

The

Bill, after a few observations from the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Auckland, went through its respective stages, save that of a third reading, which was ordered for to-morrow.

Lord Grenville then rose, and in a speech of considerable length, abounding with much argument, and which occupied the attention of their Lordships nearly four hours, stated in general and particular terms the necessity and utility of a Legislative and Incorporated Union between this Country and Ireland. He adverted to the Resolutions adopted by the Commons, and in an Address, comprising not merely the political or relative history of Ireland and Great Britain, he took a most extensive view of their interests and concerns, as mutually and reciprocally connected with each other, and from the whole of an elaborate and complicated mass of ingenious disquisition, ultimately concluded, that the salvation of that country, and the happiness of Great Britain, depended upon the adoption of a Legislative Union. After apologizing to the House for having engrossed so much of its time in going over these topics, Lord Grenville said, he should move that the Resolutions of the House of Commons be read *pro forma*: he should then move, that the House do agree with the Resolutions of the House of Commons; after which he purposed to move, that these Resolutions be laid before his Majesty, in the form of a joint Address from both Houses, with an humble request that his Majesty would lay them before the Parliament of Ireland, at what time to his Majesty should seem most proper. Lord Gren-

vill then moved that the Resolutions of the House of Commons, which had been laid before the House, be read.

Lord Fitzwilliam opposed this motion, and in a strain of forcible reasoning contended, that the measure of an Union was at all times unnecessary, but at present impolitic and dangerous. He adverted to the high situation he lately held in that kingdom, and asserted, that all the mischiefs that have since occurred there, arose not from any defect in the Irish Constitution, but in its debasement and perversion.

Lord Camden defended the measures of the Executive Government in Ireland during his administration, and answered Lord Fitzwilliam with force and effect.

Several other noble Lords spoke, when the question was put upon Lord Grenville's motion, which was agreed to without a division.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

The Income Bill and the Land Tax Redemption Bill were read a third time and passed.

The English and Scotch Small Note Bills were received, and each severally read a first and second time.

The Volunteer Exemption Bill, to which some additions and alterations had been made, was received from the Commons, who approved of the same.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Income Bill, the Princess' Annuity Bill, to the Princess Amelia's Bill, and to a vast number of public and private Bills.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

MR. Dundas presented a Bill, which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next, for extending the time for Volunteers to take the several advantages arising from an Act of this Session to claim exemptions from services in the Militia.

He also presented another Bill for the reduction of the Supplementary Militia, as well as a third Bill for the reduction also, as well as the future regulation, of the Provisional Cavalry; both of which were read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Pitt moved that the sum of three

millions be granted to his Majesty by way of loan upon Exchequer Bills; which being carried, he merely observed that this was but to answer temporary circumstances, till the final Loan should be adjusted, instalments of which should discharge it.

The House being reassumed, he then moved for leave to bring in a Bill, which, being of course obtained, he presented, for extending the time for persons to make their assessments under the Income Act for 14 days longer.

Mr. Simeon presented a Bill for constituting Assistant Overseers of the Poor for the different parishes. It was read a first time.

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, FEB. 23.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, when the House agreed to the Resolution of granting to his Majesty a loan of three millions, by the issuing of Exchequer Bills to that amount; and a Bill was ordered accordingly.

On the motion of Mr. Rose, the Bill for extending the time for persons to make returns of their several statements or assessments under the Income Act, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

MONDAY, FEB. 25.

Mr. Windham moved the commitment of the Marine Mutiny Bill. He then introduced a clause, empowering his Majesty, when deemed expedient, to authorize the impressing of carriages for the conveyance of troops, and for reimbursing the owners. Being asked by Colonel Wood, what kind of carriages were meant? He answered, "all kinds of carriages, of all persons." The Report was ordered to be brought up.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

The Report of the Marine Mutiny Bill was received, and ordered to be engrossed.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

The Bill for the better Regulation of Partridge Shooting was read a first and second time.

The Exchequer Loan Bill went through a Committee, and the Bill for extending the Return of Assessments under the Income Act, was appointed to be committed on Monday.

Mr. Simeon's Bill for making additional Parish Overseers was read a second time.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Mr. Pitt brought up a Message from the King to the following purport:

"G. R.

"His Majesty thinks it right to acquaint this House, that being desirous of making a provision for his sons Prince Edward and Prince Ernest Augustus, and the monies arising from the Civil List not being capable of the same; and being also desirous of making like provision and establishment for the Princess Amelia, which his hereditary revenue cannot afford, signifies the same to his faithful Commons, and relies upon their support for the said several purposes."

The Message being read, Mr. Pitt moved that it be taken into consideration on Monday next.—Agreed to.

Mr. Wilberforce having moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the Abolition

of the African Slave Trade, the House divided, for the question *yea*, against it 84; the motion was consequently lost by a majority of 30.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

The Exchequer Loan Bill was read a third time, and ordered to the Lords.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

The English Small Note Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The House in a Committee on the Bill for prohibiting the trading for Slaves on the Northern coast of Africa, leave was given, on the motion of Mr. Thornton, to bring in the same, after a few observations from Mr. Sewel, who pledged himself to oppose it in some future stage.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

Mr. Secretary Dundas rose for the purpose of moving the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve into a Committee on the Volunteer Corps Exemption Bill. He proceeded to enumerate the advantage derived to the country from the zeal and loyalty of the Volunteer Associations. He said, at present there were 6000 cavalry and 35,000 infantry, who did not avail themselves of the exemptions of the Bill, and who were still liable to be halotted for in the Supplementary Militia. He therefore wished, in consideration of their meritorious zeal and activity, to extend the exemption of the Bill to all those who were mustered within a certain period. The Order of the Day was then discharged by his motion, and leave was given to bring in his Bill.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

The English Small Note Bill was read, and ordered for a Committee.

Mr. Dundas brought in a Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading, for exempting Volunteers from serving in the Militia.

The Bill for permitting vessels sailing from Newfoundland to proceed to sea without convoy, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply,

Mr. Pitt moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum not exceeding £2,000,000 yearly, out of the Consolidated Fund, be granted to his Majesty for the support and maintenance of his Royal Son Prince Edward."

A division took place; for the motion *yea* against it 4; majority 79.

The Resolution was then carried, as was that regarding Prince Ernest.

M m 2

MONDAY,

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

The Order of the Day being read, and the question being put, that the Report of the Committee for granting Princes Edward and Ernest an annuity of twelve thousand pounds each, be brought up,

Mr. Abbott assured the House, from his particular knowledge of the Civil List, it could not bear any additional charge, and therefore he agreed to the propriety of making this provision for the sons of his Majesty out of the Consolidated Fund. He then stated particularly why, in the present instance, the Nation should give them such maintenance and support, because in the agreement which exchanged the Hereditary Revenue for the Civil List, by which the Royal Family actually lost 2,500,000*l.* and the people gained, as far back as the year 1777, no less than upwards of 1,000,000*l.*

Mr. Tierney said, he thought it a most extraordinary kind of argument advanced by the last Hon. Member, "that because the People were gainers, the Sovereign therefore was a loser." But the fact was exactly this: The Monarch, by the possession of a certain income, had the means within himself of confining his expenditure accordingly; whereas the uncertainty attendant on the casual Hereditary Revenue must have eternally perplexed and confused that expenditure, so as to render the very maintenance of his family precarious.

The Report was then brought up, and the Resolutions agreed to, granting to Princes Edward and Ernest an annuity out of the Consolidated Fund of 12,000*l.* each.

Mr. Pitt stated, that 30,000*l.* was allowed his Majesty out of the Hereditary Revenue for the support of the five Princesses in the year 1782, before the Princess Amelia was born, consequently no provision was made for that Princess. The Message being then read for requiring a provision for her, Mr. Pitt moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty to provide out of the 30,000*l.* from the Hereditary Revenue for the Princess Amelia. The motion was agreed to *nem. con.*

The Bill for prohibiting the issue of Small Notes by Country Bankers after the 1st instant, was read a third time, and passed.

The House in a Committee on the Income Bill, Mr. Pitt introduced a clause empowering persons to send their statements sealed to the Assessor, whereby the

Commissioners only would have an opportunity of knowing their contents; and another clause for extending the returns to Assessors till this day fortnight.

Mr. James Pulteney was of opinion the Collector ought to be sworn to secrecy.

Mr. Pitt replied, and moved that these clauses should be considered on Wednesday, printed, and reported on Friday.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

The Bills for granting the Princes Edward and Ernest an annuity of 12,000*l.*, each out of the Consolidated Fund, were read a first time, as was that for allowing the Princess Amelia the sum of 6000*l.* annually out of the Hereditary Revenue.

The House in a Committee on the Bill for regulating the periods for Partridge Shooting, a motion was made to prevent trespassing in standing corn; when the House divided, ayes 57; noes 17; majority 40.

INDIA BUDGET.

Mr. Dundas moved, that the House should resolve into a Committee on the State of the Finances of India; which being done accordingly, Mr. Dundas said, that he stood at present under circumstances of a peculiar nature. He had now, in 1799, to address the Committee on the subject of the India Finances, though unprovided with all the necessary accounts for the year 1797-8. It had been his practice to state to that Committee the estimates annually given of the expenditure and revenue of the several Presidencies, and to shew how far those estimates had been realized. He should now lay before the Committee the general result of these estimates, and the average of the three last years. But as in a few weeks he hoped to be enabled to enter more particularly into the details, he should merely give the general result of the figures, unaccompanied by much observation, though he was ready to answer to any question which might be proposed. It was necessary that he should now move the Resolutions, as usual, in order that no chasm may appear in the History of the Finances of India, as recorded on the Journals of that House; and that the public may know with what success the affairs of our Asiatic Settlements had been administered. The Hon. Member then proceeded to enter at length into the details of the India and Home Accounts, the Debts of the Presidencies, separately and aggregately, and the surplus of revenue, as applicable to

to the payment of those debts, of which the following is a General View:

Result of the Year 1796-7 collectively.

Revenues.—	
Bengal,	£. 5,703,006
Madras,	1,996,338
Bombay,	315,937
	<u>£. 8,016,171</u>

Charges.—	
Bengal,	3,862,942
Madras,	2,408,492
Bombay,	841,825
	<u>7,113,256</u>

Net Revenue of the three	
Presidencies,	902,912
Deduct Supplies to Ben-	
coolen, &c.	101,190
	<u>801,722</u>

Remainder,	£. 801,722
Deduct further—Interest paid on the	
Debts:	
Bengal,	352,325
Madras,	37,040
Bombay,	37,482
	<u>£. 426,817</u>

Net Surplus from the Terri-	
torial Revenues,	374,875
Add Amount Sales of Im-	
ports, Certificates, &c.	381,938
	<u>756,813</u>

Amount applicable to pur-	
chase of Investments,	
Payment of Commercial	
Charges, &c.	756,813
	<u>756,813</u>

Amount actually advanced	
for the Purchase of In-	
vestments, Payment of	
Commercial Charges, and	
in aid of China Invest-	
ments	
At Bengal,	1,202,394
Madras,	612,048
Bombay,	286,913
Bencoolen,	18,183
	<u>2,149,538</u>

Exceeds Amount applicable	
from Revenues, as above,	1,392,725
	<u>1,392,725</u>

Cargoes invoiced to Europe	
in 1796-7, with Charges,	1,877,432
	<u>1,877,432</u>

Result of Estimates, 1797-8, collectively.	
Revenues.—	
Bengal,	5,743,848
Madras,	2,334,676
Bombay,	319,101
	<u>8,397,625</u>

Charges.—	
Bengal,	3,893,991
Madras,	2,488,838
Bombay,	844,050
	<u>7,220,879</u>

Net estimated Revenue, of	
the three Presidencies,	1,176,726
Deduct Supplies to Ben-	
coolen, &c.	85,840
	<u>1,090,886</u>

Remainder	£. 1,090,886
Deduct further—Interest on	
the Debts,	576,775
	<u>514,111</u>

Add, Estimated Amount	
Sales of Imports and Cer-	
tificates, &c.	300,336
	<u>814,447</u>

Amount estimated to be ap-	
plicable in 1797-8 to the	
Purchase of Investments,	
Payment of Commercial	
Charges, &c.	£. 1,014,467
	<u>1,014,467</u>

DEBTS IN INDIA.

Amount stated last Year	7,146,084
Amount this Year	9,294,539
	<u>2,148,455</u>
Increase	£. 2,148,455

Debts transferred in the Year	544,402
	<u>544,402</u>

DEBTS BEARING INTEREST.

Amount last Year	5,590,142
Amount this Year	7,479,162
	<u>1,889,020</u>
Increase of Debt bearing In-	
terest	£. 1,889,020

Amount of Interest payable	
by Accounts of last Year	419,345
Amount of Interest payable	
by Accounts of this Year	576,775
	<u>157,430</u>

Increase of Interest payable	
annually	£. 157,430
	<u>157,430</u>

ASSETS IN INDIA.

Consisting of Cash, Goods,	
&c. last Year	8,958,669
Ditto by the present State-	
ment	10,531,145
	<u>1,572,476</u>

Increase of Assets	£. 1,572,476
	<u>1,572,476</u>

Deduct Increase of Assets	
from the above Increase	
of Debts, the State of the	
Company's Affairs of In-	
dia is worse by	£. 575,979
	<u>575,979</u>

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

HOME ACCOUNTS.

Aggregate Amount of Sales	6,053,401
Less than last year	£. 2,198,908
Difference in Company's Goods alone	1,434,488
Private Trade more than last year	30,746
Remaining difference in Sale of Dutch Goods.	
Sales of Company's Goods estimated at	6,284,282
Actually amounted to	4,718,822
Less than estimated	£. 1,566,060
Receipts on Sale of Company's Goods estimated at	6,555,116
Actually amounted to	5,946,468
Receipt less than estimated	£. 608,648
Charges and Profit on private Trade estimated	196,000
Actually amounted to	315,808
Less than Estimate	£. 80,192

GENERAL RESULT.

Balance at close of the year 1797-8, expected to be against the Company	1,836,320
Actual Balance in consequence of Issue of Bonds, of Aid by Loans, and of smaller payments for Freight, &c. than expected, was in favour	540,646
Making the Balance of Cash better than estimated	£. 2,376,966

ESTIMATES 1798-9.

Receipt for Sales of Company's Goods	5,905,927
Resist after calculating on a payment to the Bank, amounting to £. 800,000, and a large sum for Freight, without reckoning an increase of capital, Issue of Bonds or Loans, the Balance against the Company on the 1st of March 1799, expected to be	1,318,937
Debits at home in March 1797	7,916,459

In March 1798	7,284,692
Decrease	£. 631,765
Assets at home and afloat on the 1st of March 1797	12,476,813
Ditto on the 1st of March 1798	13,211,370
Increase	£. 734,557

Adding increase of Assets to the above decrease of Debts, the State of Affairs at home appears better

CHINA AND ST. HELENA.	
Balance at China last year in favour,	279,250
Ditto this year against,	718,945
Difference at China against,	998,195
Balance at St. Helena last year	58,463
Ditto this year,	54,248
Decrease at St. Helena,	4,215
Less at China and Saint Helena,	£. 1,002,410

GENERAL COMPARISON OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Increase of Debts in India,	2,148,455
Decrease of Debts at Home,	631,765
Increase of Debts,	1,516,690
Increase of Assets in India,	1,572,476
Increase of Assets at Home,	734,557
	2,307,033
Deduct Balance at China and St. Helena, less,	1,002,410
Net Increase of Assets,	1,304,623
The Increase of Debt, or General State of the Company's Concerns, is, in this view, worse than at the Close of the last Year,	212,067
Add Charges of Four Ships from Bombay, arrived in time for insertion in the Home Accounts,	201,153
The Total then is,	£. 413,220

The

The Committee, on hearing these details, must have observed that deficiencies had arisen in some of our Settlements, arising from the circumstances of the war in which we were engaged, the reinforcements necessarily sent out from this country, and the expeditions formed against the settlements of the enemy. They would see, however, from the last statement, that the affairs of the Company were better on the whole by 413,220l. than they were in the preceding year. He did not, however, mean to give this in an unqualified way; for he must observe, that there was a disputed article between the Nabob of Arcot and the Company, which amounted to no less than one million sterling. The Company were trustees for the creditors of the Nabob, who claimed their instalments as usual during the late war in India. The revenues appropriated for the payment of these instalments had unavoidably been employed in defraying the expences of that war. If the Company were now to make good this sum, they would of course stand in a worse situation by 600,000l. But when he recollected, that since the year 1786, at which time the accounts of the Company had been first put into a proper train, their capital had been increased in no less than eleven millions, he could look without any dismay on this deficiency, or on any stagnation which may occur during the present war. The Committee would also see, that there had been a considerable increase of the debt in India; but the Company were not in a worse situation on this account, as there was an equivalent increase in their assets at home. He was of opinion that the debt in India had become too unwieldy; and that it was not wise in the Company to swell their receipts at home by increasing beyond certain bounds their debt abroad. This was a subject on which he should have occasion to dwell more at large when next he had to enter on this subject. He should for the present only suggest, that the Company, though merely a commercial body, were accountable for the Imperial Revenues of India. He felt it to be his duty, as looking to the general interests of the Empire, to see that the Directors in London-street should make compensation, either by exporting bullion or otherwise, for the increased imports which they drew from India. This was the more necessary, at a time when the Company, however opulent,

felt it beyond their power to improve the surplus of Indian wealth to the ports of these kingdoms. The sum committed annually to Europe from India amounted to no less than five millions; but of this sum the means and capital of the Company did not permit them to import more than two millions. He could not tamely submit, at a time when this country commanded the commerce of the world, to see the remaining three millions imported into other parts in Europe. He was determined to try in some shape to bring this wealth into the ports of this country, and before the end of the present Session he should certainly submit the matter to the serious consideration of that House, and crave their advice as to the best means of securing to this country the pre-eminence to which it was entitled. He concluded by moving the first of a string of Resolutions, founded on the preceding statements.

Colonel Wood asked whether the expences of the Island of Ceylon were included amongst the charges?

Mr. Dundas replied in the negative. The expences were calculated on an average of three years, and the Island of Ceylon had not been so long in our possession.

Colonel Wood expressed also a desire to know whether the expences of the expedition so fruitlessly meditated against the Manillas were included? He had his doubts respecting the statement of five millions of Indian wealth being annually imported into Europe. He wished at all events that the Right Hon. Gentleman would be somewhat more explicit with respect to the measures in his contemplation. What he had already thrown out would be sufficient to alarm the East India Proprietors, who looked upon that Right Hon. Gentleman as the strenuous defender of their Chartered Rights. The arrangements in contemplation might be strictly proper, but he wished to be informed whether it was meant to open the trade, or to continue the monopoly enjoyed by the Company?

Mr. Dundas replied, that he had no intention to lay open the trade. He should support the monopoly of the Company in its full extent, and see that every rupee should be imported by them into this country, as far as their means would permit. He must, however, carry his views still further, and provide that the surplus of Indian wealth be brought home

in this country, either in neutral bottoms, or by any other means which may suggest themselves.

Colonel Wood expressed himself satisfied with this explanation.

The Resolutions were then read, and ordered to be reported to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Upon the clause being read for taking away appeals in cases of contracts for the purchase of the Land Tax,

Sir W. Pulteney suggested, that there were many cases in which it would be highly unjust to take away the right of appeal. If a man, by fraudulent or other means, could get his Land Tax reduced, and consequently increase that of his neighbours, and then should make a contract for the purchase of his Land Tax, it would be very unjust not to permit those, who had their Tax thus improperly increased, to appeal.

The House then divided: for the clause 34; against it 4; majority 30. The Report was then agreed to.

Mr. Pitt said, he should move that the Bill be read a third time to-morrow, as it was very important it should receive the Royal Assent before the Holidays. In fact, in many cases the contracts were suspended, and the Bill was anxiously expected by many parts of the kingdom.

A Message from the Lords stated, that their Lordships had agreed to the Mutiny Bill and several private Bills.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

The Order of the Day being read for taking into consideration the Report of the Bill for extending the time for making returns under the late Income Act,

Mr. Hobhouse opposed that clause which precluded secrecy after return, and inveighed against it in very strong terms, as being productive of one scene of general confusion and dismay in the money and commercial world.

This was resisted by Mr. Ryder, who contended that the spirit of the Bill was well understood, and secrecy, after a certain time, intended to be no feature belonging to it.

Sir James Pulteney arraigned the disclosure of men's circumstances, as calculated to commit men with each other in that kind of way, as to render mutual confidence for ever insecure, and that which the Bill in its first shape by no means promised.

Sir H. Browne was in favour of the clause of disclosure, and thought secrecy would defeat the Bill, its object, and its purposes. He was of opinion that there were but three descriptions of persons who could or would oppose its progress, or fear disclosure: the first, those who exceeded their income in their expenditure; the second, those who intended fraud; and the third, those whose feelings and prejudices were too delicate. He therefore supported the clause.

Mr. Tierney signified how deeply his constituents complained of the abuses already prevalent with regard to the conduct of the Assessors under the Bill.

Sir William Pulteney took a general view of the Bill, which, as far as principle went, met his approbation; but the clause which was the subject of discussion he arraigned in the strongest terms, and said it ruined the whole, and made a measure in itself patriotic, tyrannic in the extreme.

Mr. Pitt then took a comprehensive view of the whole Bill, the result of which was a candid admission, that he never intended secrecy should extend beyond the original statement given in, or discovery commence sooner than that statement given in was approved or admitted, publicity being the prime object of the tax. The House then divided, for the clause 45; against it 9; majority 36.

The House then proceeded on the other clauses.

Mr. Wilberforce objected to the Schedules as arranged under the Bill, and thought them in some degree as bearing hard on the public.

Several clauses were then introduced by Mr. Pitt, and the Report was ordered to be considered to-morrow.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

The Bills for granting separate annuities of 12,000*l.* on the Princes Edward and Ernest were severally read a third time and passed, as was the Bill for making provision for Princess Amelia.

The Land Tax Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Pitt moved, that a sum not exceeding 150,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for the purposes of Secret Service, to be used abroad, which was agreed to.

The Militia Reduction Bill went through a Committee.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 19, 1799.
Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 16th inst.

SIR,

ENCLOSED is a copy of a letter from Capt. White, of his Majesty's sloop Sylph, which I transmit to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Sylph, in Cawsand Bay, Feb. 14.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 7th and 8th inst. we captured, off Cape Ortegal, two fast-sailing Spanish letter of marque brigs (coppered), one the St. Antonio, from Porto Rico bound to Bilboa, laden with cocoa; the other the Primavera, from the Havannah bound to St. Andero, laden with sugar, cocoa, indigo, and logwood. These vessels, being valuable, I thought proper to convoy them home, and with the former arrived here this evening; the latter parted company from us on Monday night, in a gale of wind, twelve leagues S. E. of the Lizard; but being an excellent vessel, and in good hands, I expect her here every hour. I beg leave further to add, that on the 20th Jan. we retook the sloop Three Sisters, laden with butter, from Cork to Lisbon. This vessel has arrived at this port.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN C. WHITE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 26.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Thompson, Bart. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Queen Charlotte, in Torbay, Feb. 22.

SIR,

ENCLOSED is a letter from Capt. Keates, of his Majesty's ship Boadicea.

I am, &c.

CHARLES THOMPSON.

Boadicea, at Sed, Feb. 20.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that a French cutter privateer, of 14 guns

and 44 men, named *Le Milan*, was this day taken by the *Boadicea* and *Aralante*. I have ordered Capt. Griffith to sea the prize into port, and, having landed the prisoners, to return and rejoin me upon my station.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. G. KEATES.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 5.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Jan. 22.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE you, for their Lordships' information, copies of two letters, one of which I received from Captain Fahie; of his Majesty's ship *Perdrix*, and the other from Capt. Dickson, of *La Victorieuse*. The spirited conduct of the Captains, officers, and men, on both occasions, will manifest to their Lordships their zeal and exertion for the King's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

La Perdrix, Tortola, Dec. 12, 1798.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 7th instant I spoke, to leeward of St. Thomas's, an American, who informed me that he had been boarded the preceding evening by a French ship of war 7 leagues to the Eastward of Virgin Gorda.

I used every exertion to get to windward of that island, but, from the strong gales which prevailed, accompanied by frequent and heavy squalls, I did not effect it until the 10th. On the 12th at daylight a sail was discovered from the mast head in the S. E. which by our glasses was soon distinguished to be a ship, and evidently a cruiser.

Not a moment was lost in pursuing her, and after a chase of 16 hours, I brought her to close action, which lasted 42 minutes, when she ceased firing, and lay an unmanageable wreck on the water. She proved to be *L'Armée d'Italie*, a French privateer ship of war, mounting

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

mounting 4 nine and 4 twelve-pounder long guns, with 117 men, commanded by Citizen Colachy, eleven days from Guadaloupe, and had captured the Bittern brig and Concorde schooner, of Martinique; part of the crews of which vessels were on board.

It is impossible for me, Sir, sufficiently to express the high sense I have of the steady and spirited conduct of Lieutenants Edward Ottley and James Smith, and of Mr. Moses Crawford, the master; Mr. Samuel Piguener, the purser, is also entitled to my warmest thanks, having volunteered the danger of the deck; in short, Sir, I cannot more forcibly acknowledge the merit of the officers and crew of his Majesty's ship at large, than by saying their conduct was such as, even at the present day, to render them worthy the name of British seamen; and I have the pleasure to add, that but one man was wounded. The enemy's loss, as far as I can obtain information, is six killed, and five wounded.

Our sails and rigging are much cut, but in other respects we have not sustained any material injury.

I am, &c.

W. CHAS. FAHIE.

*Victorieuse, off the Islands Testigos,
Dec. 6, 1798.*

SIR,

On the 29th of last month I received intelligence of three privateers to leeward. I proposed to Colonel Picton, as the only sure method of keeping the trade open, to attack Rio Caribe and Gurupano, destroy their forts, and bring off their guns, as the privateers would then have no shelter, if chased by us. He perfectly agreed with me, and ordered Major Laureil, with 40 of the Royal Rangers, to embark and proceed with me.

On the 2d I pushed down in company with the Zephyr; and, having reached Cape Three Points, we destroyed the schooner Proserpine, a Dutch privateer, of two guns and 13 men, from Curacoa, on a cruize. On the 3d, having reached within eight miles of Rio Caribe, at two in the morning I landed the troops, with a party of seamen, to attack the fort in the rear, while the brigs attacked in front. At day-light the Commandant sent to beg we would not fire, as he would give us possession without resisting. We immediately re-embarked the troops, took off the guns, and made

sail for Gurupano, where we arrived at four in the evening. Observing a French privateer in the harbour, I sent a flag of truce to the Commandant to say I was determined to take her out, and on his peril to fire on me. He answered, he would protect her; and that I should give him up the guns I had taken at Rio Caribe.

I found there was no time to be lost, and ordered Major Laureil, with the troops, Lieutenants Case and M^r Rensley, with 30 seamen from the Victorieuse and Zephyr, to land and carry the forts by storm, which the brigs attacked in front.

At five we anchored and opened a smart fire on both forts; in ten minutes the troops and seamen carried the lower fort, and I observed the Spanish flag struck at the upper one, but instantly replaced by French colours; in five minutes the upper fort was carried. I have taken the guns and ammunition off, destroyed the forts, and sent the privateer to Trinidad; she had 6 guns and 80 men.

I cannot conclude my letter without informing you, I never saw more real courage displayed than by Major Laureil, Lieutenants Case and M^r Rensley, of the Victorieuse, and the soldiers and seamen under their command, by attacking two forts with 70 men, defended by at least 300. Great zeal was also shewn by the officers and seamen of the Victorieuse and Zephyr; and I am much indebted to Capt. Champain, to whom I beg to refer you for further information.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

E. S. DICKSON.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Dickson, Commanding Officer for the time being of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Yarmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 4th inst.

Herewith I transmit, for their Lordships' information, the copy of a letter from Captain Temple, of his Majesty's sloop Jalouse.

Jalouse, off the Texel, Feb. 14.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that yesterday I captured Le Jason French privateer, that morning out of the Texel; she is a brig of 14 guns and 52 men, belonging to Dunkirk.

I have the honour to be, &c

J. TEMPLE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 12.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 10th inst.

ENCLOSED is the copy of a letter from Captain Sir Charles Hamilton, of his Majesty's ship *Melpomene*, which is transmitted to you for their Lordship's information.

Melpomene, off Brest, March 3.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform you, that on the 28th ult. about nine leagues from the Saints, I captured a ship privateer named *La Zele*, mounting 16 guns and 29 men. As soon as I had shifted the prisoners, I went in pursuit of her prize (the *Betsy*, a valuable English brig from Santa Cruz to Liverpool), and was within a mile of her when she run on shore among the rocks on the Penmarks.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. HAMILTON.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Thomas Hamilton, commanding the Sea-Fencibles at Margate, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 9th inst.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, a small cutter was observed boarding two brigs eight or nine miles from the North Foreland. The wind being to the Eastward, with a flood tide, prevented the *Campeidown* cutter, lying in Westgate Bay, from chasing. I sent an orderly dragoon to the Admiral at Deal, not knowing the force of the privateer. The moment the capture was perceived, 40 or 50 of the *Sea-Fencibles* pushed off in three boats, and near three o'clock recaptured the two brigs, the privateer having made off.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 23.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 2d inst.

SIR,

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship *Melampus* arrived here yesterday evening, and has brought in with her a French ship privateer, named *Le Mercure*, of 16 guns and 103 men,

from *St. Maloes*, which was returned into port after a successful cruise in the Channel.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 20th inst.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to transmit, for their Lordships' information, a letter I received from Lieut. Worth, commanding his Majesty's hired armed brig *Telegraph*, giving an account of his having captured, off the Isle of Bas, *L'Hirondelle*, a French corvette, carrying 16 guns, nine and six-pounders, and 89 men.

I am, &c.

R. KING.

Telegraph Armed Brig, Torbay, March 19.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, I arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening with *L'Hirondelle* brig corvette, mounting 16 guns, long nines and six pounders, and 89 men, when she sailed from *St. Maloes* three days since, but having captured an American schooner and an English sloop, reduced her complement to 72. I discovered *L'Hirondelle* on Monday morning at day-light two miles on the lee-bow, the *Isle de Bas S. E.* nine leagues: she immediately tacked and stood towards me; at half past seven, being close alongside, an action commenced, which continued for three hours and a half; and, after several attempts to board on both sides, she being totally unrigged, she struck, and proved to be the vessel above described. Five of her crew were killed, and 14 wounded. The *Telegraph* had five wounded. I am proud to say the company of the *Telegraph* behaved as English sailors always do on such occasions; and to acknowledge the very able assistance I received from Mr. George Gibbs the master. I shall return to Plymouth the moment the wind will allow me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. A. WORTH.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 20th inst.

Enclosed are two copies of letters from Captain *Pierrepoint*, of his Majesty's

the ship Naiad, which are transmitted to you for their Lordships' information.

Naiad, Plymouth Sound, March 19.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship of my arrival at this anchorage with the ship I command, in order to land 193 French prisoners, being the crew of a French privateer taken on the 5th inst. off the Loire, by the Naiad and St. Fiorenzo. The Naiad has likewise sent into Falmouth a smuggling cutter, laden with tobacco and spirits.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. PIERREPOINT.

Naiad, at Sea, March 5.

SIR,

The ship L'Hereux Hazard French privateer, mounting 16 sixes and nine-pounders (but pierced for 20 guns), and having on board 94 men, was this day taken by his Majesty's ship under my command. The ship sails very fast, left Nantz only yesterday, and was completely found and equipped for a cruize of three months.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. PIERREPOINT.

Sir Harry Neale, Bart. Captain of the St. Fiorenzo, at Sea.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 30.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 25th inst.

SIR,

ENCLOSED is a Copy of a Letter from Captain Countess, of his Majesty's ship *Ethalion*, which is transmitted to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Ethalion at Sea, March 6.

MY LORD,

I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that this day his Majesty's ship under my command captured the indefatigable privateer ship of Nantz, of 18 guns and 120 men, after a chase of ten hours; she is quite new, coppered, victualled for four months, and had been out but one day. I purpose seeing her safe in, and taking that opportunity of getting the prisoners. Yesterday evening she fell in with the Naiad, when she captured another privateer of Nantz, of 18 guns, which is the only success

we have had since the Anson parted company; but we have had very severe weather.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE COUNTESS.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 10th of February, 1799.

I enclose a list of the armed vessels taken or destroyed, with the number of merchant vessels taken or destroyed, by his Majesty's ships and vessels under my command, since the last report; and I have the pleasure to state, for their Lordships' information, that from the activity of the cruisers, few privateers are at sea.

A List of Ships and Vessels captured or destroyed by the Squadron under my Command, between the 4th of June 1798, and the 10th of Feb. 1799.

By the Queen—The Spanish armed schooner L'Aimable Marsailles, of four guns and 40 men, taken.

By the Queen and Lark—A French schooner privateer, name unknown, of four guns and 30 men, cut out of Port Nieu.

By the Acasta—The French brig privateer Active, of eight guns and 36 men, the Spanish armed schooner Cincinnati, of two guns and 33 men, taken; a French schooner privateer, name unknown, of six guns and 60 men, burnt.

By the Trent and Acasta—The Spanish armed ship Penada, of 14 guns and 40 men, taken.

By the Renommée—The French sloop privateer Le Triomphant, of six guns and 56 men, taken.

By the Renommée and Squirrel—The Spanish armed brig Neptune, of four guns and 23 men, taken.

By the Magicienne—The Spanish armed schooner Julie, of four guns and 12 men, taken.

By the Surprise—The French schooner privateer Laurette, of six guns and 46 men, taken.

By the Swallow—The French schooner privateer Buonaparte, of six guns and 50 men, taken.

By the Pelican—The French schooner privateer La Belle en Cuisse, of four guns and 57 men, taken.

By the Amaranthe and Surprise—The French schooner privateer Petite Francaise,

Francaise, of four guns and 35 men, taken.

Total—Thirteen privateers and armed vessels, carrying 72 guns, with 518 men.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Taken—By the Queen and Lark 4, Brunswick 1, Thunderer 1, York 2, Acasta 3, Trent 4, Trent and Hannibal 4, Trent and Acasta 4, Regulus 10, Regulus and Swallow 2, Renommée and Squirrel 7, Magicienne 7, La Prompte 1, Jamaica 6, Jamaica and Lark 2, Serpent 2, La Legere 2, Lark 7, Diligence 13, Rattler 1, Pelican and Brunswick 1, Drake and Serpent 2, Amaranthe 2, Stork 1.—Total 89.

Destroyed—By the Acasta 3, Trent and Acasta 7, Regulus 4, Regulus and Swallow 1, Magicienne 1, Jamaica 2, Jamaica and Lark 1, La Legere 1, Lark 1.—Total 21.

HYDE PARKER.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 30.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Martinique, Feb. 6, 1799.

SIR,

I have to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that Captain Westbeeck, in his Majesty's sloop Favourite, on the 3th of December last, captured a Genoese ship from Rio de Plate bound to the Havannah, laden with jerked beef, tallow, and hides, and carried her into Tobago; and that on the 20th ultimo, Captain Warren, of the Scourge, captured a Spanish brig from Cadiz bound to La Guira, laden with wine, brandy, and merchandize, which he carried into Trinidad.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 30.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Gibraltar, Feb. 26, 1799.

I enclose letters from Capt. Bowen, of his Majesty's ship Argo, and Capt. Sanders, of his Majesty's sloop L'Espoir, giving an account of the capture of the Santa Teresa Spanish frigate, and Africa Xebeque; also a letter from Capt. Markham, of his Majesty's ship Centaur, relating the events of his cruise on the coast of Catalonia,

Argo off Port Mahon, Feb. 8.

SIR,

I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that in carrying your orders into execution, in company with the Leviathan, on the 6th inst. at four P. M. drawing round the East end of Mahon, under storm stay sails, with a violent gale westerly, I discovered two large Spanish frigates at anchor, near a fortified tower on the South point of the Bahía de Alcudé, who, immediately on seeing us, cut their cables, and made sail to the N. N. E. We instantly gave chase with all the canvas the ships could bear; unfortunately the Leviathan's main-top sail gave way, which caused her to drop a-tern; the enemy seeing this, took the advantage of it, and after the close of the day spoke each other and separated; one hauling her wind to the Northward, and the other set top-gallant sails and kept away before it, which latter I followed. The darkness of the night precluded the Leviathan from seeing their manœuvre, as also my signal to her to alter her course to port: however, the Leviathan kept sight of the Argo, and was near up with us at midnight, when I got alongside of the enemy, who still persevered in his endeavours to get off, (although his small sails were either shot or carried away in the chase) and did not surrender until he had received our whole broadside, which wounded two men, and did much damage to his rigging. She proved to be the Santa Teresa, commanded by Don Pablo Perez, mounting in all 42 guns, besides swivels and cohorns, and manned with 280 seamen and marines, besides 150 soldiers; in all 530 persons on board.

My First Lieutenant, Mr. Thomas Lyne, has much merit in keeping sight and observing the different shifts of the enemy, by which great advantage was gained by the Argo during the chase. Much commendation is due to his professional skill and great exertions after taking possession of the prize, in saving her tottering mast from tumbling overboard, which he could not have done had not Captain Buchanan sent him speedy assistance of Officers and men from the Leviathan, to whom I feel myself much indebted.

Great praise is due to all my Officers and seamen for their vigilance and exertions in shortening and making sail in squalls during the chase; and had the enemy given them an opportunity of showing

Having further proofs of their zeal and ability, I am convinced they would have behaved as British seamen always upon these occasions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES BOWEN.

P. S. The Santa Teresa is just out of dock, rebuilt, new coppered, and is in every respect almost as good as a new ship; she was completely stored and victualled for four months, and is esteemed one of the fastest sailing frigates out of Spain, of large dimensions, upwards of nine hundred and fifty tons, and fit for immediate service. Her consort, the Proserpine, that made her escape, is of the same force, but not so large.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Culbert, of his Majesty's Ship Majestic, to the Earl of St. Vincent, dated at Sea, the 23d of February 1799.

I have the honour of enclosing a letter to your Lordship, received from Capt. Sanders, Commander of his Majesty's brig L'Espoir, giving an account of his having engaged and captured the Africa, a Spanish xebec, mounting fourteen guns, long four-pounders, and four brass four pound swivels, in the service of the King of Spain, and commanded by Josepho Subjado.

Having been an eye-witness to the action, it is not in the power of my pen sufficiently to extol the meritorious conduct of Capt. Sanders and his ship's company on the occasion.

L'Espoir, at Sea, Feb. 22, 1799.

SIR,

At a quarter past noon, town of Marbella bearing N. N. W. three leagues, a brig and two xebecs in the S. E. quarter, appearing suspicious, I hoisted my colours to them, when the brig and one of the xebecs hoisted Spanish, upon which a Moorish brig in tow was cast off, and L'Espoir hauled to the wind in chase; it was soon perceived they were armed vessels, but not being so fortunate as to weather them, we exchanged broadsides with both in passing:—L'Espoir being tacked soon brought the xebec to close action, which continued for an hour and an half, when a favourable opportunity of boarding her was embraced, and after a sharp contest of about twenty minutes she surrendered, and proved to be the Africa, commanded by Josepho Subjado, in the service of the King of Spain, mounting fourteen long four-pounders, and four

brass four-pound swivels, having on board seventy-five seamen and thirty-eight soldiers, from Algodamus bound to Malaga.—Lieutenant Richardson (in whom I have much confidence) and all the Officers and Seamen of his Majesty's sloop I have the honour to command, behaved with the same courage they have done on former occasions. During the action the brig (which, I have since learned, mounted eighteen guns) stood in shore and anchored.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and am, with respect, Sir, &c. &c.

JAMES SANDERS.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

L'Espoir.—2 Seamen killed. 2 ditto wounded. Africa.—1 Officer, 8 Seamen killed. 1 Captain, 2 Officers, and 25 Seamen wounded.

Centaur, at Sea, 16th Feb. 1799.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that in obedience to your orders I proceeded to Sallo Bay in his Majesty's ship under my command, after the Spanish frigates, and having been joined by the Cormorant alone, of the squadron under Capt. Bowen, I at length, after beating against heavy gales of wind from the 28th January till the 9th February, reached Sallo Bay, in which I found twenty-one Swedish and Danish merchantmen, but no men of war had been in sight of Sallo since the 2d of February. Having looked into Fangel Bay and Tarragona, also where Lord M. Kerr, in the Cormorant, took a Tartan, and drove another on shore, I proceeded towards Majorca, and at daylight the Cormorant took a settee laden with oil, and I chased two large xebecs and a settee, all privateers in the Royal Spanish service; one of which, La Vierga de Rosario, I captured at two o'clock, mounting 14 brass twelve-pounders and ninety men, the other two escaped by the wind shifting at dark when within shot. The same night the Aurora joined and proceeded for Tarragona, in consequence of intelligence I received of two Spanish frigates being bound there with Swiss troops from Palma. On the 15th I fell in with the Argo and Leviathan, and the next morning stood in for Sallo Bay. Finding the frigates were not in the neighbourhood, I attacked the town of Cambrelles, and the Spaniards having quit- ted their guns on a tower, sent the boats in under Lieut. Grosset, of the Centaur, who,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

who, after dismounting the guns, burnt and captured as per margin *; La Velon Maria was taken in the Offing, from Aguilas bound to Barcelona.—The Proserpine frigate, consort to the Santa Teresa, taken by the Argo, after having escaped to Palamor, has since, I am informed by Capt. Bowen, hauled close into the Bar of Barcelona.

I have, &c. &c.

JOHN MARKHAM.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 2.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Mr. Consul Foresti by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department :

Port of Corfu, March 3, 1799, on board of the Russian ship of war the St. Paul, commanded by Vice-Admiral Uchakoff.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 1st inst. an attack was made by the united Turkish and Russian forces on the island situated in this port, called *Lo Scoglio di Vido*, and by the French *L'Isle de la Paix*. After a very brisk fire of about two hours and a half from the ships of war, the troops were landed, and the said island was captured. An attack was made at the same time on the outworks of the town, and Fort Saint Salvador was taken by the Russian and Turkish troops, and the French themselves evacuated another outwork called *Il Monte di Abram*.

On the morning of the 2d, a flag of truce was sent off by the French Commander of the garrison of the town of Corfu to the Russian Vice-Admiral, for the purpose of informing him of the wish of the garrison to capitulate; a Russian officer was therefore sent to the town with the propositions of the Russian and Turkish Commanders, and they were accepted of with little variation.

The Capitulation of the Garrison, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, was signed this afternoon on board of the Russian Vice-Admiral's ship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SPEREDION FORESTI.

The Citizens Dubois, Chief of Brigade, Varezze, Naval Agent, Briche, Commissary of the Executive Power, and Grouvelle, Aide-de-Camp and Commodore, appointed by the Council of War in the town of Corfu, to negotiate in the name of the French Republic the Articles of Capitulation for the surrender of the town and forts of Corfu, conjointly with Vice-Admiral Uchakoff, the Captain Bey Cadir Bey, commanding the combined Russian and Turkish Squadrons, met on board the Russian Admiral's ship, where they respectively agreed upon the following Articles, subject to the ratification of Citizen Dubois, Commissary-General of the Government, and of Citizen Chabot, General of Division, commanding in the Levant Islands.

Art. I. The French shall give up to the Turkish and Russian Commissaries the town and the forts of Corfu, together with the artillery, ammunition, provisions, stores, and all other public effects, as they actually exist in the arsenals and magazines. The Turkish and Russian Commissaries shall give receipts for every thing that may be delivered to them upon inventories.

II. The garrison shall march, with all military honours, out of all the forts and posts which they may occupy, one day after the signature of the present Capitulation. They shall be drawn up in line of battle upon the Esplanade, where they shall lay down their arms and standards, with the exception of the Officers, as well civil as military, who shall retain their arms; after which the Allied Troops shall take possession of the posts. The French shall enter immediately after into the citadel, where they shall continue to be lodged until the time of their embarkation, which shall take place at the port of Mandaccio. The Commissary-General and the Staff shall have a Russian guard of honour until their embarkation.

III. The garrison shall be conveyed to Toulon in vessels furnished by the combined squadron, and at the charge of the said squadron, and shall be conveyed by ships of war, after having

* Five settees—burnt. Tartan, name unknown, laden with wine—Taken.

Settee, name unknown, laden with hoops and staves—Taken.

Settee, name unknown, laden with wine—Taken.

Settee, name unknown, lading unknown—Taken.

Le Velon Maria Tartan, armed, as a Letter of Marque, with one brass and two iron twelve pounders, and two three ditto, fourteen men, laden with wheat—Taken.

given

their word of honour not to bear arms for eighteen months against his Majesty the Grand Signior, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, or against their Allies, the King of England, the King of the Two Sicilies, and the present Allies of the two Empires.

IV. All the other Frenchmen employed in the Island of Corfu, as well civil as military, are comprehended in the preceding article; as also the civil and military officers and crews of the ship the Leander, the corvette La Brune, and of every vessel belonging to the Republic: they are permitted to carry away with them (as are also all the individuals composing the garrison of Corfu) all their effects and moveables which are their own private property.

V. All Frenchmen who have been made prisoners during the blockade and siege, are in like manner admitted and entitled to the advantages specified in Articles III. and IV. They shall only be bound by the parole of honour not to carry arms against the Contracting Powers during the present War, unless an exchange be made with the Turkish and Russian Empires.

VI. A ship of war of not less than 20 guns shall be granted, in order to transport the Commissary-General, the General, and Staff.

VII. The General of Division Chabot, and the Staff, a Secretary selected by the Commissary-General, the two Chiefs of Administration of Land and Sea, with their families, and two Secretaries for each, shall be permitted to go either to Toulon or to Ancona at their pleasure, and at the expence of the Contracting Powers; but if they prefer to go to Ancona, their passage shall take place within one month from the present day.

VIII. All public property, whether belonging to the town or to the garrison (the ship the Leander, the corvette La Brune, and all other vessels belonging to the French Republic included), shall be given up entirely to the Commissaries of the Turkish and Russian Powers.

IX. The Commanders of the Allied Squadron declare, that every individual, of what religion or nation soever, as well as all the inhabitants of the town and island of Corfu, shall be respected in their persons and property. They shall not be prosecuted, molested, or pursued on account of the political opinions

which they may have held, or for their actions, or for the employments which they may have filled under the French Government up to the date of the Capitulation. The space of two months is granted to all those of the said inhabitants who may be desirous of removing themselves and property elsewhere.

X. The sick, who cannot accompany the garrison, shall be treated in the same manner as the Turks and Russians, and at the expence of the said Powers, and shall also, when cured, be sent to Toulon. The French General shall be permitted to leave at Corfu an Officer with a sum of 6000 livres, and also the necessary number of Officers of Health, to dress and take care of the sick.

XI. The Garrison, the Officers, and those employed in a civil or military capacity, shall receive, as well on shore as on board the vessels, the same number of rations which are allowed to them, according to their rank, in conformity to the French laws, until their debarkation at Toulon, or at Ancona.

XII. The ships of war and transports which shall be employed in conveying the French either to Toulon or Ancona, shall not make any prizes either in going or returning, and the Commissary-General engages in the name of the French Government to cause said vessels to be respected by the French ships and vessels, and to guarantee their return to Corfu, in like manner as the Turkish and Russian Admirals respectively promise in the name of their Courts to cause all the French comprised in the present Capitulation to be conveyed to the destination agreed upon.

Done on board the Russian Admiral's ship St. Paul, the 20th February 1799, Russian Old Style; 13th Ventose, Seventh Year of the Republic.

(Signed) T. BRICHE,
DUFOUR, VAREZE,
J. GROUVELLE, Aide-de-Camp.

(L. S.) TURKISH ADMIRAL.
(L. S.) RUSSIAN VICE-ADMIRAL.

The above Capitulation is ratified and accepted in the name of the French Government by the undersigned,

(L. S.) DUBOIS,

Commissary-General of the
Executive Directory of
the French Republic.

(L. S.) CHABOT, Gen. of Division.

[FROM

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

The following articles are extracted from the Gazette de France of the 1st inst.

“ Army of the Danube, Headquarters, March 21.

“ The decree declaring War against the Emperor having been known here yesterday, our vanguard, commanded by General Lefebvre, marched against the enemy, and forced him to fall back about a league. We proposed to renew the attack to day, but he anticipated us ; for, having been informed by a deserter of our word of order, he fell upon our advanced posts about two o'clock in the morning, and surprized the advanced guard, which suffered the more considerably, both from a heavy fog, and the superior numbers of the assailants.

“ As soon as the Commander in Chief received information of the attack, he repaired to the scene of action, and contributed very much by his presence and example to animate the courage of the troops, and to check the progress of the enemy. We took about 100 prisoners. The action was very obstinate, and several of our men were wounded. The General had one of his aides du-camp killed near him, and his own horse was wounded in the neck by a cannon ball. General Lefebvre has received a wound in the wrist, which is not considered dangerous.”

RASTADT, MARCH 25.—Count Metternich will leave this place immediately, and with his departure will commence the dissolution of the Congress. It appears that the reason which he assigns for this step, is the formal declaration of war, and particularly the contents of the Manifesto published by the French Government. The Prussian Court strongly insists that the French troops shall evacuate the right bank of the Rhine in the districts which are not the theatre of war. The French Legation has declared that it will not quit Rastadt as long as the Austrian army is at a distance ; and that, on their approaching this place, the Legation will repair to Nancy or Strasburgh, where they will continue the negotiation for peace with the States of the Empire.

STATE PAPERS.

The following diplomatic Note has been distributed in Germany, by order of the Court of Vienna :

“ The French Directory continues to advance the most exaggerated pretensions, and the Imperial Court will not suffer itself to be degraded by Republicans, whose object is to humble all Princes. Twenty-five millions of faithful and devoted subjects, the best army in Europe, and immense resources of all kinds, are strong inducements to inspire the Emperor with a just sentiment of his dignity and power. With such means, the Emperor will not allow himself to be dictated to, and his example will be followed by every Monarch whose throne is now threatened by innovation and anarchy. The cause of Kings, when united, can no longer be doubtful ; but if they remain divided, their reign must soon be at an end, and Europe must be exposed to the most dreadful calamities.”

General Bernadotte has replied to this address in the following words :

“ Tyrants and their iniquitous counsellors have mistaken our patience for sleep, and our prudence for death. But nations who have reconquered their liberty are no more liable to sleep than to death. Germans ! the hostilities which we now commence are entirely defensive. You will no longer misapprehend the odious Machiavelism of the House of Austria. Ever dextrous in engaging you in its quarrels, it would again convert a war, undertaken for its own purposes, into a war of the Empire, in order to increase its own strength by exhausting yours. You will perceive how much it has directed against your interests its monstrous alliance with England, which supports itself only by the troubles of the Continent ; and with Russia, which wishes to impose upon civilized Europe the chains of Asiatic barbarism.—Germans ! The maintenance of your religion, your safety, your liberty, and the independence of your Government, which are on terms of friendship with us, enjoin the necessity of your uniting your efforts to ours to drive these conspiring hordes to their native dens. Your property will be held sacred. The laws of the Republic punish with death those who dare to violate the asylum of the peaceful inhabitant ; and they shall be religiously executed. Unite with us, Germans, in declaring war against the House of Austria, and against the Barbarians of the North, who are again desirous of inundating your territory.”

STOCKACH,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

STOCKACH, MARCH 30.

PROCLAMATION OF THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES TO THE SWISS.

"In consequence of the two victories obtained over the French army, which, without any previous declaration of war, had advanced from their positions, and had exercised hostilities and made attacks in every quarter, the troops under my command have entered the Swiss country; not to wage war with the well-affected Swiss, but to pursue the common enemy, against whom you yourselves bravely fought for your liberty and independence, and whose superior force alone was able to reduce you to the wretched situation in which you are placed, and against which you have already so strongly expressed your decided opinion. Among other pretences which are brought forward to reconcile you to this state of dependence and subjection, in which you are placed, it has been represented as the object of the Imperial Court to make your territories the subject of partition. Attempts likewise have been made to alarm you with the apprehension, that the Imperial army threatened you with subjugation and plunder. For these reasons I feel myself called upon solemnly to make known to the whole Swiss Nation, that it is the purpose of his Imperial Majesty to regulate himself by the assurances which their High Mightinesses of the Swiss Confederacy have on every occasion discovered of their constant friendship and neighbourly regard, and to preserve with them the friendly relations which have hitherto subsisted. His Imperial Majesty, likewise, has no other object in view, but to enter upon negotiations, by which the Swiss may be secured in their independence, integrity, freedom, privileges, and possessions. For these reasons, I expect that the troops under my command, which have entered the Swiss territories from the purest motives, will, upon this arduous and pressing occasion, be supported by all those who have a regard to the welfare of their country, and the true interest of the confederacy; and that the people of Switzerland will abstain from every measure, by which the evils of war may be increased.—Among the various advantages which such a conduct will confer upon Switzerland, it will not be the least considerable, that the regulations which have been imposed with

hostile views, and by violent interference, will be abolished, and that the former relations, with regard to commerce and communication between Germany and Switzerland will be again established.

(Signed)

"THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES."

March 30.

STUTTGARD, MARCH 26. — On the 20th and 21st, engagements were fought near Sulgau, and in the neighbourhood of Pfullendorff, between the advanced troops of the Imperial and Republican armies, which terminated to the advantage of the former. In the affair of the 21st, near Pfullendorff, the two Commanders in Chief were personally engaged; and the contest, which was most bloody, lasted upwards of six hours. In the event, Jourdan fell back nearly six leagues towards Switzerland. The following are the particulars at present known:

"Austrian Head Quarters, at Klein Weneda, near Schuffenried, Mar. 21.

"Yesterday a French Adjutant arrived in the camp of Major-General the Prince of Schwartzberg, who commands a brigade of the advanced guard, and inquired, Whether the Declaration that had been asked of the Court of Vienna had been received? Being answered, that nothing was known concerning it, he replied, the armistice was at an end, and War was declared in the name of the Directory. Scarcely was he gone, when a sharp attack was made on the brigade of the Prince of Schwartzberg, which consisted of Red Mantles, Gradiscans, the Veesey Hussars, and Meerfeldt Uhlans. These, in consequence of this unexpected attack, were obliged to retreat; but afterwards rallied, and, with united force, again attacked the enemy, whom they drove back and pursued, taking a number of prisoners."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST DEFEAT OF JOURDAN.

ULM (a City in Swabia, in Germany), MARCH 24.—A copy of the report of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, dated the 22d, on the military events which have taken place, has been received here; the contents of which are as follows:

"The 20th of March, the day on which I transferred my head quarters to Schuffenried, the enemy attacked, the

whole morning, the chain of my advanced posts all along from Ostrach, and, notwithstanding the great number of their troops, they did not succeed in driving them back in all points. On the 21st, I attacked the enemy, who had disembled their principal forces at Ostrach. In the ground of the valley of that name, which is marshy and difficult, and the singular advantageous position of the enemy, on the heights near Ostrach and Menn, which command the passages of the valley, seemed to give a great superiority to a foe that knew how to profit of the advantages to be derived from this position, yet this superiority disappeared, the moment our troops made their attack with their characteristic vigour. The narrow defile of Ostrach was forced, and the enemy charged from their position. I instantly paid Ostrach with my whole army, and advanced the same day with a part of it into the vicinity of Pfullenloeff, leaving that city on my right.—Night began to approach, I was consequently obliged to make the army encamp, which, notwithstanding the forced and painful marches it had undergone since the 16th, was under arms from the evening before until nine at night. I was resolved to attack, on the 22d of March, the night flank of the enemy, which had halted near Pfullenloeff, but it did not think proper to wait for it, and retired with the greatest precipitation in the night to Stockach. My advanced guard immediately began its pursuit. The number of prisoners is not yet known. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded must be considerable. We have also taken from them three guns.

SECOND DEFIAT OF JOURDAN.

STRASBURGH, MARCH 29 — The following letter from the General in Chief to the General of Division, Chateauneuf-Randon, was published here last night :

“Head Quarters, at Weiler, near Durlingen, March 26.

“Since the 20th of March, I have had with Prince Charles several sharp encounters. In the last, which took place on the 25th, and lasted for thirteen hours, I remained master of the field of battle, and have taken 4000 prisoners. But the army of the enemy being 60,000 strong, and receiving reinforcements every day, I am obliged, though victorious, to retreat. I shall cover the defiles of the Black Mountains in such a manner as shall leave the Department of the Upper

Rhine nothing to fear, and shall advance the instant I shall have received the reinforcements that are promised to me.

(Signed) “**JOURDAN.**”

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY, April 16. —General Jourdan has, in consequence of illness, been under the necessity of departing for Strasbourg. He had before asked permission to come to Paris, and had proposed General St. Cyr, or General Lecino, to command in his absence. The Executive Directory appointed General Massena to take the provisional command of the armies.

ARMY of the EAST.

BONAPARTE, Member of the National Institute, and General in Chief, to the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

“CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

“We have learned by the way of Suez, that six French frigates, which were cruising at the mouth of the Red Sea, had taken English prizes to the amount of more than 20 millions in value. The Ramadan, which commenced yesterday, has been celebrated upon my part with the greatest pomp, I have discharged the same functions which the Pacha formerly had to perform. General Desaix is more than 80 myriameters from Cairo, and very near the Cataracts. He is searching for the ruins of Thebes. I am every moment in expectation of official details of a battle which he has had with the Mamelukes, and in which Murat Bey has been killed, and five or six Beys have been taken prisoners. Adjutant-General Boyer has discovered in the desert, in the vicinity of Fuum, ruins never before seen by any European. General Andreosi and Citizen Berthollet are on their return from an excursion to the Lakes of Nation and the Convents of the Copts. They have made several extremely interesting discoveries, and among others some excellent Natron, (native alkali) which the ignorance of the miners prevented them from before obtaining. This branch of the commerce of Egypt will thence become still more important.

“**BONAPARTE.**”

Bonaparte has transmitted to the Directory, dated October 17th, the detail of several battles which have taken place at different periods and in different places against the Mamelukes, various tribes of Arabs, and some revolted villages;

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

the following is the only one of consequence.

BATTLE of SEDIMAN.

On the 16th, at day-break, the division of General Desaix moved on, and at length found themselves in front of the army of Mourad Bey, five or six thousand strong, consisting chiefly of Arabs, and a corps of infantry which guarded the entrenchments of Sediman, where there were four pieces of cannon.

General Desaix formed his division, composed wholly of infantry, into a square battalion, which he flanked with two small square divisions of 200 men each. The Mamelukes, after long hesitation, at length formed their resolution, and charged with horrible cries and the greatest valour the small platoon on the right commanded by Captain Valette, of the 21st. At the same time they charged the rear of the square. The enemy were every where received with the utmost coolness. The chasseurs of the 21st did not fire till within ten paces, and presented their bayonets. The gallant fellows who composed this intrepid cavalry advanced to meet death in the front of our ranks, after throwing their battle-axes, muskets, and pistols at the heads of our soldiers. Some of them, whose horses were killed, crept along upon their bellies, in order to lie under the bayonets and cut

the legs of our troops; but all was in vain. They were obliged to fly. Our troops advanced towards Sediman, notwithstanding the fire of their four pieces of cannon, which was the more dangerous because our ranks were deep, but the *pas de charge* was like lightning, and the entrenchment, the cannon, and baggage were in a moment in our possession. Mourad Bey had three Beys killed, two wounded, and 400 of the flower of his troops killed on the spot. Our loss was 36 men killed and 36 wounded. Here, as well as at the battle of the Pyramids, the soldiers made a considerable booty. There was not a Mameluke on whom they did not find 4 or 500 louis."

"The Arabs (says Buonaparte) are in Egypt what the Barbets are in the country of Nice, with this great difference, that instead of living in the mountains, they are always on horseback, and live in the midst of the desert. They pillage indiscriminately the Turks, Europeans, and Egyptians. Their ferocity is equal to the wretched life they lead—exposed for whole days in the burning sands to the heat of the sun, without a drop of water to drink. They are destitute of pity and of good faith. They present the most hideous picture of savage men which can be conceived."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 25.

CAME on, in the Court of King's Bench, at Westminster, a trial at bar on an information filed by the Attorney-General against Sackville Earl of Thanet, Dennis O'Bryen, Robert Ferguson, Thomas Thompson, and Thomas Gunter Brown, for a riot and assault at

Maidstone at the conclusion of the trials of O'Connor and Others for High Treason, which continued until a quarter after ten o'clock, when the Jury retired, and returned at half past eleven, and pronounced the verdict of GUILTY against Lord Thanet and Mr. Ferguson. The others were acquitted.

MARRIAGES.

AT Grimsby, Lincolnshire, the Rt. Hon. Lord William Beauclerk, second son to the Duke of St. Albans, to Miss Nelthorpe. William Brune Prideaux, esq. of Cornwall, to Mrs. Courtenay, widow of Captain Courtenay.

The Rev. Charles Barton, rector of St. Andrew, Holborn, to Miss Harriet Carrett. George Rankin, esq. of the East India

Company's service, to Miss Agnes Allen, of Edinburgh.

Mr. Rose, of Kennington, to Miss Julia Arnold, youngest daughter of Dr. Arnold.

At Marble Hill, in Ireland, the Rt. Hon. Earl of Clanricarde to Miss Burke, daughter of Sir Thos. Burke, bart.

Captain Durham, of the navy, to Lady Charlotte Bruce.

Lieutenant-

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

Lieutenant Colonel Stewart Wortley to Lady Caroline Creighton, daughter to the Earl of Orme

At St Hilary, in Cornwall, the Rev Thos Hitchens to Miss Emma Grenfell, second daughter of Pierce Grenfell, esq

John De la Pau', esq banker, to Miss Frances Fearon Simpkin

The Rev Joshua Rowley to Miss Mary Scourfield

John H Lee, esq. to Miss Amherst, sister of Lord Anlist

John Buller, esq to Miss York, daughter of the Bishop of Ely

William Hukiffen, esq under secretary

of state, to Miss Milbanke, daughter of Admiral Milbanke

Henry Lushington, esq to Miss Lewis.

John Baker, esq of Wentford, Suffolk, to Miss Caroline Conyers, of Cophthall, Essex.

Mr James Thomson, merchant, Clement's lane to Miss St Barbe, of Blackheath.

At Bristol, Samuel Ricketts, esq to Miss Allingham, of the Theatre Royal, Bath.

The Duke of Rutland to Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle

Major General Sir Charles Ross to Lady Mary Fitzgerald, eldest daughter of the Duke of Leinster.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MARCH 10

At Exeter, Mr. Samuel Weymouth, a respectable merchant of that city

At Anstruther, in Scotland, Alexander Cunningham, esq of Pithartie, captain in the royal navy. This gentleman behaved very gallantly in the two last wars, having been in no fewer than seventeen lines of battle engagements. In the memorable victory gained by Admiral Boscawen over the French fleet in Lagos Bay, in 1759, he set fire with his own hand to the Ocean, of 94 guns, commanded by Admiral De La Clue, which had been driven on shore, and burnt her to the water's edge

At Foston hall, Yorkshire, in his 53d year, William Shaylor, esq late of Poppleton

At York Mr Lowther, attorney, of East Rotherham, Nottinghamshire

At Gainsborough, Mr Richard Knight, one of the volunteers of that town

Mr Wintle, of Pulteney street, Bath Robert Oblinson, senior alderman of Lincoln, aged 74.

At Kingdown, near Bristol, Mr. Edward Westley, wine merchant

At Lilford's Hawkhurst, in his 53d year, William Boys, esq

Mr Holland, attorney, at Fenbury, Wiltshire

Mr. Thomas Symonds, of Witney, Oxfordshire in his 83d year

At Tingwick, Bucks, the Rev Charles Cotton, formerly fellow of New College, and rector of Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire

At Purford, near Ripley, Surrey, Mr John Vincent, jun

At Lord Scarfdale's, Kedleston-park, Derbyshire, the Countess of Portmore, youngest daughter of John Earl of Rothes, born Aug 29, 1753.

Mr John Buad, late of Singleton, in Suffolk, aged 68 years.

Lately, at Marybone, Theodore Maurice, esq commissary muster master of his Majesty's forces

Lately, at Dumfries, George Milligen Johnston, of Corchard, M. D.

At Bath, Dr Stone, archdeacon of Kells, in the county of Meath, Ireland.

At Bristol, General Skinner.

John Holden, esq of Hounslow, aged 67 years.

Lately, at Exmouth, Devonshire, Dr. James Ford, late physician to St. George's hospital

Lately, at Rugby, Major Howkins, of the Warwickshire regiment of militia

Mr Alexander Wyllie, of the Old Jewry, in his 61st year.

Robert Freeman, esq of Stoke Newington, aged 73 years.

Lately, within a few days of each other, the Rev David Simpson, M. A rector of Christ Church, Macclesfield, Cheshire, and his wife Mrs Simpton. He instituted several charity schools on week days and Sundays in that populous town long before Mr. Raikes of Gloucester formed his plan for Sunday schools

Lately, at Yardley Hastings, Northamptonshire, aged 67, the Rev James Gardner, M. A rector of that parish cum Denton, and formerly fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford

In Green street, aged 83, Mrs Forrester, widow of Dr Forrester, and daughter of Dr Morre.

Dame Mary Byntan Rolt, wife of Sir Edward Byntun Rolt, of Spy park, bart.

In a state of extreme poverty and distress, Mrs Reddish, alias Hart, formerly of Duiry Lane

MONTHLY OBITUARY

the Theatre, where she first appeared in the character of Lady Townly the 26th of October 1760. She was daughter of a person belonging to the Court, who left her some property, which she early dissipated during the time she lived with Mr. Reddish, whose name she assumed. Her performances on the stage were never remarkable for their excellence, though she very unaccountably obtained the notice of Churchill, who thus mentions her in *The Rosciad* :

Weak of themselves are what we beauties call,

It is the manner which gives strength to all :
This teaches every beauty to unite,
And brings them forward in the noblest light.

Happy in this, behold amidst the throng,
With transient gleam of grace, HART sweeps along.

Lately she used to speak at one of the debating societies in Westminster, the proprietors of which, after her death was known, opened their room for the purpose of procuring money to provide for her a decent funeral. We know not whether they were successful or not.

25. The Rev. Josias Lambert, of Camp-hill, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

27. John Turras, esq. of Cecil street. In Newman-street, Oxford-road, Edward Blakeney, esq. known by the appellation of the honest commissary. When, after the conclusion of the German war, this gentleman was introduced to the minister George Grenville as a man who, by his upright and disinterested behaviour, had a claim to the notice of his countrymen, he was asked what remuneration for his past services he would wish to have ? He asked for a guinea a day for life. Mr. Grenville gave him half a one. Marshal Conway, who introduced him, said, "Mr. Grenville does in this case as in every one in which I have known him to act—he does things by halves."

Lately, at Newcastle, John Jackson, well known by the name of Beau Jackson. About a month since he applied, on the plea of poverty, to the parish for relief, which was granted ; and after his death, cash to the amount of 100l. was found in his apartment.

John Hooker, esq. at Brenchley, in Kent. In Kennington square, in his 64th year, Anthony Stokes, esq. one of the benchers of the Inner Temple, and chief justice of Georgia, when that province was under the British Government.

Richard Bowles, esq. late of _____ place, Surrey, formerly a captain in the guards.

Lately, aged 67, John Strange, esq. of Portland place, LL. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A. also member of many of the learned and literary societies of Europe. Mr. Strange was many years British Resident at Venice, where he formed one of the best collections of pictures (particularly of the Venetian school) now in England ; his library was also most extensive and splendid. By his will he has directed the whole to be sold. Thomas Gould, esq. his brother-in-law ; Edward Nares, his nephew ; and Mr. Alexander, his solicitor, are appointed trustees and executors. Several papers by him are published in the *Archæologia*.

29. At the Water Office, Villiers street, Strand, in the 84th year of his age, Mr. Giles Jones, upwards of 40 years secretary to the York Buildings Company.

In Charles street, Berkeley square, the Rt. Hon. Charles Bingham, earl of Lucan, in the kingdom of Ireland.

Mr. Daniel Sutton, of Tremworth farm, in Crandale, aged 66 years.

Lately, John Smyth, esq. of Holbeck, near Leeds.

Lately, Mr. George Pycock, architect, in Hull, aged 50 years

30. Mr. Geo. Milne, merchant, Crutched Friars.

In Welbeck street, Lady Margaret Macdonald.

Lately, at Milford, Suffolk, aged 82, John Clarke, esq. steward to the Earl of Exeter.

31. Mr. Samuel Bailey, grocer, of St. Martin's lane, Westminster.

The Rev. William Stephenson, rector of Fordwich.

At Chatham, Charles Proby, esq. commissioner of his Majesty's navy.

At Bedford, Lieut. Thos. Hemming, of the 14th regiment of foot.

APRIL 1. In Berners-street, John Stanley, esq. of Shooter's-hill

3. Mrs. Birch, wife of Mr. Deputy Birch.

At Islington, Mr. John Steed, aged 90, upwards of 40 years clerk of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

4. Mrs. Harris, under housekeeper of Wingfor Castle.

5. At Gloucester-place, Marybone New Road, Francis Green, esq.

Mr. Hufk, many years hobby groom to his Majesty.

At Cramond, Scotland, Sir John Inglis, bart. of Cramond.

Lately, at Barnstaple, Francis Incedon, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 20th light dragoons.

Lately, at Bedford, Lieut. Thos. Fleming, of the 14th regiment of foot.

6. The Rev Clayton Mordaunt Crace rode, elected 1784 one of the trustees of the British Museum. He was born in the year 1730, and at the age of 12 years, in 1742, was admitted a scholar at Westminster. In 1746 he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. April 5, 1753.

Robert Priestly, M. D. of Leeds, and surgeon to the West York militia.

James Syer, esq. at Marshgate, near Richmond.

Lately, at Lion College, London Wall, the Rev Mr. Clements, librarian, vicar of South Brent, Somersetshire, aged 69 years.

8. Mr. Archdall Hurs, surgeon, of New Palace yard Westminster, aged 29.

At the Duchy of Rutland's, Hinover square, Elizabeth Duchess Dowager of Beaufort.

Francis Douce, esq. of Lamb's Conduit street, in his 82d year.

At Lemington, Warwickshire Sir William Wicket, bart.

At Southampton, William Cummins, esq.

9. In Pall Mall, Annabella Courtes of Kenry.

10. Mr. J. Holmston, jun. surveyor and engineer of Arundel Street, in the Strand.

At Falmouth, in her way to Bristol the Hon. Mrs. Montgomery, sister to Lord Gosford.

At the George inn York, the Rev. Thos. Darcy Nelson, rector of Hothby, in the North Riding.

11. In Lower Seymour street, Sir William Bowyer, bart. of Denham, Bucks.

Kene Payne, esq. of Lohbury, aged 74 years.

12. Mrs. Preece, widow, of Eigne-street, in Hereford, aged 95 years.

At Leven Grove, in Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Cary, relict of General Cary, and mother of Lady Anheist and the late Lady Russell.

Samuel Atkins, esq. of Sheldfield House, Wokingham, Hants.

Lately, the Rev. Ezekiel Rouse, rector of Clophill and Pulexhill, in Bedfordshire.

13. Thomas Hamond, esq. one of the custodors of the High Court of Chancery.

14. The Rev. Gerard Robinson, one of the chaplains of the Spanish Chapel, in his 70th year.

Lately, at Edinburgh, Mr. Gillespie, the celebrated Scotch snuff maker. He is said to have left about 40,000*l.* to be applied to the establishing an hospital for the maintenance of old men and women.

15. Edward Rogers, esq. of the Moor, near Bishop's Castle.

Lately, at the White Lion Inn, in Halifax, aged 66, Mr. Robert Whitworth, one of the most able engineers in England.

16. Mr. John Simes, jeweller, King-street, Westminster.

Lately, at Duncombe park, the lady of Charles Sinesby Duncombe esq.

17. Richard Jupp, esq. architect to the Hon. East India Company.

19. At Iwickenham, Lady Margery Murray, niece to William the fifth earl of Mansfield, and sister to the late earl.

At Hull, Mr. Robert Ford.

Lately, at Durham, the Rev. Dr. Cooper, prebendary of the cathedral of that city.

21. At Stapleford, Lincolnshire, in his 59th year, the Rev. Robert Steward, earl of Atholhouse. He was born Oct. 1, 1719, and he succeeded his brother Feb. 20, 1770, and in 1773 resigned his ecclesiastical preferments.

Mrs. West, relict of the late James West, esq.

22. Felix Vaurin, esq. barrister at law.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Yverton, earl of Suffolk, in the 7th year of his age.

Mr. W. Samuelson, grocer and tea-dealer, Whitechapel square.

A Manchester, Charles Mitchell, esq. of Lower Seymour street, Portman square.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Whittle, rector of Orwick, Wilts.

Mr. Henry Silvester, merchant, of Princes-street.

Lately at Cork, the Rt. Hon. Robert Colclough Kingston.

24. William Sward, esq. F. R. S. and A. S. S. (A further account of this gentleman will be inserted in our next.)

DEATHS ABROAD.

At St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica, Priscilla Williams, a free negro woman, in the 12th year of her age.

1794. At Göttingen, Monsieur Lichter, the great German physician.

Oct. 1798. At Burdwan, Bengal, James Spottiswoode, esq. of Dunipace, Stirlingshire.

JAN. 7, 1799. In Jamaica, Lieutenant-Colonel Abraham Witham, of the royal regiment of artillery, aid du camp to the late Lord Heathfield, at Gibraltar, during the late war.

In Spanish Town, Jamaica, George Lyon, esq. barrister at law.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, the Hon. Lieutenant Roger Montgomerie, of the royal navy, second son of Lord Eglintoun.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 1799																	
Bank Stock	per Ct. Keating	per Ct. Confols	per Ct. Scrip.	per Ct. 1777.	per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	per Ct. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	Englsh Lorr. Tick.
1																	
2		53 a 1/2			81 1/2												
3		53 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2												
4		54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2												
5		53 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2												
6		54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2												
7	Sunday																
8		54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2	15 1/2	5 15-16										
9		54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2	15 1/2	5 15-16										
10		54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2	15 1/2	5 15-16										
11		54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2	15 1/2	5 15-16					165 1/2					
12	137 1/2	54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2	15 1/2	5 15-16										
13	133 1/2	54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2	15 1/2	5 15-16										
14	Sunday																
15		54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2	15 1/2	5 15-16										
16	135	54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2	15 1/2	5 15-16					167 1/2					
17	134 1/2	54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2	15 1/2	5 15-16										
18	135	54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2	15 1/2	5 15-16										
19		54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2	15 1/2	5 15-16										
20		54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2	15 1/2	5 15-16										
21	Sunday																
22		54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2	15 1/2	5 15-16										
23	137	54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2	15 1/2	5 15-16					169					
24	136	54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2	15 1/2	5 15-16										
25		54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2	15 1/2	5 15-16										
26		54 1/2 a 1/2			81 1/2	15 1/2	5 15-16										

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.

THE
European Magazine,

For MAY 1799.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of MR. DAVID LEVI. And, 2. A VIEW of the GROTTO at OATLANDS.]

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L O N D O N :

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Vol. XXXV. MAY 1799.

P P

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Castle of Arundel, sent us by our Correspondent at that place, is now in the hands of the Engraver, and will shortly appear. We shall be glad to see the subjects he mentions in his letter.

The Paper on Confirmation is received.

Various Poems are also come to hand.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 13, to May 18, 1799.

	Wheat					Rye					Barl.					Oats					Beans									
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.					
London	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					
COUNTIES upon the COAST.																														
	Wheat					Rye					Barley					Oats					Beans									
Essex	61	2	31	6	33	4	33	10	37	0	60	3	00	0	32	9	33	6	40	0	61	6	00	0	33	6	20	0	00	0
Kent	61	6	00	0	33	6	20	0	00	0	57	9	34	0	32	3	20	9	36	8	55	10	00	0	30	10	26	9	35	2
Suffex	57	9	34	0	32	3	20	9	36	8	55	10	00	0	30	10	26	9	35	2	54	8	34	6	30	1	28	4	35	6
Suffolk	55	10	00	0	30	10	26	9	35	2	54	8	34	6	30	1	28	4	35	6	55	10	33	8	32	3	26	2	38	0
Cambrid.	54	8	34	6	30	1	28	4	35	6	55	10	33	8	32	3	26	2	38	0	55	2	44	0	31	6	26	1	42	0
Norfolk	55	10	33	8	32	3	26	2	38	0	60	9	40	0	32	7	26	11	34	6	55	4	37	0	29	7	24	9	34	0
Lincoln	60	9	40	0	32	7	26	11	34	6	55	4	37	0	29	7	24	9	34	0	67	1	49	8	34	11	24	10	00	0
York	55	2	44	0	31	6	26	1	42	0	62	4	45	4	30	8	26	4	00	0	63	7	00	0	39	7	27	0	45	10
Durham	60	9	40	0	32	7	26	11	34	6	63	7	00	0	39	7	27	0	45	10	65	10	00	0	40	4	28	2	00	0
Northum.	55	4	37	0	29	7	24	9	34	0	60	0	00	0	32	7	21	10	34	8	60	0	00	0	32	7	21	10	34	8
North.	55	4	37	0	29	7	24	9	34	0	60	0	00	0	32	7	21	10	34	8	65	8	00	0	34	1	24	4	37	8
Cumberl.	67	1	49	8	34	11	24	10	00	0	65	10	00	0	40	4	28	2	00	0	71	9	00	0	35	8	00	0	00	0
Westmor.	62	4	45	4	30	8	26	4	00	0	63	7	00	0	39	7	27	0	45	10	66	9	00	0	29	2	27	4	42	0
Lancash.	63	7	00	0	39	7	27	0	45	10	60	0	00	0	32	7	21	10	34	8	66	9	00	0	29	2	27	4	42	0
Cheffire	65	10	00	0	40	4	28	2	00	0	60	0	00	0	32	7	21	10	34	8	66	9	00	0	29	2	27	4	42	0
Gloucest.	60	0	00	0	32	7	21	10	34	8	65	8	00	0	34	1	24	4	37	8	66	9	00	0	29	2	27	4	42	0
Somerset	65	8	00	0	34	1	24	4	37	8	65	8	00	0	34	1	24	4	37	8	66	9	00	0	29	2	27	4	42	0
Wiltsh.	71	9	00	0	35	8	00	0	00	0	65	8	00	0	34	1	24	4	37	8	66	9	00	0	29	2	27	4	42	0
Devon	66	9	00	0	29	2	27	4	42	0	66	9	00	0	29	2	27	4	42	0	66	9	00	0	29	2	27	4	42	0
Cornwall	63	11	00	0	31	6	22	8	00	0	66	9	00	0	29	2	27	4	42	0	66	9	00	0	29	2	27	4	42	0
Dorset	62	9	00	0	32	1	28	1	40	0	66	9	00	0	29	2	27	4	42	0	66	9	00	0	29	2	27	4	42	0
Hants	61	9	00	0	32	1	28	1	40	0	66	9	00	0	29	2	27	4	42	0	66	9	00	0	29	2	27	4	42	0
WALES.																														
N. Wales	73	0	40	0	40	8	18	8	48	0	61	0	00	0	44	0	19	6	00	0	61	0	00	0	44	0	19	6	00	0
S. Wales	61	0	00	0	44	0	19	6	00	0	61	0	00	0	44	0	19	6	00	0	61	0	00	0	44	0	19	6	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

APRIL.						
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	12	29.71	56
28	30.11	44	E.	13	29.86	52
29	30.12	45	N.E.	14	29.94	52
30	30.07	47	E.	15	30.03	53
MAY.						
1	30.04	46	N.	16	30.42	52
2	30.00	47	N.	17	30.34	55
3	30.01	48	N.E.	18	29.61	52
4	29.89	47	E.	19	29.52	54
5	29.71	50	S.E.	20	29.46	53
6	29.60	53	E.	21	29.90	57
7	29.51	52	N.W.	22	30.12	58
8	29.48	53	N.W.	23	30.21	54
9	29.69	53	S.W.	24	30.27	54
	29.71	54	W.	25	30.40	58
	29.70	55	S.W.	26	30.35	55
				27	30.34	54
				28	30.39	57

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



DAVID LEVI.

Published by J. Sewell, Cornhill, June 1st 1799.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
 AND
LONDON REVIEW,
 FOR, MAY 1799.

MR. DAVID LEVI,
 THE LEARNED JEW.
 (WITH A PORTRAIT.)

MR. LEVI was born in London in the year 1742. After receiving the rudiments of an Hebrew education, his parents intended to send him to Poland (the great seminary of Jewish literature), to study under his great grandfather, who was Rabbi (or, as improperly called by Christians, *High Priest*) of a Synagogue in that kingdom, but just as he was on the point of commencing his journey, his friends received intelligence that the old Gentleman had left the priesthood, and set out for the Holy Land. This put an end to that design, and he was bound apprentice to a shoemaker. After serving his regular time, and working afterwards as a journeyman to gain experience, he set up in business for himself, but experiencing great losses and disappointments in trade, he settled with his creditors, and paid them as far as he could twenty shillings in the pound, and left himself nothing but the book and other debts. He then turned his hand to *hat dressing*, as being able to carry it on with a small capital.

It must here be observed, that during the time of his apprenticeship, as well as when he worked journeywork, or was in business for himself, he never lost sight of the one great point he had in view almost from his childhood, viz a thorough knowledge of the sacred language, so as to be able clearly to comprehend, and fully understand, the word of God, especially the prophetic part, that he might thereby be able to judge fairly of the

dispute between Jews and Christians, and thus come at truth, which he was determined to embrace at all events, without any regard to his worldly interest. For, as he observes in his first *Letters to Dr. Priestley* (page 91), "I am not ashamed to tell you that I am a Jew by choice, and not because I was born a Jew: far from it, for I am clearly of opinion, that every person endowed with reason ought to have a clear idea of the truth of revelation, and a just ground of his faith, as far as human wisdom can go." He therefore took every opportunity to improve himself in the *pure Hebrew*, as well as in the writings of the Rabbins, so that those hours of relaxation, which others spend in idleness and dissipation, he employed in useful study.

In his new profession of hat-dressing, and surrounded with domestic cares, he still found time for study; and actually produced a Volume in 8vo on the *Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews*. Lond. 1783. In this book, the religious principles and tenets of the Jewish Nation are clearly explained, and the opinion of Doctor Prideaux concerning their doctrine of the *Resurrection, Predestination, and Freewill*, in the Author's opinion, confuted.

He next published *Lingua Sacra*, in three large volumes octavo, which contains an Hebrew Grammar with points, clearly explained in English, and a complete Hebrew-English Dictionary.

The difficulties, both pecuniary and

* The old is so called in contradistinction to that of the Talmud, and the other writings of the Rabbins.

literary, that he laboured under during the compilation and publication of that Work (which came out in numbers from the year 1785 to 1789), are fully shewn in his address to the public at the end of the third Volume: they are a proof of his patience, industry, perseverance, and fortitude; a perfect resignation to the will of the Supreme Being, and a firm reliance on his protection.

In 1787 he published his first Letters to Dr. Priestley, in answer to his Letters addressed to the Jews, inviting them to an amicable discussion of the evidences of Christianity. These Letters placed his character in a very conspicuous point of view as a divine, and able controversialist.

In 1789 he published his second Letters to Dr. Priestley, in answer to his Letters to the Jews, Part II. And also Letters, 1st, To Dr. Cooper (of Great Yarmouth), in answer to his one great argument in favour of Christianity from a single Prophecy. 2d, To Mr. Bicheno. 3d, To Dr. Kræuter. 4th, To Mr. Swain. 5th, To Anti-Socinus, *alias* Anselm Bailey, occasioned by their remarks on his first Letters to Dr. Priestley. This publication put an end to the controversy, as none of Mr. Levi's opponents took up the pen to answer it.

In the same year he also published the Pentateuch in Hebrew and English, with a Translation of the Notes of Lion Soefmans, and the six hundred and thirteen precepts contained in the Law, according to Maimonides.

Towards the latter end of the same year, at the earnest request of the most respectable of the Portuguese Jews, he undertook to translate their prayers from Hebrew into English: a most arduous task indeed! But which he accomplished in four years (although he was confined to his bed and room upwards of twenty-seven weeks of the time, so that his life was despaired of); the last Volume being published towards the latter end of the year 1793. The whole makes six large volumes in octavo.

During the time that he translated those prayers, he was engaged on his Dissertations on the Prophecies; the first Volume of which he also published at the close of the same year 1793. This publication may properly be accounted a continuation of the controversy (on his part) between him and Dr. Priestley, &c. For in his first Letters to Dr. Priestley, he observes (page 90), "But if you are really in earnest, and wish to convert the Jews to what you call Christianity, I

think you must produce more substantial proofs in support of your hypothesis than what you have yet done. And, if I might presume to offer my opinion in so weighty a cause, I think that the fairest method, and that which is the likeliest to lead to conviction on either side, is to take a review of all the prophecies concerning the Messiah, from Moses to Malachi, and compare them with the acts recorded of Jesus in the New Testament; to see whether or no they have been fulfilled in his person. This is the method I took myself to search for truth," &c. In his second Letters to Dr. Priestley, he speaks (page 29) to the same purpose. And in his Preface to the Dissertations, he pursues the same subject, and farther observes (Pref. page 8.), "This fair, candid, and equitable scheme, I was in hopes (considering the importance of the subject, as being so highly interesting to all mankind) would have been eagerly embraced by Dr. Priestley; but what was my surprise, when I perceived that neither the Doctor, nor any of my other opponents, seemed inclined to adopt it. But, as I find that Christians of all denominations highly approve of the attempt, and earnestly desire a publication of the said Dissertations, I now venture to lay the same before the impartial public," &c. &c.

In 1794 he published a translation of the service for the two first nights of the Passover, as observed by all the Jews at this present time, in Hebrew and English.

In 1795 he published Letters to Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, M. P. in Answer to his Testimony of the Authenticity of the Prophecies of Richard Brothers, and his pretended Mission to recall the Jews.

In 1796 he published the second Volume of his Dissertations on the Prophecies. This he proposes to complete in six Volumes.

In the beginning of 1797 he published a Defence of the Old Testament in a Series of Letters, addressed to Thomas Paine, in answer to his Age of Reason, Part II. In this publication he brings strong arguments against the infidels; indeed they are such as cannot easily be overthrown. On the present state of the Jews, and the prophecies relating to them by Moses, he deserves particular attention: he has shewn that the great proof of the divine mission of Moses is fully established by the present dispersed state of the Jews, and their preservation as a distinct people amidst all their sufferings. It therefore hath been justly observed by the

the Reviewers (vide Critical Review for September 1797), "To us, this is an argument that the Deists and Infidels can never get over."

But these are not all the labours of this learned and ingenious Hebrew; for no sooner had he completed the translation of the Portuguese Jews' Prayers, than he was solicited by the most respectable of the German Jews to translate their Festival Prayers from Hebrew into English. This task, which was beyond comparison far more difficult than that of the Portuguese Prayers, he nevertheless cheerfully undertook; and, notwithstanding the many other works that he was then engaged in, happily completed it in about four years. This also contains six volumes in octavo.

Besides all those, it must be observed, that when any of the Synagogues in London want any Prayer translated, that is composed for a particular occasion, such as the Prayer for the restoration of his Majesty's health, the success of his arms, &c. he is always employed as the translator. Thus, during his Majesty's illness, he translated the Prayers that were used in the Synagogues in London.

In 1789 he translated the Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving that was used in the great Synagogue, Duke's Place: and composed one in Hebrew, and translated it for the use of the Hambro' Synagogue in Church Row, Fenchurch-street.

In 1790 he translated a Form of Song and Praise, used at the dedication of the Great Synagogue, St. James's Duke's Place. In 1793 he translated a Form of Prayer for the Portuguese Synagogue in Bevis Marks, for the Fast Day, on the 19th of April of that year. He also at the same time translated another Form, for the same purpose, for the Great Synagogue, St. James's, Duke's Place, the Hambro' Synagogue, Fenchurch-street, and the New Synagogue, Leaden-hall-street.

In 1795 he composed a sacred Ode in Hebrew, on the happy escape of our Sovereign Lord the King on the 29th day of October 1795. This he also translated into English. It is in the hands of a few of his friends, and is highly admired for the purity of the Hebrew diction, the force and beauty of the images, and the justness of the sentiments; all in the Eastern style.

In 1796 he translated another Form of a Fast Prayer, for the use of the three Synagogues above mentioned,

In 1797 he translated the Form of Thanksgiving at the dedication of the New Synagogue in Denmark Court, in the Strand.

But the intense study and application necessary for the compilation of such a number of publications in so few years, without the assistance of any one friend to correct even a single line, either before the work went to press or at the press, has been the cause of bringing on a violent *asthma*, with which Mr. Levi is now afflicted; and which has delayed the publication of his Third Volume of the Dissertations on the Prophecies: yet, during the intervals of the disorder, he is assiduously employed on that Work; and some time back, he informed the writer of this, that the third Volume was above half worked off, and he hoped with God's blessing to bring it out in about three months: but unfortunately Mr. Levi has since that (viz. on the 14th of November last) been struck with a violent stroke of the palsy, which has in a great measure deprived him of the use of his right hand, so that he is scarcely able to hold the pen in his hand for five minutes together: but amidst all his sufferings, he still looks forward with confidence to the completion of that great Work; firmly relying on the goodness of the God of Israel (as he says) for the restoration of his health: frequently alluding to the words of Moses (Deut. 32, 39.), "I wound, and I heal."

But the most curious circumstance in Mr. Levi's life is, that, with all his labours for the service of Jewish theology, he has no living whatever in the Jewish Church: he is, as he tells Thomas Paine in his introductory letter, "but a poor simple *Levite*, without any living in the Jewish Church; consequently he has no interest in preaching up tithes."—This, indeed, is a strong proof that Mr. Levi writes in behalf of Revelation from a thorough conviction of its being the word of God, and not from any mercenary views.

As Mr. Levi's labours have been directed to Jewish Literature and Jewish Theology in general, without entering into any of the questions that have unhappily caused divisions amongst that nation; and as he has done a service equally to the two great classes of Jews, the German and Portuguese, by translating their books of prayers; it is to be hoped he will not be overlooked by them in the present decline of his health. All through

through life he has struggled with circumstances that were unfavourable to study and literary pursuits; these, however, he overcame, because they could be surmounted by fortitude and perseverance; but disabilities from health, at least such as he now labours under, take away the powers of action. Deafness, asthma, and palsy, are a combination that have reduced poor Mr. Levi to a real captivity, in which he can no longer use his harp,

or add to the songs of Sion. It is the fervent hope of a Christian, who has become acquainted with Mr. Levi from a regard to his useful labours, that the only Jew in this kingdom, who has endeavoured by his writings to do honour to the Chair of Moses, will not be suffered by the Jewish Nation to spend the remainder of his worn-out life, without a competent provision.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,
PERHAPS the history of the punishment of cutting off the hand may meet with the approbation of most readers, especially such as are students in the profession of the law; and more particularly at this time, from the punishment in question having lately been agitated in Westminster Hall. It has been said (but it seems erroneously) in the public prints of the day, that the dreadful amputation alluded to may be inflicted by law on criminals convicted of having *refused* prisoners from the bar of Courts of Justice; but no convicts are liable thereto but such as have been found guilty of drawing a weapon † on one of the Judges, or of having struck one of the King's subjects in his Courts of Justice, or in his palaces ‡.

The first precedent that hath occurred to us is so early as the reign of King Alfred, surnamed the Great, and it is very concisely reported by a very ancient writer § on the law.

“King Alfred || caused the hand of Haulf to be cut off, because he saved Armock's hand, who had been attainted before him, for feloniously cutting off the hand of Richbold.”

We have cited the French edition of the *MIRROIR*, because we do not think

Hugh's translation correct: that the Reader may judge between us, we take leave to lay both before him.

The original French runs thus:

“Filt il couper le poigne Haulf, pur ceo que il salva Armock le poigne que tuit attaint devant lui que il AVOIT COUPA LE POIGNE Richbold feloniously.”

The English Translation is as follows:

“He cut off the hand of Haulf, because he saved Armock's hand, who was attainted before him, of having feloniously wounded Richbold.”

We contend, that *wounded* should have been rendered *cut off the hand*. We are the rather surprized it was not so translated, because of Hugh's following passage “To the Reader,” towards the end, viz. “I have endeavoured (as all translators of books, especially of books of the law, ought) to keep myself close to the words and meaning of the Author, and of the law then in use and practice, well knowing, that laws many times have their interpretation according to the strict letter, and not according to such flourishes of rhetoric and oratory as may be put upon them.”

This case of Haulf seems to contradict the following observation made on the subject by the learned Commentator of

* Lord Coke informs us, that Sir William Gascoigne, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the reign of Henry IV. committed his son and heir Prince Henry (afterward that victorious and virtuous Monarch Henry V.) to the King's Bench prison, for endeavouring with strong hand to *rescue* a prisoner, indicted and arraigned at the bar for felony. Co. Inst. iii. 225. A *rescue* is an offence of the same nature as that of assaulting or striking at a Judge; but the amputation of the hand is excused. See Black. Comm. iv. 125.

† Harer. St. Tr. xi. 16. Knevot's case.

‡ And in churches or churchyards by the Ecclesiastical Law. See Flower's case.

§ And a funder. *Horne mihi cognomen Andreas est mihi nomen.* See title to *MIRROIR*, Fr. Edit. MDCXLII.

¶ Horne's “*MIRROIR*,” 300. same Edit.

the Laws of England, which is this :
 "By the ancient Common Law before the Conquest, striking in the King's Courts of Justice, or drawing a sword therein, was a capital felony ; and our modern Law retains so much of the ancient severity, as only to exchange the loss of life for the loss of the offending member."

I think it cannot well be conceived but that Sir William Blackstone is mistaken ; for can it be presumed, that a King so eminent for equal justice as our Alfred was, would have inflicted an illegal punishment ; a punishment not recognized by any then known punishing law of the land ; and that too on a Judge, whom he punished for a breach of the known law : or is it possible to suppose, as he was so severe in his punishment of corrupt Magistrates, he would not have condemned such an offender to a public execution, had the law warranted him in vindicating the injuries of his people in so exemplary a manner.

On 10 June, A. D. 1541, Trin. Term, 33 Hen. VIII. Sir Edmund Knevet* was arraigned before the King's Justices sitting in the great Hall at Greenwich, for striking of one Master Cleric of Norfolk, servant to the † Earl of Surrey, within the King's House in the Tennis-court. Sir Edmund being found guilty, had judgment to lose his right hand, whereupon were called to do the execution,

‡ 1. The serjeant chirurgion, with his instrument appertaining to his office.

2. The serjeant of the woodyard, with the mallet and a blocke, whereupon the hand should lie.

3. The master cooke for the king, with the knife.

4. The serjeant of the laider, to set the knife right on the joint.

5. The serjeant farrier, with his searing irons to sear the veines.

6. The serjeant of the poultiy, with a cocke, which cocke should have his head smitten off upon the same blocke, and with the same knife.

7. The yeomen of the chandry, with seare clothes.

8. The yeomen of the scullery, with a pan of fire to heate the yrons ; a chaler of water to coole the ends of the yrons, and two fourmes for all officers to set their stufte on.

9. The serjeant of the celler, with wine, ale, and beere.

10. The yeomen of the eury, in the serjeant's steed, who was absent, with bason, cure, and towels.

§ Thus every man in his office ready to doe the execution ; there was called forth Sir William Pickering, marshal, to bring in the said Sir Edmund ; and when he was brought to the barre, the chief justice declared to him his offence, and the said Knevet confessing himself to be guilty, humbly submitted himself to the King's mercy ; then Sir Edmund desired that the King of his benigne favour would pardon him of his right hand, and take the lett ; for (quoth he), if my right hand be spared, I may hereafter doe such good service to his Grace as shall please him to appoint ; of this submission and request, the Justices informing the King ; he of his great goodnesse granted him a free pardon.

The manner in which (says the learned Editor of ¶ the State Trials at Large) Sir Edmond Knevet obtained a pardon of his offence, must strike every reader of sensibility ; the circumstances do equal honour to Sir Edmund and his Sovereign ; to the former, for his manly request, to pay the forfeit by his left hand instead of his right, that he might be better able to seave his King and country : to the latter, for feeling the greatness of mind which such a request denoted.

The next instance of note seems that of Wilkins* † Flower, a monk and priest, in the reign of Queen Mary ; who, on Easter Sunday, 2. Mary I. struck and wounded John Chelton, a priest, administering the sacrament at the altar of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, with a wood knife, whereby the chalice was sprinkled with blood ; whereupon he was, on St. Mark's

* Stow's Ann. 581. Hargr. St. Tr. xi. 16. Br. Abr. Paine and Penance, pl. 16. Br. New Cases, ap. March 120. calc.

† Thomas Howard Lord Treasurer. Bolt. Ent. Pe. r. Engl.

‡ Stat. 33 Hen. 8. chap. 12. Sect. 3. Black. Com. iv. 276, 277.

§ Stow and Hargrave, ut supra.

¶ Edward Montagu

¶ Hargr. St. Tr. xi. 16.

* † His story may be read at large in Fox's Book of Martyrs ; and is also taken notice of in Fuller's Worth. Cambr. Tit. "Martyrs."

was brought to the place of martyrdom, which was in St. Margaret's Church Yard at Westminster, where the fact was committed: there coming to the stake, where he should be burned, his right hand being held up against it, was struck off, his left hand being fastened behind him. At which striking off his hand, some that were present, and purposely observing the same, credibly declared, that he in no part of his body did once shrink at the striking thereof.

Peter * Burchet, prisoner in the † Tower, stroke within that fortress John Longworth, his keeper, with a billet on the head behind, whereby blood was ‡ shed, and death instantly ensued, for which he was attainted; and before his execution, opposite Somerset House, Strand, his right hand was stricken off § by virtue of stat. 35. Hen. 8. chap. 12.

In the same reign of Queen Elizabeth, a felon at the bar was || indicted for flinging a stone ¶ at a judge, who was sitting upon the bench; and sentenced, upon his conviction, to have his hand cut off *† off, which was accordingly done,

The following seems rather a remarkable case in point.

John Stubbs, a barrister of Lincoln's-Inn, the author of a book written and published against the marriage of the Queen Elizabeth with the Duke of Anjou, in a most satirical style, intituled, "The Gulph wherein England will be swallowed by the French Marriage;" and William Page, the publisher, were both sentenced, that their right *† hands should be cut off, which was accordingly done by a cleaver driven through the wrist by means of a mallet, upon a scaffold in the market place at Westminster. Stubbs the lawyer, after his right hand was cut off, put off his hat with the left, and said with a loud voice, God save the Queen. The multitude standing about (says the historian) was profoundly silent, either out of horror at this *‡ new and unwonted kind of punishment, or else out of pity to the man, who was of an honest and unblameable character, or else out of hatred to the marriage, which most men preface would be the overthrow of religion.

(To be continued.)

GROTTO AT OATLANDS.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THIS delightful spot is situate adjoining to Weybridge in Surry, and belongs to what was formerly the seat of the Earl of Lincoln, and now of the Duke of York. The park is about four miles round. The house is situated about the middle of the terrace, whose majestic grandeur, and the beautiful landscape which it commands, deserves every encomium. The Serpentine river seen from

the terrace, though artificial, appears as beautiful as it would do were it natural; and a stranger who did not know the place would conclude it to be the Thames, in which opinion he would be confirmed by the view of Walton Bridge over that river; which by a happy contrivance is made to look like a bridge over it, and closes the prospect that way with a fine effect.

* He was a Barrister of the Middle Temple.

† The Tower is one of the standing houses or palaces.

‡ Who so sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. Genesis, ix. 6. See Exod. xxi. 12. 14. Lev. xxiv. 17. Matth. xxvi. 22. and Rev. xiii. 10.

§ Co. Inst. 111. 140. calc.

¶ The Commentator of the Laws of England observes, that if the contempt be committed in the face of the Court, the offender may be instantly apprehended and imprisoned, at the discretion of the Judges, without any farther proof or examination. Black. Comm. iv. 286. inter Staudford's Pleas of the Crown, 73 b.

* See the noble Lord's case towards the end.

*† Rushw. i. 620. calc.

*‡ This part of the punishment is said to have been inflicted, according to an Act of Philip and Mary, on the authors of seditious writings. See Camd. Eliz. b. iii. A. D. 1552. p. 10. and Eves. Complete Hist. Engl. ii. 487. The present writer thinks, that historians have mistaken ears for hands.

*§ The historian makes out that the punishment was either new or unwonted, we do not know; for it could not be the former, when it was practised before the Conquest, and to the latter, it appears to have been in use both in the reigns of her father and sister, as we have shewn.

"The



The joyfull Receiving of James the Sixt of that Name, King of Scotland, and Queene Anne his Wife, into the Townes of Lyeth and Edenborough, the first Daie of May last past 1590. Together with the Triumphs shewed before the Coronation of the said Scottish Queene.

LONDON: Printed for Henrie Carre, and are to bee solde in Paules Chyrchyard, at the Signe of the Blasing Starre, 1590. Black Letter, 4to.

THE King arrived at Lyeth the first day of May, anno 1590, with the Queene his wife and his traine in thirteene shippes, accompanied with *Peter Munk*, Admirall of Denmark, one of the Regentes of the King, *Steven Brave*, a Danish Lorde, and sundry other the Lordes of the same countrey, where at their arrivall they were welcommed by the Duke of *Lenox*, the Earle *Boibwell*, and sundry other the Scottish Nobility. At their landing, one M. James Elpheston, a Senator of the Colledge of Justice, with a Latine oration welcommed them into the countrey, which done, the King went on to the church of Lyeth, where they had a sermon preached by Maister *Patrick Galloway*, in English, importing a thanksgiving for their safe arrivall, and so they departed to their lodging, where they expected the comming in of the rest of the nobility, together with such preparation as was to bee provided in Edinborough and the Abbey of the Holy Rood House.

This performed, and the nobility joyning to the township of Edinborough, they received the King and Queene from the town of Lyeth, the King riding before, and the Queene behinde him in her chariot, with her maides of honor of each side of her Majesties one. Her chariot was drawne with eight horses, capparisoned in velvet, imbrodred with silver and gold, very rich, her highnesse maister of her houshoule, and other Danish ladies on the one side, and the Lorde *Hamilton* on the other, together with the rest of the nobility, and after her chariot followed the Lorde Chancelours wife, the Lady *Boibwell*, and other the ladies, with the burgeses of the towne and others round about her, as of Edinbrough, of Lyeth, of Fishrow, of Middleborow, of Preston, of Dalkith, &c. all the inhabitants being in armour, and giving a volle of shotte to the King and Queene in their passage, in joy of their safe arrivall. In this manner they passed to the Abbey of Holy Rood House, where they

remained untill the seaventeenth of May, upon which day the Queene was crowned in the said Abbey Church, after the sermon was ended by Maister *Robert Bruce* and M. *David Linsey*, with great triumphes. The coronation ended, she was conveide to her chamber, being led by the Lord Chancellor, one the one side and the Embassador of Englande on the other, sixe ladies bearing uppe their traine, having going before her twelve heraultes in their coates of armes, and sundrye trumpets still sounding. The Earle of Angus bare the sward of honor, the L. *Hamilton* the scepter, and the Duke of *Lenox* the crowne. Thus was that day spent in joy and mirth. Upon Tuesday the nineteenth of May, her Majesty made her entry into Edinborough in her chariot, with the Lordes and Nobility giving their attendance, among the which ther were sixe and thirty Danes on horsebacke with foote clothes, every of them being accompanied with some Scottish Lorde or Knight, and all the ladies following the chariot. At her comming to the South side of the yarde of the Canogft, along the parke wall, being in sight of the Caille, they gave her thence a great volle of shottè, with their banners and auncientes displaid upon the walles. Thence shee came to the West port, under the which her highnesse staid, and had an oration to welcome her to the towne, uttered in Latine by one maister *John Russell*, who was thereto appointed by the towneshippe, whose sonne also being placed upon the toppe of the portthead, and was let downe by a devise made in a globe, which being come somewhat over her Majesties heade, opened at the toppe into foure quarters, where the childe appearing in the resemblance of an angell delivered her the keys of the towne in silver, which done, the quarters closed, and the globe was taken uppe agayne, so as the childe was no more seene there. Shee had also a canopy of purple velvet, embrodered with gold, carried over her by sixe ancient townes.

towns-men. There were also three score young men of the towne lyke Moore, and clothed in cloth of silver, with chaines about their neckes, and bracelets about their armes, set with diamonds and other precious stones, verie gorgeous to the eye, who went before the chariot betwixt the horsemen and it, everie one with a white staffe in his hande to keepe of the throng of people, where also rid the Provost and Baileifes of the towne with foote clothes to keepe the people in good order, with most of the inhabitants in their best array to doe the like. In this order her Grace passed on the Bow street, where was erected a table, whereupon stood a globe of the whole worlde, with a boy sitting thereby, who represented the person of a King, and made her an oration, which done, she went up the Bowe, wher were cast forth a number of banketing dishes as they came by, and comming to the butter tione, there were placed nine maidens bravely arrayed in cloth of silver and gold, representing the nine Muses, who sung verie sweete musicke, where a brave youth played upon the organs, which accorded excellentlie with the singing of their psalmes, wherent her Majestie staid awhile, and thence passed downe through the high gate of Fdinbrough, which was all decked with tapistry from the top to the bottom: at her Graces comming to the Tolboth, there stood on high the four vertues, as first, Justice with the ballance in one hand and the sword of justice in the other; then Temperance, having in the one hand a cup of wine, and in the other hande a cup of water; Prudence, holding in her hand a serpent and a dove, declaring that men ought to bee as wise as the serpent to prevent mischief, but as simple as a dove either in wrath or malice. The last is Fortitude, who held a broken pillar in her hand, representing the strength of a kingdome.

Thus shee passed on to the crosse, upon the topp whereof shee had a palm

sung in verie good musicke before her comming to the churche, which done, her Majestie came forth of her chariot, and was conveyed unto S. Giles Church, where she heard a sermon preached by M. Robert Bruce. That ended, with praies for her highnesse, shee was conveyed againe to her chariot. Against her comming forth, there stood upon the top of the crosse a table covered, whereupon stood cups of gold and silver full of wine, with the Goddesse of Corne and Wine sitting thereat, and the corne on heapes by her, who in Latine cried that there should be plentie thereof in her time, and on the side of the crosse sate the God *Bacchus* upon a punchion of wine, drinking and casting it by cups full upon the people, besides other of the townsmen that cast apples and nuts among them, and the crosse itself ranne claret wine upon the caulsway for the royaltie of that daie. Thence her Grace rode downe the gate to the fault trone, whereupon sate all the Kings heretofore of Scotland, one of them lying along at their feete, as if he had bene sick, whom certain souldiers seemed to awake at her Majesties comming: whereupon he arose and made her an oration in Latine. Which ended, she passed down to the neather bow, which was beautified with the marage of a King and his Queene, with all their nobilitie about them, among whom at her highnesss prefence there arose a youth who applied the same to the marriage of the King and herselfe, and so blessed that marriage. Which done, there was let downe unto her from the top of the poite in a silke string a box covered with purple velvet, whereupon was embrodered an A. for *Anna* (her Majesties name) set with diamonds and precious stones, esteemed at twentie thousand crownes, which the townshippe gave for a present to her highness; and then, after singing of some psalmes with verie good musicke, her Grace departed to the Abbey for that night.

MEMOIRS

OF

SIR ANDREW MITCHELL, OF THAINSTONE,

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT THE COURT OF BERLIN.

THIS Gentleman was the only child of the Rev. Mr. William Mitchell, one of the Ministers of St. Giles, commonly called the High Church of Edin-

burgh. His father was first one of the Ministers of Aberdeen, but after his translation in that country (called his settlement, or transportation to Edinburgh),

burgh), he married a widow lady of 1000*l*. a year fortune, who had an only child, a daughter, the undoubted heir thereof after her death.

To make sure of the fortune, a match between the two children was concluded, and they were married in 1715, at a time when Master Mitchell was but eleven years of age, and young Miss but ten. In the fourth year after their nuptials, the Lady died in child-bed of her first child, an event which so much affected him that he never married afterwards: he discontinued the study of the law, for which his father intended him, applying to amusements, by the advice of friends, in order to conquer that grief, which, as was apprehended, might bring on a lowness of spirits.

This was the original cause of an extensive acquaintance with the principal Noblemen and Gentlemen in North Britain, which afterwards ensued, and for attaining which he seemed to be naturally formed. Though his progress in the sciences was but small, yet no person had a greater regard for learned men; his introduction to the first class was owing to Lord President Dalrymple, of the Court of Session; and that to the second, partly to his being universally known to the Clergy, and to the several Professors of the University of Edinburgh, which was, at that period, in just repute and esteem.

He was, in a particular manner, intimately acquainted with Mr. M'Laurin; and though his knowledge of Algebra and mixed quantity was but inconsiderable, yet he employed Mr. Henderson, anno 1736, to write out a copy both of the Algebra and Treatise of Gunnery, which Mr. M'Laurin had wrote with amazing clearness and perspicuity.

By his being known to the Marquis of Tweeddale and the Earl of Stair, he became Secretary to the former, on his Lordship's being appointed Minister for Scots Affairs, anno 1741: and in the beginning of 1742 he, on Lord Stair's arrival in London, put his Lordship in mind of the high regard he had always bore for Doctor Pringle (afterwards Sir John Pringle), then Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. The Doctor was at his own house, in Stone-laws-close, when a letter arrived from Mr. Mitchell, dated the 14th of June 1742, acquainting him that he was appointed Physician to the British Ambassador then at the Hague.

Though the Marquis of Tweeddale resigned the place of Secretary of State, in

consequence of the dissolutions of the year 1741, yet Mr. Mitchell still kept in favour. He had taken care, during that memorable winter, to keep up a correspondence with some eminent clergymen, and, from time to time, communicated the intelligence he received; and his assiduity was rewarded with a seat in the House of Commons, anno 1747, as representative for the shire of Aberdeen.

The next year, 1748, he had the honour to perform, on attending the last moments of his friend the celebrated James Thomson, Author of *The Seasons*. Two days had passed before his relapse was known, when Mr. Mitchell posted down at midnight to Richmond, with Mr. Reid and Dr. Armstrong, just time enough to endure a sight of all others the most shocking to nature, the last agonies of his beloved friend. Together with Lord Lyttelton, he was appointed one of Mr. Thomson's executors.

In the year 1751 he was appointed his Majesty's Resident at Brussels, where continuing two years, he, in 1753, came over to London, when he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Prussia, where, by his polite and genteel behaviour, and a previous acquaintance with Marshal Keith, he gained so much upon the person of his Prussian Majesty as to detach him from the French interest: an event which involved the Court of France in the greatest losses, arising not only from vast and uncommon subsidies to the Courts of Vienna, Peterburgh, and Stockholm, but from the loss of more numerous armies than ever they had been stripped of since the reign of Francis I. By Lord Chesterfield's letters it appears, that in 1758 he was threatened to be displaced, but continued at the earnest request of the King of Prussia.

He generally accompanied the King through the course of his several campaigns, and on the 12th of August 1759, when the Prussian army was totally routed by Count Soltikoff, the Marcovitz General, he with difficulty could be prevailed upon to quit the King's tent, even while all was in confusion. By his prudent management, the late Earl Marshal of Scotland was introduced in the favour of his Majesty King George III. anno 1760. In 1765 he again came over to England for the recovery of his health, which was somewhat impaired. He spent some time at Tunbridge Wells, and March 1766 again returned to Berlin, and about this time was created a Knight

of the Bath. That year he was ho-
noured in a particular manner at the
marriage of the Prince of Orange with
the Princess Royal of Prussia, the King
always expressing the highest regard for
his personal merits and accomplishments;
for though he was a very temperate man,
and shunned pomp and ostentation in his
own person, yet no man had more at
heart the supporting the dignity of the
Sovereign whom he represented. In a
word, though not a man of great learning

or outward show, yet he was, in com-
plex, the fine Gentleman, and possessed
of real goodness of heart. Mr. Murdoch,
in his Life of Thomson, says of him,
that he was equally noted for the truth
and constancy of his private friendships,
and for his address and spirit as a public
Minister. He died 28th January 1791.

The Court of Prussia honoured his fu-
neral with their presence, and the King
himself, from a balcony, beheld the
procession with tears.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following is copied, by permission, for your Magazine, from the MSS. of a
worthy Clergyman, many years Vicar of Newport, in the county of Monmouth,
and who has been dead more than thirty years. The prejudices of the writer
against a particular family have induced him to speak of them in terms which
probably will not be assented to by the majority of your readers. I shall only
add, that the amiable Hilaria is still living at this place, and universally respected.

I am, &c.

Newport, May 1, 1799.

I. F.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF A PAP-SPOON.

MY family, which it may be proper
first to give a brief account of, is
very ancient, and may be clearly traced
back farther than that of Gideon the
Jew, or old Cadwallader the Briton;
not indeed through such a multitude of
ancestors as you will find in Jewish and
Welsh genealogies, but distinguished by
one noble father of celestial origin, and
one mother of the same descent, both
brought into being at least three days
before Adam.

My father has been and continues to
be a great traveller; he has visited every
climate, has been a most bountiful bene-
factor to all nations, a great promoter
of their trade, and the very life and soul
of their agriculture.

My mother, being nearly of the same
age, and of the same divine original with
my father, naturally attracted his par-
ticular regard. He made his addresses
to her with the greatest assiduity and
warmth, and she soon became enamoured
of his conversation, and found her own
charms increased by his caresses.

This circumstance of course produced
the earliest love between them. The
fruit and blossoms of their love were nu-
merous and beautiful, but of very dif-
ferent constitutions. Those among them
of a soft blooming appearance and

nicest texture seldom lived longer than a
year, and not one in a thousand reached
that period; others, of less beautiful but
more robust make, grew up to a majestic
stature, and many of them have lived to
the age of fourscore or an hundred years,
well known and esteemed in their lives;
and, when they were cut off by death,
their remains were the most effectual
amulets or charms against inclement skies,
tempestuous seas, or even instruments of
death in the hands of enemies. Others
of their descendants (in which rank I
must reckon myself) were of a constitu-
tion still more durable, but less con-
spicuous in the world, usually leading
the life of an hermit in obscure caves and
grottoes. It was my fortune to be born
in a cave on the warm side of the moun-
tains of Potosi; here I remained unknown
till the avarice and ambition of the
Spaniards urged them to acquire by vio-
lence this rich spot; by them I was soon
dragged from my retirement, and forced
to appear and be conversant with men.
Spanish education was then employed to
purge away what was looked upon as the
dross and dregs of my nature; I was in
short refined, but whether for my own
or the public benefit is a question I can-
not determine; for I am hereby made
capable of serving or injuring mankind
according

according to the disposition of my master. Neither my father or mother attempted to rescue me out of the hands of the Spaniards, who soon sold me as a slave to an English merchant; he carried me to England, where I arrived in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Eighth. Before I proceed in my history, it is necessary to observe, that a certain Lady had given a power to whomsoever should become master of me, or any of my brothers, to compel us to appear in what shape he pleased; our substance, and the stamina of our constitution, were still of the same kind, though usually lessened in quantity under every new form we were compelled to assume, and all the self-consciousness and memory we were at any time endued with still continued the same; we were all obliged to answer the purpose and assume the manners, whether noble or base, of the form we were; some of us constantly were employed in relieving the distressed, or rewarding the deserving; others in tyranny and oppression, corrupting virgins, and distressing orphans. My first English master sold me to an eminent silversmith, in London; he made me assume the shape of a magnificent candle-cup, and under that form I was introduced to Court, and served in my proper capacity at the birth and christening of Queen Elizabeth of glorious memory. In this capacity I administered much comfort to the Maids of Honour and other Ladies who attended the Court on this occasion, particularly to the old Duchess of Norfolk, who, taking a particular affection to me, carried me, by her Royal Master's leave, to her seat in Nottinghamshire. Here I was placed in her dressing room, and found myself more constantly employed than her beads or her mass book. From her I passed into the service of her descendant Henry Earl of Surry, and was by him obliged to wear as a badge the arms of England quartered with those of the Howards. This circumstance occasioned a great change both to my master and myself; it is well known that it cost him his head, and I was obliged to appear in a shape perfectly new, but not without some diminution of my substance. I was again sold into mechanic hands, and formed into a small basin for the reception of alms in a parish church near the Court. Many were the base shillings and sixpences I received, and I very well remember the parish priest often dropped his own half-crown into the collection, by way of encouragement, and put in his pocket again before he distributed the money. In this office I continued during the reign of Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, and great part of Queen Elizabeth; but, upon the enacting of laws for providing for the poor, charity was no longer thought necessary; I was therefore kept quiet some time in the parish church, where, growing rusty and tainted, it was thought less trouble to new form than to clean me, and I at length became the tobacco box of that famous statesman and soldier Sir Walter Raleigh. I was witness to the surprize of his servant, when the Knight emitted from his mouth the fragrant fumes of this salutary herb, as it is recorded in the renowned Author of *Laurel and Ivy*, and others of equal fame; and, ever since my appearing in this shape and station, tobacco has been a help to discourse, the support of politics, and the promoter of drinking and good fellowship. After the execution of Sir Walter, I lay concealed during the remainder of the reign of James the First in the possession of an antiquated virgin relation of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, whose daughter the great Raleigh had married. She had the satisfaction to keep me in her possession till she enjoyed the sweet revenge of lighting her own pipe, in her seventieth year, with his sacred Majesty's *Counterblast to Tobacco*. At her death, which happened during the protectorship of Cromwell, I fell into the hands of a noble Royalist; I long administered fuel to his pipe, and made my attachment to the royal family appear, by causing all the assistance this noble Cavalier gave the King, which was drinking his health. But as loyalty was then a starving virtue, I sell a sacrifice to my master's necessities, who parted with me for some ready money to the famous fanatic preacher, Hugh Peters. This Man of God kept me but a short time; for, at a charitable visit to an hosier's widow in Cheap-side, the good matron accepted of me as a compensation for such favours as she declared she would bestow upon none but a preacher so largely and eminently gifted; however, she soon gave me to her journeyman, a tall Irishman, who repeated to her at night the good lessons he learned by day at the conventicle, to her great contentment. My new master, at the Restoration, having made hold with part of the widow's plate, which formerly belonged to a Cavalier, retired to Holland,

... me with the rest of his trinkets
... Burgomaster of Rotterdam. This
... thought it prudent to give
... a new form to conceal from whence
... he had me.

I then appeared as a small but elegant
silver ink-stand, and to my mortification
was constantly made subservient to my
master's avaricious purposes, and was
witness to a thousand of his secret frauds
and forgeries. Here I was observed by
Dr. Burnet, afterwards the famous Bishop
of Salisbury; he purchased me, and, in
the latter end of the reign of that un-
happy Monarch James the Second, I
furnished the prelate with materials for
writing several Letters concerning the
Revolution which soon followed; and for
his History of his own Times; and
therefore I suppose I had as much merit
both in the Revolution and History as
his Lordship; but all the while I was
in his possession, the propensity to lying
and forgery, contracted in Holland, still
adhered to me.

At his death, in the year 1714, I fell
into the hands of a Portuguese Lady, a
favourite of Mr. Thomas, afterwards
Judge Burnet, the Bishop's son. She,
though naturally a lady of great veracity,
felt within her a strange propensity to
lying and forgery as often as she dipped
her pen in my ink. She therefore judged
naturally enough that she could dispose
of me to great advantage at Bristol, at
the office of a West India Merchant or a
City Scribe. I was accordingly offer-
ed to several, but I was there found
to be a mere drug, the Bristolians were
perfect in the art I possessed, and needed
no assistance. I was therefore sold for a
trifle to a silversmith, who melted me
down, and converted me into a form
which I shall always remember with
pleasure, that of a *Pen-stand*. I was
then disposed of to a good old Welsh

Lady, who gave me as a present to the
mother of *Hilaria*, an amiable infant.
In this new shape and service I instantly
recovered my virtuous disposition, and
was happy in observing how I contri-
buted to the increase of the infant charms
of *Hilaria*; how her beauty increased
with her growth, and the buds of num-
berless virtues daily unfolded themselves
in her mind: in short, it was my ad-
ministering subsistence to her that gave
birth to those perfections of body and
mind she now possesses.

The happiness I enjoyed in this sta-
tion was the most complete I had known
from the time of my first leaving my na-
tive retirement at *Potosi*, and was greater
than even that retirement could afford
me; for here I had the satisfaction of
seeing my existence eminently useful.
Hilaria is now admired by all but the
sullen and the sour. She has an inex-
haustible fund of cheerfulness without
levity, of good-nature without weakness,
of piety without moroseness, and of cha-
rity without favour to view. She is a
dutiful daughter, an affectionate sister, a
sincere friend, an agreeable companion.
How great soever the virtues of the man
who marries *Hilaria* may be, they will
be more than equalled, and rewarded
beyond their deserving by her superior
endowments.

The rest of my history may be dis-
patched in a few words: I was lately
broke in pieces by the carelessness of
Hilaria's maid, and was then bartered
away for six silver tea spoons. I am
now in the close custody of a travelling
Jew. My future life must be determined
as the fates shall decree; happy, how-
ever, in this reflection, that I have had
as much merit as could fall to any being
of the longest existence, by contributing
for a few years to the support or con-
venience of *Hilaria*.

THE MORALIZER.

NO. II.

THE INQUISITION.

IT is a very common observation,
that the Inquisition seems to be com-
monly attended with barbarous and infernal
tortures, and very excessive. Though we
may see the philosopher's lantern in our
eyes, on a close and impartial survey of

mankind, we shall hardly find a heart
untainted with its malignancy.

Ruminating on this subject of late, I
felt my spirits so depressed that nature
gave way to repose, when Morpheus
began to play his magic deceptions upon
the mind, and methought I was employed
by

by some superior power to seek out a *contented man*. My commission was of unbounded latitude, and it authorized me to interrogate all ranks and degrees, from the Throne to the Cottage.

With due observance of the rules of precedence, I repaired to the palace, and announced my embassy to the Monarch, dignified with the insignia of royalty, and surrounded by guards and attendants innumerable.

He informed me that happiness and contentment were not his; that, as the Father of his People, he participated of their sorrows, while he felt his own inability to alleviate all their cares, or comply with all their desires; consequently, murmuring and dissatisfactions were diffused among them: internal divisions had weakened the bonds of society, and external commotions were draining his revenues; that he could not distinguish between parasites and friends; that his pillow was planted with thorns, and the hair-suspended dagger disturbed his peace of mind, amidst all the pomp of state, and the luxuries of the regal board.

I next opened my commission to the Minister of State, whose answer bore no small resemblance to the former:

Placed at the helm of public affairs, to him every eye was raised, and every petition preferred: he had to combat flattery and faction in all their various shapes, to resist the allurements of power, to stem the tide of corruption, and, after all his exertions, to reflect that his *best* services had been exposed to censure, and had not answered the expectations of the multitude, because his abilities were not *more than mortal!*

The Merchant told me, that, though he lived to day in splendour and opulence, yet ill success on 'Change, and a series of misfortunes in his commercial concerns, had cast a gloom over his brightest prospects, and in all probability, ere to-morrow evening, he should be *Whereas'd* in the gazettes, exposed to his connections, and become an unwelcome dependant on those who at present looked up to him with respect, and paid him venal homage, because they thought his circumstances flourishing, and his wealth almost inexhaustible.

I next appealed to the Tradesman, observing, that he lived apparently in ease and comfort; but he assured me that I could form no judgment of the cares which wrung his bosom—even the very articles with which he decorated his

windows were held by the uncertain tenure of credit; that bad debts were constantly accumulating; and that, above all, while his affairs were declining, he was obliged to carry an appearance of respectability which his circumstances could ill support, in order to avoid being treated with that contempt which is the constant attendant of adversity.

The substantial Farmer next attracted my notice: He answered my interrogatories by complaints. He bade me consider the exorbitant rent of his lands, exacted with the greatest rigour, to supply the extravagance and luxury of an ambitious landlord; the badness of the seasons; the uncertainty of produce; and the expences of cultivation.

To the Mechanic I next applied for information: He said, there was a time when with the labour of his hands he was enabled to support his family; but the times were altered—War, the scourge of nations, had struck a fatal blow at trade, and even industry, and ingenuity were of no avail.

To many other persons of different denominations I addressed myself; but every answer I received amounted to only the same import.

I now turned from the scene of human evils with an aching heart, and utterly despairing of success, when a distant cottage caught mine eye: it stood beneath the shelter of a spreading oak, and appeared to have been raised by hands long since mouldered into dust. The walls were clothed with ivy, and the roof covered with moss. On the south side of it were an extensive garden and orchard, and on the north a long range of hills, at the foot of which a serpentine river pursued its course through the yellow meadows, beneath the solitary shade of overhanging woods.

"This prospect is indeed beautiful," exclaimed I; "but if Content cannot be found in the splendid domes of luxury, it must be madness to seek it in the humble retreats of cheerless poverty!" Nevertheless, I deemed I should have been unfaithful to my trust, had I omitted the least probable opportunity of obtaining the information I sought.

Impressed with this idea, I turned my steps towards the cottage; on entering which, I observed a venerable old man, around whose head

"Age had shed his rev'rend locks."

The

The furniture of his apartment was simple, but not despicable: on the table lay a bible open, with his spectacles on one of the pages, and a few other books placed his elices. He kindly rose to meet and introduce me with a cheerful complacency of countenance, which, according to my notions of physiognomy, appeared truly expressive of the Christian Philosopher.

Encouraged by his openness and affability, I frankly declared to him the occasion of my visit; to which I added some remarks on my late ill success. At his desire, I then seated myself beside him, on an ancient worn letter, and listened with pleasure to every sentence which fell from his lips.

"If you had made an enquiry after Happiness," said he, "after which there have been so many enquirers, I could have told you, that if you sought her on this side the grave, all your labours had been in vain: but this is not the case with Content; it is the lot of a chosen few to know when they have a sufficiency of this world's goods, and to rest satisfied with the dispensations of Providence—of which number I hope I am one!—and I will inform you by what mode of reasoning I attained this equanimity of mind.

"Experience has convinced me, that the real wants of nature are few, and cheaply supplied; but the imaginary ones are innumerable and insatiate. The man who possesses a thousand a year looks up with envy to him who enjoys two thousand, and the possessor of a hundred to him who inherits five hundred, and, on a comparison of circumstances, consider themselves as poor and unhappy. The inheritor of a few paternal acres thinks Fortune has dealt partially by him, because she has not bestowed the ample patrimony of his opulent neighbour, and that opulent neighbour, in his turn, feels aggrieved to see a superior enjoy the privileges of office, or hold the reins of power.

"Thus are we accustomed to make

ourselves miserable by an improper comparison, while a proper one would considerably contribute to our happiness.

"Instead of scaling the heights of ambition, to make observations and draw inferences, let us frequently descend to the lowest situations of human life—there, while we contemplate and commiserate the misfortunes and calamities of our fellow creatures, sunk so far beneath us in the gulph of distress, our hearts should glow with gratitude to that superintending Providence, which has graciously decreed to us such unmerited distinction.

"Not are these the only sources of discontent—In temporal affairs, we are apt to look too far forward for our own peace—our anxieties for the future embitter the present; and we anticipate evils that may never arrive."

"Not so the Christian Philosopher—He teaches him to smile on the little difficulties which embarrass the man of the world, and to look down with contempt on its living virtues—to leave the concerns of tomorrow to the all-wise Disposer of Events, and to envy those only who have made a better progress in goodness, and have a nearer prospect of an eternal reward."

Here the tumults of industry and toil intruded on my repose, and roused me.

"To all the cures of working clay,
"And inconsistent aims of clay!"

My reverend Mentor disappeared, but he, like Milton's Raphael,

—
"In my ear
"So charming left his voice, that I
"awhile

"Thought him still speaking—still stood
"fixed to hear!"

My authority was at an end: but my mind was convinced that we are loath to look for Content where alone it is to be found!

W. H.

E. I. Horst, April 10, 1799.

DROSSIANA.

DROSSIANA.

NUMERUS CXXI

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,

PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 2, 7]

OPINION,
AUTHOR of *Leimachus*, was appointed Chief of the Missionaries to convert the Protestants of Sinteret, by Louis the Fourteenth, who insisted that he should be accompanied by a regiment of Guards. “The Ministers of religion said he to that Prince, “we have Evangelists of peace, and thus ministering we would sustain every body, but will persuade no one. It was by the force of their morals that the Apostles converted mankind, permit us, Sir, from their example, to borrow no other methods.” “But, alas, Sir,” replied the Monarch, “have you nothing to fear from the fanaticism of these heretics? Know you not the fury that animates them against our priests, and the numbers they have sacrificed?” “I am no stranger to it, but I trust his not to let kings like the emperor into his calculation, and I take the liberty of mentioning again to you, Sir, that if we would draw to us our dissenting brethren, we must go to them like true Apostles. For my own part, I had rather become their victim than see one of their Ministers exposed to the vexations, the insult, and the almost necessary violences of our military men.”

J. J. Rousseau, not long before he died, being the religious seminary into which Fenelon made his retreat, said to his companion in one of his walks near Paris, “My friend, how happy should I have been to have lived with that good man, were it only as his *violet de chambre*!”

As Fenelon was walking near his cathedral with some of his Canons, a poor old woman came up to him with a spindle in her hand, and said, “My Lord, I am afraid I dare not venture to ask you, but I have a great deal of confidence in your prayers, and I thought with you would say a mass for my soul.” “Come, good woman, give me your money,” says the pious and simple Archbishop; “I will say a mass for you. your alms will be

agreeable to Heaven.” Then, turning to his Clergy, he said, “How careful we should always be for the honour of our profession!”

In the hard winter of 1709 he had ten thousand pounds worth of wheat in his magazines. He distributed them to the soldiers, who often wanted bread, and would receive no money for them. “His Majesty,” says he, “owes me nothing, and, in the calamities that now oppress the people, I ought, as a Frenchman and a Bishop, to restore to the State what I have received from it.” Louis the Fourteenth, at the latter part of his life, became reconciled to Fenelon’s conduct, and when he had found every one had received or missed him, said, on hearing of his death, “Alas! he fails us when we have the most occasion for him.”

Fenelon used to tell this story of himself — That, being a very young Abbe, he was at the Chapel Royal of Versailles one evening, when he fell fast asleep in the sermon. The Preacher cried out from the pulpit, “Beadle, go and wake that Abbe who snores so loud, and is, perhaps, at chapel this evening merely to please the King.”

Not long before he died, Fenelon ascended the pulpit of his Cathedral, and excommunicated in person his books that the Pope had laid under an interdiction, and he placed on the altar piece a piece of sacred plate, on which were embossed some books (with the titles of his supposed heretical ones), struck with the fire of Heaven.

The mausoleum that was erected to Fenelon in the Cathedral of Cambrai, was no more respected by the modern Vandals than the sanctuary itself. The epitaph was long and dull. D’Alembert proposed the following one

Under this stone

Repose the remains of Fenelon.

Passenger, take care not to efface this epitaph by thy tears, that all the World may read it and weep for the death of the subject of it, like yourself.

SIR.

SIR JOHN PRINGLE, BART.

was a Physician upon the Sydenham plan; rather a follower of Nature than a director of her operations; and, according to Lord Bacon's wise advice, preferred the dull ass to the scaring bird, experience to theory.

His book on the Diseases of the Army was a very useful and excellent one in its time, and has given birth to many excellent ones on the same subject, which have now superseded the use of it. It caused the diseases of that valuable part of mankind—that part of mankind to whom in these times we are indebted for our lives, our liberties, and our religion—to be more carefully attended to, and in many respects obviated. Dr. Carmichael Smyth's very valuable book against Contagion was written, perhaps, in consequence of the method of thinking in certain diseases, which Sir John's book had encouraged.

The Pharmacopœia is indebted to Sir John Pringle for one very powerful medicine in that horrid disease the Dropsy. It is known by the name of, the *Blue Bolus*; a composition of mercury rubbed down and squills, and is very well known at St. Thomas's Hospital, where it used to be given with great success by that eminent practitioner in medicine the late Dr. Buch Saunders.

Dr. Hugh Smith, of Blackfriars-bridge, was very fond of the Blue Bolus in his practice. He gave with it Ward's *Pistula Paste*; a medicine composed chiefly of black pepper, as a stimulant to enable the constitution to bear the drain which the Bolus occasions.

MONTESQUIEU

says, in his *Posthumous Works*, 12mo. 1783, of Gothic Architecture, "This species of Architecture appears very varied; but the confusion of ornaments fatigues the eye by their littleness: this causes it to happen, that there is no one which we can distinguish from the other, and they are so numerous that there is no one in particular upon which the eye can arrest itself; for that Gothic Architecture displeases by the very means that have been taken to please. The moderns, with Inigo Jones and Wren at their head, have tried in vain to raise Gothic buildings, but

Unus et alter
nitur pannus;

it is patch-work. They had much better have followed some real models. That ingenious architect Mr. James Wyatt, always having real Gothic subjects in his imagination, has decorated the inside of some of our cathedrals in a very beautiful and appropriate manner: he has made beauty consistent with grandeur, and variety and minuteness of decoration co-operate with grandeur:

Felix operis summâ
Ponere scit totum.

And what praises do not our Chapters deserve for the pious and elegant care they bestow on the sacred structures committed to their charge!

Mr. Wyatt has now, at Magdalen College, Oxford, a noble scope displayed for his genius, which he has the happiness to be assured, from the candour and good sense of the learned and excellent President, will suffer no cramp, or have any impediment thrown in its way.

CARDINAL D'ESTREES

seems to have been the grossest flatterer that Louis XIV. had in his Court. The old King, having lost some of his teeth, was complaining one day at his *petit convert*, that he chewed ill any hard substances for the want of them. "Pray, Sire, who has any teeth?" said the Cardinal, who was a very handsome man, and famous for that beautiful ornament to the face, excellent teeth. He was one day walking by the side of Louis XIV. who was driving himself in a cabriolet in the gardens of Marli, which in Louis's opinion was a terrestrial paradise: it rained hard, and the Monarch observed to his Eminence that he would be wet. "Ah! Sire," said the good Cardinal, "the rain of Marli never wets;" which became a proverb—*La pluie de Marli ne mouille point.*—D'Estrees was employed by Louis XIV. in several important negotiations, and succeeded Fenelon as Archbishop of Cambrai. He did not live long enough to be consecrated.

BOILEAU

was once asked by Louis XIV. his opinion of a couplet of his making: "Sire," said the satirist, I now see that your Majesty can do any thing; you have desired to make a bad couplet, and you have succeeded."

* At a certain distance they perhaps appear as a plain edifice.

GENERAL MUNICH.

One of the greatest eulogiums that was ever passed upon Fenelou was that of this General, who had known him in Flanders when he served in the army of the allies: "I look upon that time as the happiest of my life, in which I had the good luck to know the Archbishop of Cambrai; and I am less flattered with my successes in my military profession, than in those marks of kindness which he was so good

as to deign to witness to me in my youth."

ST. PIERRE.

Some one was one day repeating before this excellent man the foolish old adage, that an Historian should be without a country, and without any religion, if such things were possible. "Say rather," said this upright politician, "without passion and without a pension."

THE WANDERER.

NO. XLII.

— Dociles imitandis
Turpibus ac pravis omnes sumus—

JUV.

The mind of mortals in perverseness strong,
Imbibes with dire docility the wrong.

DRYDEN.

IT is no uncommon observation, especially in the mouths of foreigners, that the English are remarkable for an insatiable curiosity in hunting after the wonders of other nations, and equally remarkable for negligence of the wonders of their own. It is impossible to enter a coffee-house in London, without confessing the truth of this observation; we are there sure to meet with some sagacious politician, who has really a very accurate knowledge of the geographical situation of every kingdom on the continent, and can hold the balance of power as steadily and full as impartially as he holds the scales in his own shop; but place him in the centre of his native kingdom, and desire him to find his way to any particular county, or request him to point out the wonders of his native town, and it is ten to one you find him totally unable to do either. The English have generally been deemed a philosophic race (according to the old fashioned notion of that term); but if true philosophy consists, as an ancient Sage observed, in a disregard of things beyond our reach, they must forego all pretensions to the title, since they are so intent upon what is passing in distant countries, that the stigma of "alieni appetens, sui profusus," which Sallust beflows upon the rapacious Cataline, may with some justice be applied to the news-hunters of the present day. Many a worthy Grocer or Cheesemonger, neither fitted by nature nor education to step beyond

the precincts of Bearbinder-lane, suffers his small troop of ideas to expatiate over the forests of Germany and mountains of Switzerland. A little Haberdasher of my acquaintance is possessed of so ardent a desire for the good of his country, that he totally overlooks the good of his family; and a Taylor in my neighbourhood, more intent on the Congress at Radstadt than a proposed meeting of his creditors, suffers his affronted customers to make their exit while he is impatiently expecting the arrival of the Hamburgh mail. I have seen in the midst of the Strand a Barber and a Baker, "with open mouth, swallowing" the contents of a daily paper, and at the risk of their lives much more attentive to what is going on upon the Continent than in the street. A man, unaccustomed to the elastic force of determined folly, might suppose that the absurd rumours, contradictory statements, and palpable falsehoods, that abound in our diurnal prints, would have a tendency to check this prevailing distemper; and that the mortification of being laughed at for their credulity would in some degree diminish the catalogue of our Ephemeral politicians. The contrary is evidently the case; the coffee-house gleaner, provided his scraps of information procure him a semi-circle of listeners, and a momentary elevation, little heeds the depression that follows; is the first to laugh at his own baldness, confesses the whole account a mere take in, determines to be more careful

careful in future, runs the whole town over next morning for fresh information, and in the evening again enjoys the satisfaction of being—laughed at for his pains.

This insatiable thirst after foreign intelligence operates with increased force during a War, when the mind is more heated with political contest, and when the fluctuating events of war may in some degree excuse the ferment they create. At such a period, when our brows are "bound with victorious wreaths," and the loyal Englishman shews his abhorrence of French principles by throwing combustibles into his neighbour's house, not only martial habits are assumed, but martial phrases are incorporated into the language to evince our warmth in the common cause. In a bargain I lately had occasion to make with my Fruiterer, instead of asking me as usual whether I had made up my mind, he ironically denuded my *ultimatum*, and a letter I received from a Grazier last week discarded the old fashioned conclusion of *Sur humil e les vants*, and in its stead begged me to accept his *assurances of b gb consideration*. Mr. Drawl, of Lloyd's coffee house, in making an award between two persons who were sick of a tedious law-suit, called them *belligerent powers*, and awarded that each party should be placed in the *status ante bellum*, having previously informed one of them that he came to him on the part of the other with *full powers to negotiate a peace*. If new words were the only innovation to be complained of, perhaps the misfortune would not be great; but unluckily new words create in many minds an inclination to give into their original meaning, and thus men are led into the mazes of pontic disquisition, and dwell with eagerness upon foreign events, to the utter destruction of their domestic commitments.

I shall conclude the present Number with some extracts from an odd kind of Diary, which seems to have been kept by some person who has adopted the military language, but at the same time appears to consider it a folly to pry into foreign battles and intrigues, when our native country can exhibit so many remarkable and interesting occurrences.

Bond street.—Yesterday about half past three o'clock, a picket gang seized two men habited in flowered and check coats and neckcloths. They stoutly declared themselves to be belonging to the fleet, and swore that their coats, which strengthened the su-

spicion against them. Being carried before a Justice, and unable to prove by what means they gained a livelihood, the flowered, check shirts, and neckcloths were detained conclusively, and they were triumphantly carried away by the picket gang.

Coachmen's Hall.—Yesterday afternoon, Patrick Puzzlebrain, Esq. Citizen and Soap boiler, accompanied by a numerous train of light headed infantry proceeded to take possession of our lectrum, which (having nobody to oppose him) he valiantly seized, and forthwith gave out for the evening lecture "Devil or no Devil." The subject was very ably treated by many Gentlemen of profound erudition and great natural talents. Mr. Smith, whom fortune, envious of his rising abilities had condemned to the humble occupation of a Surgeon's pupil, evinced great wisdom in the course of the debate, and, having clearly demonstrated the non-existence of a Devil, he proceeded, by a natural gradation, to prove the non-existence of the Soul, which he shrewdly demonstrated by observing that he had discovered every part of the human body, and could find no cavity adapted to receiving it. The whole assembly applauded the ingenuity of the observation, but, in the midst of their theological pursuits, his Satanic Majesty, enraged that his old friends should presume to annihilate him without his consent, sounded the alarm to the Magistrate, who immediately made his appearance, surrounded by his stiff officers, and the whole gang of Reformers were lodged in the County Compter.

White Conduit House.—The inhabitants of this place were last week put into considerable alarm by the return of Captain Commodore, Deputy of the Ward of Guzzledown and Commander in Chief of a Volunteer Corps. He appeared inclined to storm the fort, but a heavy shower of rain compelled him to retire in some disorder. It seems the Government of this place, upon a former occasion admitted the said Captain with his regiment into the garrison, upon the express condition, that nothing should be devoted until paid for. With this condition Captain Commodore seemingly complied, but treacherously, upon a signal given, a drum beat to arms, and the whole company instantly proceeded to plunder the defenceless garrison. The musketeers took their way into the cellar, the Grenadiers seized the upper apartments, while the rifle men took the ladder by storm, and a who

a whole family of turkies, geese, and fowls were cruelly put to the knife. The Governor, in this extremity, dispatched a courier to Sam. Serge, a linen-draper, his brother-in-law, who with a chosen body of indentured troops arrived on the spur of the occasion, and valiantly drove the enemy from the citadel, leaving 12 men dead drunk, and two wounded, besides several spencers, umbrellas, canes, toothpicks, and opera glasses.

Drury Lane. — A grand new play (four from the German) is in hand, and will speedily be produced, entitled "Mote-guma; or, Barbarian the only true Civilization." This piece, pursuant to the laudable plan which the German Stage has adopted for some years past, represents in strong colours to the good people of Europe their folly in supposing that they have made any progress in civilization, when in fact they every day sink deeper in the mire of depravity and superstition, from the sole circumstance of their being governed by Kings. In this new piece, the gross superstition of the Mexicans is denominated holy enthusiasm; their human sacrifices are called excess of piety; and their treachery and dishonesty softened into policy and valour: while, on the other hand, every failing of their rivals the Spaniards is hyperbolically magnified and held up to public odium "à la mode de Paris." By advices from the upper boxes we learn that a serious *fracas* took place a few evenings ago, in which three bankers' clerks, two orange women, and a corps of Cyprians, particularly distinguished themselves. The café-carriers at first stoutly stood their ground, and offered to give the enemy battle in the plain below. But their wary adversaries were too prudent to hazard a general engagement, and by hanging on their skirts and harassing them in the rear, so discompoled them, that they soon made a precipitate

retreat, each having left his baggage behind him.

Covent Garden. — The forces under General H—— have given the death-blow to the scattered troops of sense and nature by acting for the first time a grand new tragic pantomime, entitled "The Haunted Well; or, Harlequin in Germany;" in which an effort is made how far the pathos of tragedy can be blended with the tricks of pantomime. For this purpose, Harlequin, who is supposed to have heard that his father is immured in a dungeon, in the Castle of Grungriffin, takes a surprising leap over the moat, darts like lightning over the ramparts of the Castle, ransacks the whole building, and with his wooden sword (a present from the Genius of Pantomime) hews down every body that happens to fall in his way. Having searched the whole building in vain, he dives headlong into a draw-well three hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, and from a cavern at the bottom brings up his father alive, "with each ferocious feature grim with ooze." At this instant Columbine is brought upon the stage in a white gown and lilac slippers, shrieking and struggling in the arms of Harlequin's elder brother, distinguished by a black wig and purple beard, and a protuberance on his left shoulder. — The plot now thickens: the reverend father falls dead upon the stage in a drop-sy — Harlequin senior is thrown into the draw-well, and Harlequin junior, after embracing his beloved Columbine, stabs her and makes his exit, with a moralizing speech, to the wonder and delight of every spectator. N. B. The pantomime having been received with unbounded and rapturous applause by a numerous and respectable audience, will be repeated every night during the present century.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

FOR the information of thy Correspondent James Gee, I send the following Extract — as I perceive the Magazine for this last Month has not noticed his enquiries. When I can feel myself serviceable in the informing the minds of any serious enquirers after truth, in all its manifestations, particularly when it tends to establishing men's

minds to depend on that truth as revealed by God to his creatures, and fixing a firmer belief that the Scriptures are the oldest and truest writings now extant, and a true declaration of the will of God to man, and the only authentic history to be depended upon — in doing this, where circumstances open a way, I feel in my place and duty; — as one who wishes

wishes to fulfill the Law and the Prophets, "I thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy Neighbour as thyself" — One of these despised people, called Quakers

"THE Books," says Du Pin, in his Ecclesiastical History, "that are attributed to Hythaspes and Hermes Trimegistus, also called Mercurius Primevulus, and cited likewise by the ancient Fathers, are not more genuine than the verses of the Sibyls. There is nothing now extant of Hythaspes, and this Author was altogether unknown to the ancient Egyptians, but the same thing cannot be said of Mercurius, first named Trimegistus*, who is mentioned by the most ancient Pagan writers † as an incomparable person, and an inventor of all the liberal arts and sciences. He was in Egypt, and more ancient than all the Authors whose works we still extant. He is believed to be as old as Moses. He wrote, or at least it is said that he wrote twenty five or thirty thousand volumes. But we have only two dialogues at present under his name, one thereof is called Peramander, and the other Alciphron which are the principal speakers. The first treatise is concerning the will of God, and the second treats of the divine power, these have been cited by the ancient Fathers, to prove the truth of Christianity.

religion, by the authority of so famous an author. But it is certain they cannot be his † for the Author of these treatises is a modern Platonic Christian, who argues from the principles of that philosophy, and hath taken from the Holy Scripture that which he writ concerning the Word of God, and the Creation of the World."

These observations of Du Pin sufficiently confute the assertion of this Author's Editor, of "his book being written some hundred or two hundred years before Moses' time, as it appears they were written some thousand or two thousand years after, or he could never have quoted Authors who were not then in existence. The preface of Du Pin contains most excellent rules to form a judgment upon the authenticity of books, and may be read with great profit on this subject. I wish it took up room in such a valuable publication mediately, but cannot refrain from one more extract, it is from this preface.

"The internal proofs are drawn from the book themselves—either by the time of the writing, by the opinion mentioned by the style wherein it is written. Time is one of the most certain proofs, a book cannot belong to that age if it should have been written in, or if it should make of a later date.

* In Greek τρισημιγιστος, the Egyptians call Trimegistus by the Greeks because he was a great priest, a great priest, and a great Philosopher, others, as Lactantius, that his name was attributed to him by reason of his incomparable learning.

† Plato in Phædrus declares, that he invented the Characters of Letters, together with Arts and Sciences. Cicero, in 1th de Natura Deorum, assures us, that he governed the Egyptians, and that he gave them Laws and found out the characters of their writing, it is recorded by Diodorus Siculus, that he taught the Egyptians the art of discovering the secrets of the mind. And we are informed by Jamblichus, who quotes Metellus and Scantius, that he wrote above thirty-five thousand Volumes. St. Clements Alexandrinus, in Stromata, and he makes mention of forty two books of his Author, and gives an account of the subject of some of them. The works of Mercurius Trimegistus are cited in favour of the Christian Religion by the Author of the Exposition of the Gentiles, first by St. Justin by Lactantius in the Fourth Book of his Institution, by St. Clement in Lib. 1st Stromata by St. Augustine in Tract de 65 Hæreses and in Lib. 6 De Civitate Dei, cap. 23, by St. Cyril of Alexandria, in Lib. 1st contra Julianum and by many others.

‡ The Eternity and Divinity of the Word is clearly explained in the Peramander, and the Author of this Book attributes to the Word the quality of being consubstantial with the Father, he declares, that he is the Son of God our God, who proceeds from the intellect of the Father, and he makes use of the very words of the Septuagint, in describing the creation of the world, he discourseth of the fall of the first man. In short, he copies out several passages of the Old and New Testament, and follows the principles of the modern Platonic philosophy. But the book entitled Alciphron hath not altogether so great a tincture of Christianity. The Author treats therein of Idolatry after an exquisite manner, he explains the Greek word εἰδωλῶν, he transcribes many things out of the Holy Scriptures, and the works of the Grecian writers. In short, he declares the extirpation of the Egyptian religion.

These marks are false dates; for 'tis an ordinary thing for impostors, that are generally ignorant, to date a book after the death of the Author to whom they ascribe it, &c.—Opinions that were not maintained till a long time after the Author whose name it bears—terms made use of not customary till after his death—errors, as extant in his time, that did not spring up till afterwards—ceremonies,

rites, and customs, that were not in use in his time—or when he treats of matters that were never spoken of in the time when the real Author was alive.—These rules, it is apparent, were not adhered to by the Editor of *Hermes Trimegistus*, who could not know any thing of the jargon of *Platonick* Christianity, “some hundreds of years before Moses wrote.”

THOUGHTS
ON SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL
FRENCH DRAMATIC POETS.

BY A FRENCHMAN.

P. CORNEILLE.

CORNEILLE had the sole and singular glory of creating his art, and fixing its limits.

He has been imitated by many; he has been surpassed by none.

He found no models, but he will serve as a model to the latest posterity.

In creating him, Nature made an effort, from which she will perhaps rest for many ages.

To his genius alone he owed his productions, and their success.

He was obliged to invent his pieces, to form actors, and to create an audience.

He preceded the splendid age of Louis XIV. which, but for him, would perhaps never have existed.

In Richelieu he first found a patron, and afterwards a rival. But the Minister was always obliged to do homage to the Writer. His works extorted admiration, and his person esteem.

Corneille lived and died poor, because genius, which produces wonders of excellence, knows not how to solicit pensions. He had however a pension, without asking for it, and which, but for Despreaux, he would have lost by a court intrigue.

It is perhaps to the tragedies of Corneille that revolution is to be ascribed, which regenerated the minds of the French; that republic fermentation, which at the death of Louis XIII. had nearly changed the face of the kingdom.

Corneille possessed that great character which does not always accompany eminent talents, but which is the seal stamped by nature on the man of genius.

Posterity has not yet decided between *Cinna*, *Polixène*, *Le Cid*, *Rodogune*, and

Horaces. Any one of these pieces would establish the reputation of a great writer; all of them constitute but a part of that of Corneille.

In *Nicomede* he created a species of dramatic writing in which he has had no imitators.

It was reserved for this great man to be the father of both species of dramatic composition, and the same hand which wrote *La Mort de Pompée* wrote also *Le menteur*.

The *Menteur* is the first piece of character that appeared in France, and the only comedy before Moliere entitled to a continuance of the public esteem.

Corneille was sometimes the friend of the great, but never their slave. He could resist Cardinal Richelieu, who made Europe tremble. Power shrinks before genius.

Corneille is the only writer who obtained with universal consent the surname of Great, a title that had before been conferred solely on princes and heroes.

All the audience rose up when Corneille, loaded with years and with glory, entered the theatre, and the great Condé himself did homage to the Author of *Cinna*.

He lived to a considerable age without surviving his talents, and in his last works we frequently perceive the same flashes of genius which blaze forth in his first.

He was modest, simple, true. If he had the consciousness of his ability, he betrayed at least nothing of the pride of it.

The town of Rouen, which has given birth to so many illustrious characters, glories

particularly in having produced
 none. It is honour enough for it,
 and with this circumstance we conclude
 our eulogium.

RACINE.

RACINE was one of the first ornaments
 of the most splendid age of the universe.

The faithful adorer of the ancients, he
 learned in their school to subjugate the
 admiration of the moderns.

No person knew better than Racine all
 the labyrinths of the human heart. Its
 impenetrable folds were like a book al-
 ways open to his view. He could touch
 the finest feelings with a delicacy peculiar
 to himself, and those who have since at-
 tempted to imitate him in this respect
 have only displayed his superiority in
 more striking colours.

Racine does not lay hold of the heart
 at once; he insinuates himself by degrees;
 but once established there, he reigns om-
 nipotent.

Before Racine, we knew nothing of
 those sweet emotions, those delicious
 cords of sensibility on which he played,
 we shed no real tears over imaginary mis-
 fortunes.

The heroes whom he paints are in a
 manner like ourselves. We are inter-
 rested warmly in their fate; they become
 our fathers, our brothers, our friends;
 we participate in all the sentiments they
 experience.

Racine paints with equal superiority
 the rage of love and the workings of am-
 bition, paternal tenderness, and the tor-
 ments of jealousy, the simplicity and can-
 dour of infancy, and the magnanimity of
 heroism; all the passions are at his com-
 mand; nothing is beyond his genius.

It is not in reading Racine that we
 perceive the weakness and sterility of the
 French language. Nothing equals the
 harmony of his verses, unless it be the
 justness of his thoughts.

It is not by a multiplicity of events,
 by theatrical trick, or by the number of
 his personages, that he pleases and in-
 terests us. Action is the soul of tra-
 gedies in general; the genius of Racine
 could do without it. It is not the in-
 terest of curiosity that prevails in his
 pieces; we enjoy the present without
 thinking of the future; we wish to dwell
 on every scene, and we lament the ra-
 pidity of the action.

Of the tragedies that have appeared
 on the stage, that of *Berenice* has per-
 haps the least action; and who will say
 it is not one of the most interesting.

Racine is perhaps the only dramatic
 author who gains by being read, because
 the stage, while it hides the defects of
 style, prevents at the same time many
 beauties from being discovered.

The mind of Racine was mild, gentle,
 and sensible, yet he had from his infancy
 a taste for epigram, and it required some
 effort to give his genius a different turn.

I pity those who do not relish Racine;
 they are barbarians unworthy the name
 of men of letters.

Racine has secured to the French the-
 atre a superiority which all nations ac-
 knowledge, and which they dare not
 contest.

The respect which Racine entertained
 for the Ancients proves how worthy he
 was of being added to their number.

There is more philosophy in one tra-
 gedy of Racine than in all the works of
 our modern reformers, who have dared
 to accuse him of want of philosophy.

Louis XIV. gave a proof of his judg-
 ment in continuing to encourage Racine;
 and he thus honoured that talent which
 gave the greatest lustre to his reign.

Some verses of *Britannicus* were a les-
 son to the Monarch, and caused him to
 sacrifice one of his fondest propensities.
 We know not which to admire most in
 this, the docility of the Sovereign, or the
 courage of the poet.

Racine, sought after, honoured, enter-
 tained by the first personages of the age,
 preferred the society of his friends to that
 of the great. He refused an entertain-
 ment at the great Condé's, to dine on a
 carp with his family; an anecdote that
 proves the goodness of his heart, and is
 not unworthy of a place in his history.

Despreaux taught Racine with diffi-
 culty to make easy verses; he was his
 constant admirer and friend, and said that
 his *Athalie*, though it had no success at
 Court, was his best work.

Corneille quarrelled with Racine for
 one line of the comedy of the *Plaideurs*,
 a circumstance not at all to his honour.

Moliere, La Fontaine, and Despreaux
 were the constant friends of Racine; they
 polished their talents together, and per-
 fected their works by the mutual se-
 verity of their criticisms.

Racine ceased to write for the theatre
 at the age of thirty eight years. There
 were twelve years between his *Phedre* and
 his *Esther*; and when we reflect, that in
 this space of time he produced six chief
d'œuvres, we cannot but detest the envy
 of those who sow with bitterness the ca-
 reer of genius.

We are indebted to Madame de Maintenon for his *Esther* and *Albalie*, which Racine composed for S. Cyr, and for this benefit I can pardon in her a number of infirmities and errors.

The prefaces of Racine are models of style, of conciseness, and modesty. It is to be regretted that he did not write more in prose, as there is in it a neatness and elegance which few writers have equalled.

Racine died in his fifty-ninth year of an excess of sensibility, of which his love of humanity was the cause.

He was the glory of his age and nation, and to the shame of both the monument is yet to be found that contains his ashes.

MOLIERE.

If I were asked who was the greatest preacher of the last age, I would answer without hesitation, Moliere.

The comedies of Moliere have operated more reforms than the sermons of Bourdaloue have made converts.

The thundering voice of the Christian orator terrified the vicious, without eradicating their vices; the inimitable pencil of the comic poet forced vice and absurdity to conceal themselves, to avoid the resemblance of his paintings.

The first work of Moliere was a comedy of character, and if it be not a *chef d'œuvre*, it at least surpasses all that had preceded it with the exception of the *Menteur*.

Moliere was thirty eight years old when he began to write; he died at fifty-three; it is difficult to conceive how he could in so few years furnish so many admirable pieces.

Louis XIV. predicted that Moliere would give lustre to his reign. He was his constant protector and support. He defended him against devotees, physicians, and fops. But for the firmness of Louis XIV. the *Tartuffe* would never have appeared on the stage.

The *Tartuffe* is without dispute the sublimest work that ever came from the hands of man. The tears start from my eyes when I think of Moliere's reply to Despreaux, who congratulated him on this play: "Patience, my friend, you shall one day see something much superior." He died six years after, and his occupations as a comedian and manager of the company prevented his fulfilling his intention. It is supposed that

he referred to *L'Homme de Cour*, a subject which engaged his attention till his death, but of which no fragment could be found among his papers. What a loss for the dramatic art! And who will dare attempt a character which Moliere himself placed above his *Tartuffe*. I am almost tempted to reproach the memory of Louis XIV. for not freeing Moliere from the cares which, necessary to his fortune, hindered the exertions of his genius.

Moliere derived from the Ancients some of his works, and it was giving them new life; but he borrowed from no source but his mind the *Misanthrope*, *Tartuffe*, and *Les Femmes Savantes*.

He had the fate of those who are born with a too susceptible heart, he loved more than he was loved, and the bitterness of jealousy defeated his success, and accelerated his death. He found, however, in friendship the consolations which a more tender sentiment refused him. Despreaux, Chapelle, and La Fontaine were those of his contemporaries of whose society he was most fond, and who, by a just return, contributed their utmost to gain for him before hand the suffrage of posterity.

Courtiers feared Moliere, but the favour of the Monarch saved him from their snares. They were frequently obliged to applaud characteristic portraits, of which they had themselves furnished the models.

No writer has better observed dramatic propriety, better developed the characters he has treated, better pursued the rout of the passions through all the intricacies of the human heart.

Moliere is translated into all languages, and played on the theatre of every polished nation. He has universally extended the empire of French literature. He is the poet of all times, of all ages, of all countries; a glory which he divides only with La Fontaine.

Moliere was the scourge of the wicked, and the father of the unfortunate; he was just, sensible, and good, and never did misery ask his succour in vain.

Under an exterior serious and cold, Moliere concealed an ardent soul, a lively imagination, and a compassionate heart. It is known that his humanity was the cause of his death, and this sacrifice, made by virtue to the love of his fellow-creatures, puts the last seal to his glory.

REGNARD,

THE LONDON REVIEW,

REGNARD.

It is certainly not as a moralist that Regnard occupies the next place to Moliere in the list of dramatic writers.

We will not dispute a rank which public opinion seems to have accorded him, though the judgment of literary men runs counter to it.

Regnard is more gay than humourous, more humourous than comic. He is satisfied when he makes us laugh, and seems to confine to this all his pretensions. The rights of the comic muse are however much more extensive, and the drama would never have been the first of arts, if it served only to make us merry.

Regnard is truly moral in one of his pieces only, and the claim to this piece Dufresny disputes with him.

It will readily be perceived that we refer to the *Fonceur*, a work that is placed immediately after the admirable productions of Moliere and the *Metromanic*. What leads us to think that the claims of Dufresny are well founded, is, that in all his dramatic career Regnard has not been able to produce any thing at all to compare with it in merit. The other pieces of Regnard form a dangerous

school for manners, but they often by their pleasantry make the most rigid philosopher smile.

If Regnard had entitled his *Légataire Universel* the *Punition du Celibat*, it would have been the most moral piece on the stage; at present it is the most dangerous.

Regnard has done great injury to the dramatic art by turning it from its moral end, which is considered by philosophers as the chief *apanage* of comedy. He conceived that he ought to pursue a different road from that of the author of *Tamisse*, by striving to please by other means. He felt that the vicinity of this great man was too dangerous for him.

The life of Regnard exhibits a romance very extraordinary, and scarcely credible. The dangers he ran in his numerous travels, the singular adventures that happened to him, the strange events which sprung up under his feet, are entertaining to read, and furnish matter for a variety of reflexions.

Regnard wrote with singular facility in the midst of a dissipated life, which was not extended beyond his thirty-fifth year.

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND LITERARY JOURNAL, FOR MAY 1799.

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

A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and round the World; in which the Coast of North-West AMERICA has been carefully examined, and accurately surveyed. Undertaken by his Majesty's Command; principally with a View to ascertain the Existence of any Navigable Communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans. Performed in the Years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795, in the DISCOVERY Sloop of War, and armed Tender CHATHAM, under the Command of CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER. Imperial Quarto, 3 Volumes. G. G. and J. Robinson and J. Edwards.

THIS very splendid and expensive work is dedicated to his Majesty by Mr. John Vancouver, brother to the able and indefatigable Navigator, who performed the Voyage and composed the major part of it.

As

As an honourable testimony of the services rendered to his country by this arduous and hazardous undertaking, the King was graciously pleased to permit Captain Vancouver to present to him in person the Narrative of his labours; but before he could avail himself of the Royal condescension, it pleased the Divine Providence to withdraw him from his Majesty's service, and from the society of his friends; leaving us to regret the loss of another gallant officer and experienced seaman, in consequence of the hardships and fatigues he had undergone in this, and a former Voyage, to the remote regions so amply surveyed in the present Voyage*.

In the Dedication, Mr. Vancouver communicates information of the highest importance to all future Navigators, who may be induced, from motives of curiosity, or from commercial interest, to undertake new discoveries. We shall take the liberty to give it in his own words:

“Under the auspices of your Majesty, the late indefatigable Captain Cook had already shewn that a *Southern Continent* did not exist, and had ascertained the important fact of the near approximation of the Northern Shores of *Asia* to those of *America*. To those great discoveries, the exertions of Captain Vancouver will, I trust, be found to have added the complete certainty, that, within the limits of his researches on the continental shore of *North-West America*, no internal Sea, or other navigable communication whatever exists, uniting the *Pacific* and *Atlantic* Oceans.”

And what loyal subject can contemplate the attainment of this desirable knowledge, without revering the august Patron of those repeated Voyages, which, since the year 1764, have enabled Great Britain to acquire that vast accession of Geographical knowledge, through the persevering spirit of her successive distinguished circumnavigators; encouraged, supported, and honourably rewarded by our patriotic Sovereign.

The general utility of these Voyages of Discovery, we shall have occasion to state more at large in our future Reviews of the Second and Third Volumes: the present being confined to Vol. I. we shall only notice in this place what Captain Vancouver has stated with respect to seamen who may hereafter be employed

either in his Majesty's, or the Merchants' service, to navigate ships to the same coasts:

“The great improvement, by which the most remote parts of the terrestrial globe are brought so easily within our reach (from the introduction of nautical astronomy into marine education), would nevertheless have been comparatively of little utility, had not those happy means been discovered for preserving the lives and health of the officers and seamen engaged in such distant and perilous undertakings, which were so successfully practised by Captain Cook, the first great discoverer of this salutary system, in all his latter voyages round the globe. But in none have the effects of his wise regulations, regimen, and discipline, been more manifest, than in the course of the expedition, of which the following pages are designed to treat. To an unremitting attention, not only to food, cleanliness, ventilation, and an early administration of antiseptic provisions and medicines, but also to prevent as much as possible the chance of indisposition, by prohibiting individuals from carelessly exposing themselves to the influence of climate, or unhealthy indulgences in times of relaxation, and by relieving them from fatigue and the inclemency of the weather the moment the nature of their duty would permit them to retire; is to be ascribed the preservation of the health and lives of sea-faring people on long voyages. Instead of vessels returning from parts, by no means very remote, with the loss of one half, and sometimes two-thirds of their crews, in consequence of scorbatic, and other contagious disorders; instances are now not wanting of laborious services having been performed in the most distant regions, in which, after an absence of more than three or four years, during which time the vessels had been subjected to all the vicissitudes of climate, from the scorching heat of the *Torrid Zone* to the freezing blasts of the *Arctic* or *Antarctic* circles, the crews have returned in perfect health, and consisting nearly of every individual they had carried out; whilst those who unfortunately had not survived, either from accident or disease, did not exceed in number the mortality that might reasonably have been expected, during the same period of time, in the most healthy situations of this country. To these valuable im-

* The late Capt. Vancouver accompanied Capt. Cook in the *Resolution*, in 1771, on the Voyage he then made round the World.

improvements, Great Britain is at this time in a great measure indebted for her present exalted station amongst the nations of the earth."

Of the great commercial objects which his Majesty had in view, by commanding this expedition, the reader cannot form any adequate judgment, but by the perusal of the instructions given to Captain Vancouver by the Lords of the Admiralty, which are very properly given at large in the Introduction to this Volume; together with additional instructions sent out to him by the *Dædalus* transport, accompanied with a letter from Count Florida Blanca, the King of Spain's Prime Minister, dated at Aranjuez, May 12th, 1791, to the Governor, or Commander of the Port of St. Lawrence, in NOOTKA Sound, ordering the surrender of all the buildings and districts, or parcels of land, to his Britannic Majesty's officer, who should be the bearer of that letter, which were occupied by British subjects in 1789; and we find that this important cession was made in due form to Captain Vancouver, in conformity to the first article of the Convention between the Courts of Madrid and London, dated October 28th, 1790.

An Advertisement from the Editor accounts for the delay of the publication for so long a period as nearly three years; it was occasioned by the fatal illness of Captain Vancouver, which prevented him from finishing his narrative; but it is necessary to observe, that the two first Volumes, and as far as page 228 of the last, were printed before his decease; that he had gone through a laborious examination of the impression, and had compared it with the engraved Charts and Head-lands of his Discoveries, from the commencement of the *Suivey* in the year 1791, to the conclusion of it at the port of Valparaiso, on his return to England in 1795. He had also prepared the Introduction, and a further part of the Journal, as far as page 408, of the last Volume. The whole, therefore, of the important part of the Work, which comprehends his Geographical discoveries and improvements, is now presented to the public, exactly as it would have been, had Captain Vancouver been still living. And upon the most authentic testimony of professional men we are enabled to declare, that the Editor has done full justice to his deceased brother to the public; for he has spared no pains to procure the information and

assistance which was requisite to enable him to complete the work, and he acknowledges himself particularly indebted to Lieutenant, now Captain Puget.

Before we proceed to give a satisfactory account of the progress of the Voyage, so far as it is related in Vol. I. we must be permitted to express a sincere regret that some measure is not taken by the Lords of the Admiralty, to reward the Authors of such useful national Works as the present, in so liberal a manner as to induce them to be satisfied with publishing the Narratives of their Voyages in a form, and at a price, within the reach of the Masters and Mates of ships in the Merchants' service. In the instance now before us, it is much to be lamented, for we suppose the copy-right of this expensive edition is become the property of respectable booksellers, which in point of honour precludes any piratical abridgements, yet above one third of the three Volumes consists of Nautical, Geographical, and Astronomical Observations of the first importance to the numerous class of mariners just mentioned, who cannot afford to pay Six Guineas even for such beneficial knowledge. In Russia, a growing Maritime and Commercial Empire, books of this kind are printed by the Royal College at St. Petersburg, and circulated in all the sea-port towns, at a very small expence. It was the same in France and in Holland, under their former Governments. This is thrown out as a hint, not as a censure.

The vessels equipped for the Voyage were *The Discovery* Sloop of War, burthen 340 tons, and *The Chatham* armed Tender, of 135 tons; the crew of the *Discovery*, including the officers, consisted of 100 men, and Mr. Puget was Second Lieutenant. The crew of the *Tender* consisted of 45, including the officers, viz. the Commander Lieutenant Broughton, one Lieutenant, and the Master.

A proper tribute of gratitude is paid in the Introduction to the Board of Admiralty; to Lord Grenville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; to the Commissioners of the Navy; and to the Board of Ordnance; for the attention, care, and liberality, shewn in the different departments, to provide every thing necessary, expedient, and comfortable, as well for the personal accommodation of the officers and men, as for the accomplishment of the objects of his Voyage: and we particularly recommend those whom it may concern, to extract the list of such pro-

provisions and medicines as were peculiarly calculated to preserve the health of the crews, in traversing the remote parts of the globe they were destined to explore, and to support them under extraordinary labour and fatigue.

The two vessels sailed from Falmouth on the 1st of April 1791; and as, by his instructions, Captain Vancouver was to proceed to the Sandwich Islands, and to pass the ensuing winter in that station, we find him pursuing the accustomed track, and have little to notice respecting the Voyage till his arrival on the coasts of New Holland, where they entered the first port they had made since their departure from the Cape of Good Hope. And here it may be said, that their discoveries first commenced, as he made a more accurate survey of this coast than any of his predecessors, excepting only the island called *Amsterdam*, by Mr. Cox, of which a particular description, with some curious circumstances respecting the hot and cold springs adjoining to each other, is given by the Editor of his Voyage *, since confirmed by the Editor of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China. This island, on account of the thick and rainy weather, our Navigators could not get sight of. The port they gained was honoured by Capt. Vancouver with the name of KING GEORGE THE THIRD'S Sound, and having taken possession with the usual formalities of all the land they could descry from this station to the N. W. of a Cape, on which he had bestowed the title of *Cape Chatham*, in honour of the then First Lord of the Admiralty, on the 29th of September; and being the anniversary of the birth of the Princess Royal, he named the harbour, behind the Sound, PRINCESS ROYAL Harbour. For a fuller account of the country and productions on this part of the S. W. Coast of New Holland, we refer the speculative reader to Chap. III. of this Volume. King George the Third's Sound is situated in lat. 35 deg. 5 min. S. long. 118 deg. 17 min. An elegant engraved view of a deserted Indian Village, in this Sound, illustrates the description of the country. There seems, however, to have been an error in calling the oyster bank, which they named *Oyster Harbour*, a new discovery; for it appears

to be the very identical spot to which Mr. Cox gave the same name; and of which an engraved Chart and Head land is given in a drawing by Lieut. Mortimer, the companion of Mr. Cox †.

In Dusky Bay, New Zealand, our Navigators met with violent storms, in one of which the Discovery was in great danger, and Capt. Vancouver declares, that though this was his fifth voyage to New Zealand and its neighbourhood, he never contended with so violent a tempest and such boisterous weather; and in subsequent gales he lost sight of the Chatham, which however arrived safe Otaheite before the Discovery. As the Sandwich Islands were the appointed stations of both ships, to which they were to repair in the intervals of the seasons proper for carrying on, and completing the surveys of the continental shore of North West America, it necessarily occasioned them to make two visits of considerable duration to those Islands; we shall therefore connect our account of both in our Review of the Second Volume; and for the present follow the course of our Navigator's Voyage as far as it is comprized in Vol. I.

On Sunday morning, the 18th of March 1792, they took their departure from the Sandwich Islands, steering to the Eastward or Northward, as the wind veered, with pleasant weather, but with such a gentle breeze, that on the 7th of April they had only reached the latitude of 35 deg. 25 min. longitude 217 deg. 24 min. here they found themselves in the midst of immense multitudes of sea blubber, of the species of the *Medusa Vultua*, so that the surface of the ocean, as far as the eye could reach, was covered with these animals (or rather insects) in such abundance, that even a pea could hardly be dropped clear of them, and they attended the ships over a space of seven degrees of longitude. The particular description given of this natural curiosity we do not remember to have met with in any former Book of Voyages; we have therefore taken the liberty to extract it, for the gratification of the lovers of Natural History. Mr. Menzies, the Surgeon of the Discovery, and Mr. James Johnstone, Master of the Chatham, are the Gentlemen who spared no pains to inspect the

* See Observations and Remarks during a Voyage to the Islands of Amsterdam, Maria's Islands, near Van Dieman's Land, and the North West Coast of America, in the brig Mercury, commanded by Henry Cox, Esq. By Lieutenant George Mortimer, of the Marines. London. J. Sewell, Cornhill, 1791.

† Observations, &c. p. 17, dated July 7th, 1789.

formation of these worms or caterpillars : "The largest of the blubbers did not exceed four inches in circumference, and adhering to them was found a worm of a beautiful blue colour, much resembling a caterpillar, about an inch and a half long, thickest toward the head, forming a three-sided figure, its back being the broadest; its belly or under part was provided with a festooned membrane, with which it attached itself to the *medusa willisia*. Along the ridge connecting the sides and back from the shoulders to the tail, on each side, are numberless small fibres, about the eighth of an inch in length, like the downy hair of insects, but much more substantial; probably intended to assist the animal in its progress through the water.—The blubbers are of an oval form, quite flat, measuring about an inch and an half the longest way; their under-side is somewhat concave; the edges, for near a quarter of an inch in width, are of a deep blue colour, changing inwardly to a pale green; the substance being much thinner and more transparent there, than on the upper side. Perpendicularly to the plain of their surface stands a very thin membrane, extending nearly the whole length of its longest diameter, in a diagonal direction; it is about an inch in height, and forms a segment of a circle. This membrane, which seemed to serve all the purposes of a fin and a sail, was sometimes observed to be erect; at others, lying flat, which was generally the case in the morning; but as the day advanced, it became extended. Whether this was voluntary, or the effect of the Sun's influence, was a question not easily to be decided. When the membrane was down, these little animals were collected into small clusters, were apparently destitute of any motion, and their colour at that time seemed of a dark green." Such is the distinct account given by the two Gentlemen on board of different ships, and Mr. Menzies considered them as a new genus. It remains for experienced Naturalists to consider if it be so, or whether the state in which they observed them was not one of those transmutations such as Silk and other Worms or Caterpillars undergo, and whether, after all, these were not of that species of the *Nautilus* described by former Navigators and Naturalists.

On the 19th of April they made Cape Mendocino, the highest projecting headland on the sea shore of this part of New Albion. This Cape is formed by

two high promontories, about ten miles apart; the Southernmost, which is the highest, much resembles *Dunnoze*: it is situated in latitude 40 deg. 19 min. longitude 235 deg. 53 min. The shores of this country are described as composed of rocky islets, extending about a mile into the sea: to the most projecting, situated in latitude 41 deg. 8 min. longitude 236 deg. 5 min. the Captain gave the name of *Rocky Point*. It is curious to observe the number of names in the course of the expedition given by him and the Commander of the Chatham to barren Capes, Mountains, Head-lands, and Bays, sufficient to form a little pocket dictionary, and it may excite a good-humoured smile, that they comprise great officers of state, Admirals and Generals, and component parts of both Houses of Parliament. The survey of the whole coast of New Albion, the description of a port to which they gave the name of Port Discovery, from the probability of being its first European visitors, is highly entertaining; and, affording them an agreeable asylum, as well as a resting place, after a fatiguing turbulent voyage along the coasts of New Albion, they distinguished the land, which was fertile and luxuriant, by the name of Protection Island; it is situated in 48 deg. 7 min. 30 sec. longitude 237 deg. 31½ min. Of this part of the country, we have an elegant plate, presenting a view of four remarkable supported poles in a port, which they named Port Townshend; on the tops of two of the poles was stuck a human head, recently placed there. The hair and flesh were nearly perfect; and the heads appeared to carry the evidence of fury or revenge, as in driving the stakes through the throat to the cranium, the sagittal, with part of the scalp, was borne on their points some inches above the rest of the skull. Between the stakes a fire had been made, and near it some calcined bones were observed; but none of these appearances enabled us to satisfy ourselves concerning the manner in which the bodies were disposed of. "The poles were undoubtedly intended to answer some particular purpose; but whether of a religious, civil, or military nature, must be left to some future investigation."

On Sunday the 6th of May the crews, for the first time since they left the Cape of Good Hope, were indulged with a holiday, and they were visited by a few of the natives, who brought them some fish and venison for sale. In their persons, canoes, arms, implements, &c. they

they seemed to resemble the inhabitants of Nootka; they offered two children of about six and seven years of age in barter for some copper, which they were very anxious to obtain; but Captain Vancouver expressly prohibited this cruel traffic. Deserted Indian villages were discovered in the inlets which they surveyed, sending out detached parties for that purpose. In other parts they met with a considerable number of natives sitting together on the grass, who remained quite tranquil on their near approach, and the Captain observes, that all the Indians of these parts offered them every civility, shewed tokens of a friendly disposition, and did not appear to be a ferocious race.

Continuing their course Northward, they passed the straits, supposed to be those navigated and described by John de Fuca, a Greek Pilot, in 1592, and since called after him; they proceeded regularly towards the attainment of their principal object, and the first error they corrected was the false account which had been published in England, that the American ship *Washington*, commanded by Mr. Robert Gray, had failed through this inland sea: fortunately, they now, to their great surprise, met with the *Columbia*, another American vessel, commanded by Mr. Gray, who informed Lieut. Puget and Mr. Menzies, who had been sent on board to obtain any information which might prove serviceable to their future operations, "that he had penetrated only 50 miles into the straits in question in an E. S. E. direction, that he found the passage five leagues wide, and that the natives gave him to understand, that the opening extended a considerable distance to the Northward." They now explored every inlet or river they came to in the most accurate manner; when they were navigable for the Chatham, she was detached on that duty, and when this was not the case, the yawls and other boats were sent out on various excursions, visiting a number of

Indian villages, and being received in a friendly manner by the natives.

On the 4th of June 1792, the anniversary of his Majesty's birth, they took possession, with the usual formalities, of all the countries they had lately explored, in the name of, and for his Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors; and they are described to be the coast, from that part of New Albion, situated in the latitude of 39 deg. 20 min. N. and longitude 236 deg. 26 min. E. to the entrance of the inlet supposed to be the straits of Juan de Fuca, as likewise of all the coasts, islands, &c. within the said straits, as well on the Northern as the Southern shores. The interior sea they honoured with the name of the *Gulph of Georgia*, and the continent, binding the said gulph, and extending Southward to the 45th degree of N. latitude, they named *New Georgia*, in honour of his Majesty. On their further excursion Northward, they met with two Spanish vessels that had been employed on a similar service by the Spanish Government, and Captain Vancouver observes, that "he had the mortification to find that they had penetrated further into the inlets and canal already mentioned than himself. The conduct, however, of the Commanders of these vessels was replete with that politeness and friendship, which characterizes the Spanish nation. Being informed by these Gentlemen, that Signior Quadra, the Commander in Chief of the Spanish marine at St. Blas and California, was, with three frigates and a brig, waiting his arrival at Nootka, in order to negotiate the restoration of those territories to the Crown of Great Britain, we shall refer the curious to Chapter IX. of this Volume for the account of their further discoveries in pursuing the same course, and land them safe in Nootka Sound, where they arrived on the 28th of August 1792; and their important transactions at this place shall be the subject of our next Review.

(To be continued in our next.)

Memoirs of the Life of Charles Macklin, Esq., principally compiled from his own Papers and Memorandums, which contain his Criticisms on, and Characters and Anecdotes of Betterton, Booth, Wilks, Cibber, Garrick, Barry, Moscrop, Sheridan, Foote, Quin, and most of his Contemporaries; together with his valuable Observations on the Drama, on the Science of Acting, and on various other Subjects: the whole forming a comprehensive but succinct History of the Stage, which includes a Period of One Hundred Years. By James Thomas Kirkman, 2 Vols. 8vo. Lackington and Allen. 1799. 14s

IMMEDIATELY on the death of the Veteran who is the subject of this publication, we collected such circumstances of his life as we thought would afford information or entertainment to our readers; and which might be depended

on in point of fact. These, by the unblushing effrontery of a bookseller, without our permission, and without the slightest acknowledgment from whence they were derived, have been circulated in a pamphlet, with the fictitious name of Congreve annexed to it. A proceeding which cannot be sufficiently reprobated, as it prevented the correction and enlargement of some parts of the narrative, which haste only could excuse, and which fresh information enabled us to render more perfect.

Whatever excuse might be allowed to the errors of a hasty compilation, the same favour cannot be extended to a work which has employed more than eighteen months, the time elapsed since Mr. Macklin's death. We expected to have found the present Work as accurate as care and enquiry could render it. We have been disappointed; the marks of carelessness and inattention are so frequently to be discovered, as much to diminish our confidence in those facts which now first make their appearance.

According to the present Author, Mr. Macklin was born two months previous to the battle of the Boyne, consequently in 1690, but of the accuracy of this date we entertain doubts. His parents were respectable, and possessed of considerable property, which was lost to them in the confusion of the times. The death of his father took place in December 1704, and his mother, in February 1707, married a second husband, who opened a tavern in Werburgh-street. Mr. Macklin, then of the age of seventeen, was boarded at an academy in Island-bridge, a small village about a mile to the westward of Dublin, where he began to exercise a mischievous disposition on his matter. In the year 1708 the play of *The Orphan* was acted at the school, and Mr. Macklin, who must then have been eighteen years old, was appointed to perform the part of *Monimia*, which he did with great applause, and from this incident his attachment to the stage is supposed to have originated. In the same year he eloped to London, with two young men of dispositions as wild as his own, having first robbed his mother, and was reduced to great distress. In this exigency he found a friend in a young woman who had been servant to his mother, through whose means he was employed by the landlady of a public-house in the Borough. He was soon after discovered by his mother, named, and sent back to Ireland. He became Badgeman to Trinity Col-

lege, and afterwards had the promise of being provided for by a relation, an officer in the German service, with whom he came to London, and from whom he eloped. He then associated himself with a set of people who performed low drols at Hockley in the Hole, was again found by his mother, and persuaded to return to Ireland, where, after some stay, he again came to England, and joined a strolling company at Brittol.

From this period to the year 1737 we have few particulars of Mr. Macklin's life, and those confused and without dates. From that time, having already traced the progress of his genius, we shall forbear following Mr. Kirkman, who appears to have availed himself of our account, though without any acknowledgment.

One of the most favourable traits of Mr. Macklin's character is the attention shewn by him to the education and welfare of his children. Some letters to his son, a dissipated idle young man, said to have possessed good talents, who died 4th April 1790, are printed in the second Volume, and do the father infinite credit; one of them we shall here present our readers as a specimen:

“ London, March 2, 1770.

“ My dear Child,

“ You know that my conversation and letters to you always have but one end, which is to pay a constant attention to *PRUDENCE*, who is the *Cardinal Governor* of all bad as well as good and ordinary fortune. It is a constant attention to her advice and conduct only, that can put you in possession of knowledge, fame, fortune, character, and of a rule how to use them, when you have acquired them, in which consists human happiness.

“ Having discharged my duty so far, I pray you to accept of your amiable mother's sincere wishes and mine for your health and prosperity:—she is in good health; but a severe cold has vexed me sorely, and pulled me down, within these two months; but I am recovering apace. At my time of life I must expect that every trifling cold, or any other contingency respecting health, must every day be more and more felt. From our birth, we are but on our way to the grave.—There is no remedy against death—it is as natural as life or sleep; but there is a consolation for the event, which is a fair and upright course; that will give us a courage, nay a kind of pleasure, in the vital

vital resignation. For my part, I am, and hope I always shall be, ready to pay that debt, whenever the great Being that gave me life shall please to demand it back. You must now, John, look upon yourself as alone in this great ocean of life; you must depend upon your own talents and integrity, to make friends and fortune; for I think that I have not a long time to bustle in this world; and if I had, it is but very little in my power to assist you—but what I can do, to the last of my abilities, be assured I shall exert myself in your favour. I have not acted this winter. It is not in my power to send you any money, or any thing else, over at present; when I can, I say again, rely upon it that it shall be sent. But, my dear John, be as good a manager as prudence and consistency, without being mean (if you will allow me the expression), will admit. I hope you think that I have as much pride in supporting you properly, as you possibly can have yourself: nay, I have so good an opinion of your understanding, that I am sure you think so. God knows whether I shall see you again or no; in the course of nature, the better judgment is that I shall not; but however poor I shall die, poverty can be no reproach to any man, provided he leaves a fair character behind him—one, free from spots and infamy—and that legacy, I hope I shall leave you; for that is in every man's power. It is a treasure living, and will be so to those we leave behind.

“But though it is not probable that I shall see you again, I am in hopes that your dear mother will have that comfort. I cannot express how much I am beholden to her, for her affection and attention to me. She is indeed an helpmate, friend, and comforter; and I hope, among other testimonies of her goodness to you and me, that you will treasure up this of her in your heart, and dutifully feel it when I shall be no more.

“Do not think this a gloomy letter, John; I hope you know better. Philosophy will tell you, that we are not the poorer for guarding against poverty; nor nearer death, for talking of it familiarly to our children, or to those whom we love.

“This letter comes by the *Morse*, Captain Horn, who is a very good-natured man, is universally liked, and will, I believe, do you any service in his power, or will let you have any thing in his ship, I mean any of the goods that he

has for sale, upon your giving him a draft upon me for the price. In this matter you may act as your prudence directs. I do not foresee that you will have any occasion for any part of his cargo—I hope you will not; and my advice is, that unless you have a very particular occasion indeed, not to run in debt for any thing. I expect, my dear John, to hear a most pleasing account from you of your progress in the Persian and Indian language. You are to remember, that language is the key of commerce and of human understanding; and your only method of rendering yourself of consequence to society, is to make yourself *useful to it*; and the chief ingredients, *after integrity and prudence*, are languages, figures, and a knowledge of commodities; and all these can be acquired only by attention. The art of making friends in the community that we belong to, is one of the great arts of life. No man ever loves a liar, or a person who is severe and satiric, or who wants integrity. These are the ingredients that always create enemies, both secret and open. Have you ever met with the observation upon the inclinations of Socrates? If you have not, the story is worth your attention: There was a physiognomist at Athens who pretended, by the features of men, to divine the inclinations of their ruling passions. The pupils of Socrates, in order to try the power of the physiognomist, made him examine the features of their master, and desired him to divine his *ruling passion*. He examined them, and declared “that the ruling passion of Socrates was to steal and filch: the pupils burst out into a laugh of contempt, and were for treating the physiognomist, who had slandered the honestest man in Athens, as an impudent, ignorant, base impostor; on which Socrates interposed, saying, “that the pupils were all mistaken, and wrong in their resentment, and affirmed that the man spoke what was strictly true; *for that from a child he had found a violent inclination in himself to steal and filch, but that he had the resolution to suppress it.*”

“The same application may be made to every weak and vicious bent of the human mind. *Resolution* is the physician that must cure it; *attention* the friend or physiognomist that must discover the disease. Men always live in fear of the man who has the habit of being severe upon the follies of others, and never forgive

forgive the exertion of that habit; nor is the vanity of shewing our parts, or superior knowledge in conversation, less offensive to men. No man ever forgives another that gets the better of him in argument in company, or even alone:—it is in a degree like being conquered by a person in a duel. The vanquished party may be smooth, and superficially civil, but he will ever hate the man who has proved his weakness to the world.

“I had myself this disputatious desire to an offensive degree; and I believe that it has made me more enemies than all my follies or vices besides. I have at last seen my error; and I can now sit in company for hours, hear men of letters and high character in the world contend for the most false judgments, and which they believe in too—I say, I can now hear such conversation with great tranquillity, and never contradict or side with either party: nay I find a secret pleasure in my neutrality, that gratifies even the vanity of men in public conversation, because every body is fond of excelling in knowledge and eloquence. It is a long time before men learn the wisdom of neutrality, in conversation, especially men of parts or information; but it is wonderful how soon dull men and cunning men see the policy of it.

“As to Indian politics in Leadenhall-street, I know nothing of them. The Directors and servants are too wise even to open their lips about them, but to their own particular friends. Never trouble *your* head about the politics of your masters, but their business; and even in the business keep your mind to yourself till your duty obliges you to speak. To make every man your friend is *your* policy; but remember that the friendship of a man of honour, a HASTINGS or a VANSITTART is of inestimable value.—Make my sincere compliments to Mr. Hastings. Adieu. May God bless and preserve you! is the wish of your father,

“CHARLES MACKLIN.”

The following is the account of Mr. Macklin's last hour:

“In the beginning of the year 1797 he grew quite infirm, and in the month of May his disorder (which may be called a gradual decay) became so alarming, that Dr. Brocklesby, his most intimate friend, was called in. However Mr. Macklin refused to take any medicine. His prescriptions, he said, would be of no use to him in the state that he then was:

his span of life was nearly spent. His disease was not so powerful as to hinder him from conversing occasionally, with philosophic cheerfulness and Christian resignation. Three weeks before his death he took very little sustenance; but what is not a little remarkable, his mental faculties returned to an astonishing degree. He knew every body that visited him, and he heard, saw, understood, and conversed without the least difficulty. On Tuesday morning the 11th of June 1797, Mr. Macklin got up, washed himself all over in warm gin (a practice he had been accustomed to for many years), put on fresh linen, and then laid down again. During the time that he was washing, he seemed easy and composed, and conversed with Mrs. Macklin with great tranquillity. In about an hour after he retired to his bed, he exclaimed to his wife, “Let me go!—Let me go!”—laid himself backward, and expired without a groan.”

These Volumes contain much extraneous matter, which serves only to swell the Work. The History of the Theatres before Mr. Macklin's time, from Cibber's Apology; the Speech of Lord Chesterfield, ignorantly ascribed to Lord Chatham, who was not in the House of Lords until near thirty years afterwards; Dr. Johnson's Prologue on the commencement of Garrick's management; Mr. Sheridan's Monody on Garrick; the Epilogue to the Wedding Day, by Fielding; long Extracts from Plays, as Vol. I. 261, 269; and Critiques on well known Dramas (see Vol. I. 238, 242, 301, &c.) serve only to enlarge the Volumes and enhance their price, without adding in the least to their value. The same may be said of the trial of Mr. Macklin for the murder of Mr. Hallam, given verbatim, which takes up 15 pages, and the dispute with his opponents about his performing Macbeth, which includes 192 pages, a large proportion of the second volume, and great part of which had been already printed in a pamphlet.

As we mentioned the carelessness and inattention of the Author, it may be necessary to point out some instances. They are such as occurred on a slight view. Others, which we have doubts about, we shall not stay to ascertain.

Vol. I. p. 41. From the formidable apparatus of affidavits, &c. it seems to be Mr. Kirkman's opinion, that the marriage of a person under age was void.

It is enough to overturn this story to observe, that at that time no marriage act had been passed by the Legislature, and that the wedding, had it taken place, would have been valid, though one of the parties was no more than eighteen years old.

P. 75. For Henry read Thomas Killegrew. The account of the two theatres is here imperfect.

P. 75. When Cibber wrote his Apology in 1739, neither Garrick nor Barry had appeared on the stage: he therefore could at that time give no opinion of their merits, compared with earlier performers.

P. 100. "Cibber's Comedy of The Relapse." The Relapse was written by Vanbrugh.

P. 123. Steele's connection with the theatre took place in 1714. Booth was admitted to a share in 1712, in Queen Anne's time, not as here stated in that of George the First. Steele had then no share in Drury Lane.

P. 130. "He (Macklin) played the part of Sir John Brute's servant in The Provoked Wife, on its first representation in 1725." The whole of this narrative is erroneous. The Provoked Wife was first acted in 1697, and revived and revised by the Author in 1726, when Joe Miller, not Macklin, performed Sir John Brute's servant. The remainder of the account applies to The Provoked Husband, acted first 10th Jan. 1728, and not to The Provoked Wife.

P. 174. The account here given of Mr. Macklin's first wife, we have a very reason to doubt the truth of. The following facts we can ascertain: Mrs. Grace, who is stated in the bills of the day to be from Ireland, appeared the first time in England at Lincoln's-inn-fields the 5th Aug. 1726, in Belinda, in Tunbridge Walks. In 1728 she was at Drury Lane, and the original Myrtilla in The Provoked Husband. She early

adopted the antiquated line of characters she particularly excelled in, and may be traced, year by year in England, by the name of Grace, until December 1739, when the name of Grace disappears, and that of Macklin takes its place. It may be presumed that year was the date of her marriage, or at least of the acknowledgment of it. It is remarkable, that on the first two nights of Mr. Barry's performance of Macbeth in 1746, she was selected to perform the Lady.

P. 181. "The law put a stop to the performance on the Haymarket." The law had no such effect: it was the reconciliation of the Players and the Manager.

P. 236. "It was immediately preceding the shutting up the theatres that Mr. Garrick made his first appearance in Goodman's Fields," &c. This appearance was four years after the licensing act passed. When Mr. Garrick first performed, the theatre was opened only for a concert, and the play, to avoid the penalties of the act, was said to be performed by Gentlemen and Ladies for their diversion, and given gratis.

P. 252. Mrs. Macklin, who succeeded Mrs. Clive in the part of Lady Wronghead." It would be difficult to shew that Mrs. Clive ever acted that character.

P. 315. "She made her first appearance in London at the theatre in Covent Garden, in the character of Sir Henry Wildain." Her first appearance was 6th November 1740, in Sylvia in The Recruiting Officer.

P. 452. "Sir Richard Sedley," read Sir Charles Sedley.

P. 469. "In March following, Mr. Quin's dissolution took place." Mr. Quin died 21st Jan. 1766, nine days before Mrs. Cibber.

We are weary of following this inaccurate writer any further. The second Volume is almost as faulty as the first.

Original Sonnets on various Subjects, and Odes paraphrased from Horace. By Anna Seward. 4to. Sacl. 1799, 6s 6d.

VIGOUR and elegance unite to characterize Miss Seward's Muse, and the present Work will add to her reputation. It contains 100 Sonnets and 26 Odes of Horace paraphrased; or rather, as she herself describes them, the pictures of Horace stretched upon a wider canvas, filling up what are too often mere outlines. The Preface contains a

defence of the Sonnet against the censure of that species of composition by Dr. Johnson, concerning whom, on several occasions, our fair Authoress has shewn herself not without her prejudices, and those pretty strongly marked. In the result, she declares her opinion to be (in which we concur), that "The Sonnet is an highly valuable species of verse, the best

best vehicle for a single detached thought, an elevated or tender sentiment, or for a succinct description." The present Work contains examples of each kind, and they are ranged "in the order they were written, as various circumstances impressed the heart or the imagination of their Author, or as the awful or lovely scenes of Nature arrested or allured her eye."

We select the following as specimens.

SONNET XI.

DECEMBER MORNING.

I LOVE to rise ere gleams the tudy light,
Winter's pale dawn,—and as warm
fires illumine,
And cheerful tapers shine around the
room,
Through misty windows bend my
raptur'd sight
Where round the dusky lawn, the moun-
tains white,
With shutters closed, peer faintly
through the gloom,
That slow recedes, while you grey
spires assume,
Rising from their dark pile, an illud
height
By indistinctness given—Then t' decreed
The grateful thoughts to GOD, as
they unfold
To friendship, or the Muse, or seek
with glee
Wisdom's rich page!—O hours! more
worth than gold
By whose blest use we lengthen life and
free
From dear decays of age, outlive the
old!

Dec 19th, 1782.

This Sonnet was written in an apartment of the West front of the Bishop's palace at Lichfield, inhabited by the Author from her thirteenth year. It looks upon the Cathedral at a distance, lawn enclosed by plebeian houses, which are white from being so much cast.

SONNET XLII.

LO! the YEAR—FINAL DAY!—Nature
parting
Its obsequies with darkness, wind, and
rain,
But man is jocund—Hark! th' exultant
strain
From towers and spires drowns the
wintry storms!

No village spire, but to the eots and
farms,

Right merrily, its scant and tuneless
psalm

Rings round Ah! joy ungrateful!
with infancy!

Wherefore the senseless triumph, ye
who feel

This annual portion of brief Life the
while

Depart for ever?—Brought it no dear
hours

Of health and right rest? none that
saw th' infant

On lips below!—O! with as gentle
powers

Will the next pass?—Ye pause! yet
creeds hear

Strike these last clocks, th' it knell th'
EXPIRING YEAR!

Dec 31, 1782.

SONNET LVII

Written the Night preceding the Funeral
of Mrs. Charles Buckeridge.*

IN the chill silence of the winter eve,

I round Lichfield's darken'd streets
I bend my way

By that sad mansion, where NEKINA'S
clay

Awaits the MORNING BELL,—and
aw'd perceive,

In the late bridal chamber, the clear ray
Of numerous lights, while o'er the
chill, stilly

Shadows of those who frequent pass
beneath

Round the DEAD—What sounds
revisit thee!

For the clusy hammer's stroke appals,
Th' it "medical note of preparation"
falls,

(I sing the sable lid!—With sighs I
hear

These solemn warnings from the house
of woes

Pondering how late, for young NE-
KINA, there,

J' yeus, the love illumined morn arose.

SONNET LVIII

DIM grew the vital flame in his dear
breast

From whom my life I drew,—and
thrice his spirit

Bloom'd, and fierce winter thence, on
darken'd wing,

Howl'd o'er the grey, waste fields, since
he perished

* In Lichfield Cathedral the funeral rites are performed early in the morning.

Or strength of frame or intellect.—Now
 being
 Nor morn, nor eve, his cheerful steps,
 that piety's d
 Thy pavement, LICHFIELD, in the
 spirit blest d
 Of social gladness. They have fail'd,
 and cling
 Feebly to the fix'd chain, no more to me
 Elastic!—Ah! my heart forebodes
 that soon
 THE FIRST OF DAYS shall sleep,—nor
 spring's soft sighs,
 Nor winter's blit'z shall warm!—Begun
 The twilight!—Night is long!—but
 o'er his eyes
 Life-weary slumbers weigh the I R
 lids down!

When the above Sonnet was written,
 the subject of it had laboured three
 years beneath repeated paralytic strokes,

which had greatly enfeebled his limbs,
 and impaired his understanding. Con-
 trary to all expectation he survived three
 more years, subject, through their pro-
 gress, to the same frequent and dreadful
 attacks, though in their intervals he
 was serene and apparently free from pain
 or distress.

These Sonnets will sufficiently recom-
 mend the rest to our readers' notice.
 The greater part are equally beautiful
 and impressive.

In the paraphrases and imitations of
 Horace, the Author has taken only
 "the poet's general ideas, frequently ex-
 plaining it to elucidate the sense, and to
 bring the images more distinctly to the
 eye, induced by the hope of thus in-
 fusing into the paraphrases the spirit of
 original composition." In this attempt
 we think she has been successful.

PLAYS AND POEMS. By Miss Hannah
 B. in 1810. Printed at Norwich.
 Sold by Rivington, &c. 1798.

THE Contents of this Volume are, 1st,
 Huniade, a Tragedy, which was acted at
 the Haymarket in 1792 (See Vol XXI p 66)
 with but small success, and afterwards re-
 produced under the title of Agmundi (See
 Vol XXI p 141) 2d, The Confidant, a
 Comedy, in 5 acts, and Iride, a heroic Co-
 medy altered from Don Sancho d'Avila by
 P. Corneille 3d, Adeline a Comedy, al-
 tered from L'Amour du Naturo, by De-
 flouche, and a few Poems, the principal of
 which is a tale, entitled The Monk of La
 Trappe. All these pieces shew the Authoress
 to be a lady of a cultivated mind. The
 dramas are calculated more to the closet
 than the stage, and will be read with pleasure.
 The smaller poems have spirit and delicacy.
 As a specimen, we shall insert the Ode to
 Youth, as one of the shortest, observed at
 the same time, that the couplet which con-
 cludes the fifth stanza rhymes only to the
 eye.

SWEET Morn of Life! all hail, ye hours of
 ease!
 When blooms the cheek with rosy tints, and
 the eye
 is bright,
 When modest grace excites each power to
 please,
 And streaming lustre radiates in the eyes.
 Thy past hours innocent, thy present gay,
 Thy future, halcyon Hope d'picts without
 alloy.

Day spring of Life! oh, stay thy fleeting
 hours!

Thou fairy reign of ev'ry pleasant thought!
 Fancy, to cheer thy path, strews all her
 flowers,
 And in her kom thy plan of years is
 wrought
 By thee for goodness is each heart caref'd,
 The word, untried, is judg'd by that which
 thy heart

Sweet fit of Youth! O harmony of soul!
 Now cheerful dawns the day, noon
 has only beam,
 And evening comes serene, not cares con-
 trou,

And as it approaches with soft infant
 details
 Circumstances, the moon beholds the accustomed
 round,
 Let's smile in charities awake, and joys
 abound

Safon of hope and peace and virtues, stay!
 And let not bliss let inexperience rest!
 Thy what can prudent foresight's beam dis-
 play!

Why—the barb'd arrow pointed at our
 breast!
 Teach to suspect the heart we guileless trust,
 And ere we are betray'd, to think a friend
 unjust

Thou candid eye! with ardent friendship
 fraught,
 That fearless confidence to none denies:
 Better sometimes deceiv'd—and, artless,
 taught

By thy own graces the wisdom of the wife.
 For

For sad experience, with sorrowing breath,
Sheds, weeping sheds the pristine roses in
hope's wreath.

Season belov'd! Ah, doom'd to pass away!
With all thy freshness, all thy flatt'ring
joys,

With blooming beauties envy'd, powerful
sways,

With laughing hours, the future ne'er an-
noy.

Ah! be thou spent as virtue bids to spend!
Then—though we wish thy stay—no sighs
thy reign shall end.

*The Battle of the Nile, a descriptive
Poem, addressed as a tributary Wreath
to Nautic Bravery. By a Gentleman
of Earl St. Vincent's Fleet. 2vo De
brett. 1799. 1s 6d*

From many examples which have fallen
under our observation, we are confirmed in
an opinion, that our countrymen are better
qualified to do a gallant deed than to celebrate
one. The present Author has produced a
hasty composition, which, if he is a young
man, he will regret hereafter that he did not
subject to a stricter revision. The exploits
of Lord Nelson deserve the best tribute of the
Muse. Besides the Battle of the Nile, we
are entertained with the story of Ariadne,
a description of places adjacent, or in the
way to the scene of action, and other mat-
ters which do not belong to the engagement.
The versification of the Poem is in general
not to be condemned, though in parts it is
very faulty. Such rhymes as *reign and shine*,
p. 31, can never be tolerated.

*The Sequel to Mentor's, or, The Young
Ladies' Instructor in familiar Conver-
sations on a Variety of interesting Sub-
jects, in which are introduced Lec-
tures on Arithmetic and Natural Philo-
sophy, expressed in Terms suited to the
Comprehension of juvenile Readers,
being principally intended to enliven
the Ideas, and inspire just Conceptions
of the Deity, from the Contemplation of
the general System of the Universe.
By Ann Murray. 12mo. Dilly. 1799*

These Dialogues on Astronomy and Na-
tural Philosophy are calculated for young
readers, by whom they will be perused with
improvement. "In a Work of this kind,"
as the Author observes, "it is impossible to
offer any thing new, yet it may certainly be
productive of great benefit to the rising
generation to place the axioms or self evident
truths of this Work in such a point of view
as to impress the juvenile reader with a just
conception of the regular order of the uni-

verse, and the collateral dependance of every
atom of which it is composed." What the
Author has undertaken, we think she has
accomplished.

*On the Advantages which result from
Circulation, and on the Influence of
Christian Principles on the Mind and
Conduct. By James Cowe M. A.
Vicar of Sunbury, Middlesex. 8vo.
R. Blon. 1799.*

At a time when infidelity prevails in so
extensive a manner, it is very satisfactory to
find a clergyman devoting himself to the in-
struction of his parishioners in their religious
duties. The substance of his discourse was
delivered in several sermons at Sunbury,
Middlesex, more particularly at the last an-
niversary meeting of two friendly societies of
poor tradesmen and day labourers in that
parish with a view to diffuse more widely
religious sentiment and moral principles
among those who have little leisure for the
study of theological subjects. The Author
has read over his page many texts of Scrip-
ture, for the purpose of making the reader
more conversant with the sacred writings,
and strengthening and confirming his faith,
and to enable him "to give a reason for the
hope that is in him." His discourse is well
adapted to the purpose intended, and may be
perused with great advantage by persons of
higher intellect than those the Author pro-
fesses to write for.

*A concise and authentic History of the
Bank of England, with Dissertations
on Metals and Coin, Bank Notes, and
Bills of Exchange. By T. Lortune.
12mo. Booley. 1797.*

The importance of the Bank, and the se-
curity derived from its extensive influence,
naturally excite a desire to be informed of its
history, and the means by which it has
ascended to so extraordinary a height of pros-
perity. This desire may be gratified by the
perusal of the present small Volume, which
in a concise and satisfactory manner de-
scribes the rise, progress, and present state of a Cor-
poration, whose welfare is so interwoven with
that of the State that it is now impossible
but each must flourish or decline together.

*History of the Rise, Progress, and
Influence of the Principles of Jaco-
binism. By J. R. L. 2vo. 12 plates,
B. D. 8vo. Wright. 1799. 1s. 6d.*

The Author of this useful and well written
pamphlet lays little claim to originality in the
composition of it, as he confesses the ma-
terials are chiefly furnished by the Abbe
Baruel. His design, however, is laudable,
being

being no other than in a short and popular way to expose those horrid principles which originally gave rise to the dreadful disasters the present times have experienced, and his execution of this design may be commended in a very high degree. Those readers who have not time to read the Volumes, from whence this Work is taken, will meet with much information.

Neutrality of Prussia, translated from the German. 8vo Wright. 1799.

A powerful remonstrance to the Court of Prussia, and an able statement of the danger of that country, unless it adopts different measures from those which appear at present to be determined on by the Ruler of that kingdom. It shews the necessity of a union of the Northern States to repel the common enemy, and recommends the exemplary firmness of England. We learn that this pamphlet has had a rapid and extensive circulation on the continent, and is certainly the work of a person well informed.

Considerations on the Competency of the Parliament of Ireland to accede to an Union with Great Britain. By the Right Hon Charles Viscount Falkland. 8vo. Wright 6d 1799.

In this small pamphlet Lord Falkland asserts the competency of the Irish Parliament to agree to the proposed Union with Great Britain. His reasons appear to us satisfactory, and we have no doubt of the beneficial consequences which would accrue to each country by adopting the measure.

Notice of the Speech of Lord Auckland in the House of Peers, April 11 1799, on the proposed Address to the King respecting the Resolutions of the

two Houses of Parliament as the Basis of an Union between Great Britain and Ireland. 8vo. Wright. 1s. 1799.

Lord Auckland in this speech, in a very clear and satisfactory manner states the advantages which have been bestowed on Ireland by its connection with this kingdom, and the further benefits which will certainly result from an Union. Prejudice and obstinacy may defeat the plan so well calculated for the advantage of both countries, but we cannot but concur with his Lordship, that, "unless Providence shall have withdrawn from Ireland all mercy and protecting influence, unless the dispositions are to be such as to number her among the wrecks of nations, she will gladly and gratefully receive our offers, and will become an integral part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

Legal Arguments occasioned by the Project of an Union between Great Britain and Ireland, by the Exclusion of the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry from both Kivats from Parliament. By a Member of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. Booker. 1799.

This pamphlet endeavours to prove, that whether an Union takes place or not between the two countries, the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry should, according to the existing laws be allowed the right of sitting and voting in Parliament. On this subject there will be much diversity of opinion, and those who are willing to support the claims of the Roman Catholic on the present ground will find themselves furnished with additional arguments and authorities by a careful perusal of this tract.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 22.

THE EAST INDIAN, a Comedy, by Mr Lewis, Author of The Castle Spectre, was acted the first time at Drury Lane Theatre, for the benefit of Mrs Jordan. The principal Characters by Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. Barrymore Mr. Kemble, Mr C. Kemble, Mr. Aikin, Mr Wewitzer, Mr. H. Hingworth, Mr. Bannister, jun. Mr Fisher, Mr Webb, Mr. Evans, Miss Stuart, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Jordan, Miss Pope, Miss Sparks, and Miss Tidwell.

This Comedy will probably appear again with corrections, as it certainly possesses merit sufficient to ensure it an establishment on the stage. In some parts it resembled The Chapter of Accidents, and in others it reminded us of The School for Scandal. There was not much originality in the characters or plot, yet it was on the whole conducted with skill, some of the scenes were deeply interesting, and the style of the writing very beautiful.

23. THE

23. **THE CASTLE OF MONTVAL**, a Tragedy, by Mr. Whalley, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow :

Old Count Montval	Mr. Kemble.
Count Montval	Mr. Holland.
Count Colmar	Mr. Aickin.
Marquis Lapont	Mr. C. Kemble.
Blaise	Mr. Barrymore.
Ambrose	Mr. Packer.
Countess Montval	Mr. Fisher.
Matilda	Mrs. Siddons.
Theresa	Mrs. Powell.
	Mrs. Heard.

The Fable of this Play is simply the following: Count Montval, a youth of noble blood, misled by a confidential domestic, Lapont, the common instrument of noble education, immures his father in the ancient castle of his family, under pretence of his death. The mysterious precautions, noises, moans, &c. which this monstrous measure occasions, render the Castle generally suspected as the abode of perturbed spirits. On the marriage of the young Count, his bride pays a visit to the Castle, and, possessing much curiosity, resolves to develop the mystery; and the action of the play may be said to consist of the measures to promote and to counteract her design. She succeeds in her attempt, finds the old Count, who, on her being attacked by Lapont, stabs him. He dies, and his son, upbraided by his wife for his cruelty to his father, kills himself.

This piece, as a first performance, is entitled to praise. The language is neat and elegant, the plot well managed, and, though resembling some late performances, we are assured is not indebted to any of them; having been in the Manager's hand before they were produced. The performers exerted themselves with effect.

A Prologue was spoken by Mr. Powell, and an Epilogue by Mrs. Powell.

On the same evening, **THE IRON CHEST**, by Mr. Colman, was acted at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. H. Johnston, in which a young Gentleman appeared for the first time in Wilford, and was well received. A new Scotch Ballet, called **THE HIGHLAND LOVER**, in which Miss Brugier made her first appearance on that stage, was represented.

24. **TRIALS OF THE HEART**, a in three acts, was performed the first time at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mr. King. The principal Characters

by Mr. Kemble, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. King, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, and Mrs. Walcot. The plot of this piece is a young Gentleman seducing and abandoning a female for another; but on the eve of his marriage his affection returns to his first love, to whom he is united. This play wanted some sprightly relief. The grave scenes were well conducted, and had merit; but at the same time were not without a tendency to become heavy.

27. **WHAT IS SHE?** a Comedy, said to be the first essay of a Lady, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow :

Lord Orton	Mr. Holman.
Period	Mr. Lewis.
Sir Caustic Oldstyle	Mr. Munden.
Jargon	Mr. Fawcett.
Bewly	Mr. H. Johnston.
Gurnet	Mr. Emery.
Glib	Mr. Farley.
Appgyiffin	Mr. Townsend.
Lady Zephyrina	Miss Betterton.
Mrs. Deville	Mrs. Pope.
Mrs. Gurnet	Mrs. Davenport.

A Lady, bearing the assumed name of Derville, sequesters herself in an obscure part of North Wales. The singularity of her character, and the air of mystery which accompanies her whole conduct, render her an object of general curiosity. Among others, a Mr. Belford (also an assumed name), struck with her beauty, and a something in her manner which indicates a station in life beyond her appearance, seeks to gain an interest in her affections, though she avows herself irreconcilably hostile to matrimony, on account of the perfidy she has experienced in a former marriage. At length an explanation discovers Mrs. Derville to be the daughter-in-law of Mr. Belford's (really Lord Orton's) uncle, and a union of the lovers follows of course. There is also an under-plot, which terminates in the marriage of Zephyrina, a relation of Mrs. Deville, and Mr. Bewly.

This simple story, rendered complex by the manner in which it unfolds itself, is made the vehicle of some good writing, sentimental and satirical, the latter greatly abounding: indeed so frequent are the attempts at wit, and laid on with so dashing a pencil, that we much suspect it to have been wielded by a masculine hand—the Prologue, however, spoken by Mr. Betterton, states otherwise. The Epilogue was spoken by Miss Betterton.

On the same evening, Mr. Talbot, from Dublin, appeared at Drury Lane in the character of Young Mirabel, in *The Inconstant*. Mr. Talbot is much improved since his appearance at Covent Garden about eight years ago in *Douglas*; but he has still much to acquire before he will be able to rank high as an actor.

MAY 3. *FIRST FAULTS*, a Comedy, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow:

Cleveland	Mr. Dowton.
Lord Fallible	Mr. C. Kemble.
Sir Chas. Careless	Mr. Russell.
Seymour	Mr. Barrymore.
Long Odds	Mr. Suett.
Prater	Mr. Bannister, jun.
O'Neil	Mr. R. Palmer.
Rolland	Mr. Wewitzer.
Claw	Mr. Hollingsworth.
Plodwell	Mr. Maddocks.
Lady Careless	Miss Biggs.
Emma	Mrs. Jordan.
Tulip	Miss Mellon.
Mrs. Sanderson	Mrs. Walcott.

Lord Fallible, a young Nobleman of naturally right feelings, is hurried by passion to attempt the seduction of Emma, the daughter of a veteran officer of the most respectable character, who has retired with her into the country. Lord Fallible, aided in his design by a French Valet, persuades Emma, who is sincerely attached to him, to leave her father's house; he brings her to London, to a lodging-house, which had been previously let to Long Odds, a vulgar Newmarket knave, and which Lord Fallible persuades her is his own house. Lord Fallible, being suddenly summoned to the country, leaves Emma to the care of Mrs. Sanderson, the mistress of the lodging house. The unexpected arrival of Long Odds creates much difficulty and embarrassment to Emma, who, upon finding she had been deceived, resolves to leave the house, and escape the brutal advances of Long Odds. For this purpose she goes to Lady Careless's, where she is received in the kindest manner. Her father, having long sought for her in vain, challenges and has a rencontre with Lord Fallible, who acknowledges his errors, and offers the atonement (which is at length accepted) of making Emma his wife, to whom her father (finding that she had preserved her honour) is easily reconciled. Sir Charles Careless, a man of too easy and flexible a character, is

plunged into the utmost pecuniary distress by his passion for gaming, which makes him a prey to the frauds of Long Odds: his affairs are retrieved by the prudence and management of Lady Careless, and the friendly interference of Seymour, her brother. Long Odds is detected, and disgraced. Prater (a Lawyer) is introduced as having the management of Sir Charles's affairs; he is represented as a Counsellor, who will talk of any thing but the business he is consulted upon; and is contrasted to Plodwell, an honest drudge of the same profession. The subordinate characters are, O'Neil, an honest Irishman, whom Lord Fallible had discharged, for refusing to abet his criminal designs upon Emma, and who is finally rewarded for his integrity; Lord Fallible's French valet, a base and artful sycophant; Tulip, Lady Careless's maid, &c. &c.

This piece, acted under all the disadvantages which almost unavoidably attend the hasty preparation of Benefit Plays, exhibited no small portion of dramatic skill and powerful interest.

It is ascribed to Miss De Camp, for whose benefit it was acted; and, supposing it to be really by her, is a specimen of talents which deserves every encouragement. The humorous characters of Prater and Long Odds were happy sketches of a talkative lawyer and an arch vulgar black legs; Lady Careless and Mr. Seymour just delineations of the polished manners of high life, combined with the best feelings of humanity; and Lady Careless's scene with Lord Fallible, in which she reproaches him with his conduct to Emma, was a most forcible appeal to the hearts of those who can discriminate between the emotions of a virtuous passion and the degrading influence of ungoverned appetite. The character of Cleveland, intended for Mr. Kemble, whose illness prevented his performing it, created a great interest, and the duel scene and his reconciliation with his daughter, had considerable effect. A Prologue was spoken by Mr. C. Kemble.

On the same evening, *THE VANGUARD; OR, BRITISH TARS RECALING AFTER BATTLE*; an interlude, calculated merely to introduce songs, was acted the first time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mrs. Martyr.

4. *THE HORSE AND THE WIDOW*, a piece of one act, altered from Kotzebue by Mr. Dibdin, jun. was acted the first

POETRY.

first time at Covent Garden. The principal Characters by Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Murray, Mr. Emery, Mr. Farley, Mr. Abbot, and Mrs. Davenport. The plot is very slight: A man of fortune leaves considerable property to his son, under condition that he does not marry a Widow, or purchase a Horse, having himself suffered by both of those *skittish* animals. The poor man is thought to have violated both those conditions, and is in danger of losing all; but in the end it turns out that his wife's first husband is alive, and that his horse is a mule. From these slight materials a whimsical piece is produced, which, by the aid of good acting, was well received, and afforded high entertainment.

6. A young man, whose name is said to be LEE, appeared the first time at Covent Garden in the character of RICHARD III. Whatever merit this Gentleman may possess, the part he undertook was little calculated to display his talents. His figure is low, and his action by no means elegant, dignified, or graceful. His face not capable of expression. His voice, however, was strong and clear, and he shewed no embarrassment or diffidence from the novelty of his situation.

7. MISS A. DE CAMP appeared the first time on any stage at Covent Garden, in the character of Sophia, in *The Road to Ruin*, for the benefit of Mr. Knight, and performed it with sufficient spirit

and delicacy, to give the promise of future improvement.

Afterwards, a piece in one act, called TAG IN TRIBULATION, a kind of sequel to *The Spoiled Child*, probably by Mr. Knight, whose performance of Tag is excellent, was represented for the first time, and well received.

10. Miss Murray appeared at Covent Garden in the character of Juliet, for the benefit of her father, and performed it with so much genuine simplicity as to afford every expectation of her becoming an actress of considerable merit. Afterwards, Mrs. Murray appeared the first time on that stage, in the character of Jacintha, in *Lovers' Quarrels*. This Lady has long been known as an actress of merit at the theatres of Norwich and Bath, and performed with spirit and propriety.

18. TELL TRUTH AND SHAME THE DEVIL, a drama of one act, already performed at New York, and adapted to the English stage, was represented the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mrs. Johnson and Mr. Townsend. The principal Characters by Mr. H. Johnston, Mr. Murray, Mr. Johnson, and Mrs. Litchfield. A trifling performance, which might have been confined to the other side of the Atlantic without any loss. Mr. Johnson, who appeared the first time this evening on this stage, formerly performed at the Haymarket, under the elder Mr. Colman.

POETRY.

ODE

Occasioned by reading Dr. Akenfide's Odes,
1758,

BY JOHN SCOTT, ESQ. OF AMWELL;
(Not in his Works.)

I.

YES—our sequefter'd vales have heard
The voice of Freedom's chosen bard;
He bids forsake the groves and streams,
He points the Muse to loftier themes;
To themes that Grecian lays inspir'd,
Themes that Grecian heroes fir'd,
Themes that Albion's Druids sung,
In mountain's bleak and oak-crown'd
rocks among.

Begone, ye am'rous trifling train!
Forbear your soft enervate strain;
Your idle tales of wanton loves,
Of wounds and flames, and darts and doves:
Begone, and in the Gallic land,
Where folly leads her laughing band,
Along the gaudy banks of Seine
Mix in the light dance on the flow'ry plain.

3.

Not that I scorn the love taught lay,
Where nature speaks in nature's way,
Where truth dictates and reason guides,
And spotless chastity presides:
But sure a nobler love inspires,
A nobler praise awaits the song,
That glows with freedom's sacred fires,
And marks the bounds of right and wrong;
For

For those who plead their country's cause,
Shall grateful time reserve a just applause,
And bear their fame thro' ages yet unborn,
Bright as the sun, and fragrant as the morn.

1.

Are there who breathe in British air,
And with a tyrant's yoke to bear?
O hence, ye servile race, remove,
And taste the slavery ye love;
Where causeless wars and vary'd woes,
Are gifts unbounded pow'r bestows,
Where pines the swain on richest soils,
And fell oppression frowns, tho' nature smiles.

2.

On winding Ligris' verdant side,
Or where the Rhone devolves his tide,
Some sweet sequester'd scene explore,
Where vine-clad hills surround the shore;
There thoughtless, indolent, and gay,
They sport the smiling hours away;
Ambition calls, their King commands,
They march, they fight, they fall in foreign
lands.

3.

Not so, where on the azure main,
Extends our Albion's happy plain;
Her sons, a race sublime of soul,
Nor fear, nor lawless force controul:
Who serves in peace, or serves in war,
Attends but where his choice inclines;
Each makes his nation's fame his care,
And this performs, what that designs:
Beneath fair freedom's fav'ring smile,
Th' uninjur'd peasant tills a kindly soil;
Resound ye vallies! while your shepherds
sing,

A free-born people, and a father king.

1.

By each ferocious Norman's reign,
Each haughty Tudor's galling chain,
And all the ills for thee design'd
In ev'ry gloomy Stuart's mind;
Till injur'd freedom wasted o'er
Her guardian * from the Belgic shore;
By ev'ry former frown of fate,
O prize, Britannia! prize thy present state.

2.

Whoe'er or heart or hand employ'd
To gain the bliss by thee enjoy'd;
Who bold were in thy senate heard,
Or bold in war thy standard rear'd;
Or nobly suffer'd for thy cause,
The victims of perverted laws;
To these the honours due decree,
And raise the story'd arch to Liberty.

Conspicuous on the trophy'd ground,
With these her chosen train around,

The sculptor's art with nicest care
Should place her image heav'nly fair:
While Commerce, fraught with gems and
ores,

The gifts of many a distant land,
And Labour, crown'd with rural stores,
Sustain her throne on either hand;
Oppression bound shall rage in vain,
And persecution struggle with her chain.
And proud Iberia's shatter'd helm appear,
And trampled papal crowns, and Gallia's
broken spear.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EURO- PEAN MAGAZINE.

THE following Stanzas are transcribed from
the walls of a room of the Inn at Bangor
Ferry. If you think with me, that they
convey an interesting picture of a young
mind, just escaped from the horrors and
turbulence of the sister country to the
repose and delight which the prospect at
Bangor is so well calculated to produce, I
have no doubt of their finding a place in
your entertaining Magazine.

VIATOR.

BANGOR FERRY.

10th April 1799.

BY A LADY.

I.

FROM civil feuds and bloody fields,
The rebel pike and trumpet's clangor;
The exil'd fair to fortune yields,
And finds a short relief at Bangor.

II.

Ye verdant rocks! ye peaceful floods!
To turbulence unknown, as languor;
Save, when the wild winds bow your woods,
The sole annoyance felt at Bangor!

III.

No refuge these for guilt or shame,
The progeny of pride and anger;
But love, or friendship's holy flame,
Might hope ambrosial food at Bangor!

IV.

Yet, while she dwells on every charm,
(Tho' critics yawn, and cry out, "hang
her"),
The oak crown'd hill, sequester'd farm,
And bid a long adieu to Bangor:

V.

Accept these thanks—here care and pain
Subsided first, that wont to pang her;
For Bath, and pleasure's varying train,
Can ne'er efface the spells of Bangor!

* William the Third.

EXTEMPORE STANZAS,

On reading the following Inscription on a
delightful *vacant* Cottage at Binfield,
in the Isle of Wight,
"CONTENTMENT IS WEALTH."

BY EYLES IRWIN, ESQ.

I.

AND art thou fled, romantic host?
Thy airy hopes at once heli'd?
Contentment's clue for ever lost,
And life the sport of fortune's tide!

II.

Such still their fate, who idly dream
In court or cot th' enchantress dwells;
Hangs o'er the cool meandering stream,
Or slumbers in monastic cells.

III.

Tho' freedom guard the Monarch's throne,
And innocence the cottage grace;
Dwells, in the mind, her spells alone,
Unchang'd by circumstance or place!

IV.

If, stranger! such thy inmate prove
On peaceful plain or stormy sea;
Or in this sweet sequester'd grove,
Contentment shall be wealth to thee!
May 12th, 1799.

HYMN BEFORE MORNING SERVICE.

Written by the late Mr. MASON.

Adapted to an Air of PLEYER'S.

AGAIN the day returns of holy rest,
Which, when he made the world, Je-
hovah blest,
When, like his own, he bade our labours
cease,
And all be piety, and all be peace.

While impious men despise the sage decree,
From "vain deceit, and false philosophy,"
Let us its wisdom own, its blessings feel,
Receive with gratitude, perform with zeal.

Let us devote this consecrated day
To learn his will, and all we learn obey;
In pure Religion's hallow'd duties share,
And join in penitence, and join in pray'r.

So shall the God of mercy pleas'd receive
That only tribute, man has pow'r to give;
So shall he hear, while fervently we raise,
Our choral harmony in hymns of praise.

CHORUS.

Father of Heav'n! in whom our hopes con-
side,

Thy pow'r defends us, and whose precepts
guide.

Thy guardian, and in death our friend,
Thy name be thine till time shall end.

HYMN BEFORE EVENING SERVICE.

Set to Music by W. MATHER.

SOON will the evening star, with silver ray,
Shed its mild lustre on this sacred day,
Resume we then, ere sleep and silence reign,
The rites that holiness and heav'n ordain.

Still let each awful truth our thoughts engage,
That shines reveal'd on Inspiration's page:
Not those blest hours in vain amusements
waste,
Which all, who lavish, shall lament at last.

Here humbly let us hope our Maker's smile
Will crown with meet success our weekly
toil;
And here, on each returning sabbath, join
In pray'r, in penitence, and praise divine.

CHORUS.

Father of Heav'n! in whom our hopes con-
side, &c.

EPIGRAM.

NED's thrifty spouse, her taste to please,
With rival dames at auctions vies;
Is charm'd with every thing she sees,
And every thing she sees she buys:
Ned feels at every sale enchanted—
Such costly wares! so wisely sought!
Bought because they may be wanted,
Wanted because they may be bought.

S.

EPIGRAM.

MY heart adored three powers above,
And bow'd to Justice, Fortune, Love:
I sought their fane, but sigh'd to find
That Justice, Fortune, Love, were blind.
Ah! would the God who stole their sight,
In sympathy their souls unite!
Then might the three display to view
Charms that the Graces never knew:
Justice, the smiles of fortune move,
And Fortune gild the shafts of Love.

S.

O E,

On witnessing a Reverse of Fortune,

Written in the Moments of Trouble,

BY THOMAS ENORT.

ADIEU, ye scenes of soft delight!
Scarce childhood's happy reign is o'er,
When swiftly fading from my sight,
I view your fairy charms no more.
Adieu, ye pleasing forms divine!
Which fancy bade around me shine,

When

When fair as summer's cloudless skies,
 Hope's sunny landscape met these eyes,
 And health flash'd high my cheek with morn-
 ing's rosyate dyes
 Farewell, ye flowery meads and groves!
 Ye lawns, high woods, and clouded
 dells!
 Where spring a Sylvan goddess roves,
 A solitude unmolested dwells!
 Ye scenes which once the Muse held dear,
 A listening oft she deign'd to hear
 Her votary pour his untaught strain,
 When light of heart, and free from pain,
 He bade his numbers wild glide gently o'er
 the plain
 This sickening heart, by grief oppress'd,
 No longer glows with genial fire,
 No more to mirth a tuneful guest,
 I feel to make the vaulting lyre
 Mute are its strings to him who slaves,
 When to low keen his bosom rives,
 Joy's blissful passion to regain,
 Wisdom then teaches me to refrain,
 And hide from public view "Adversity's sad
 train"

*Written at the White Inn,
 Chichester, Sussex, March 19, 1799.*

ELLEGIC LINES

To the Memory of the late
 EDWARD LECHMERE, ESQ.

Member in the last Parliament for the City
 of Worcester.

* * * **T**O those who knew him *not*, no words
 can paint,
 * And those who knew him, know all words
 are sung
 Yet shall the Muse, whom virtue still reveres,
 Embalm his memory with her purest tears;
 And still in fond compassion'd phrases tell,
 The loss she weeps—the worth she lov'd so
 well—

Tell of that liberal and ingenuous mind,
 That rank'd him still the first among man-
 kind—

Tell of the sense with which that mind was
 fraught,

That jocund wit—that dignity of thought!
 Ah! when she thinks those sallies are no
 more,

"That wont to set the table of a roar,"
 And that the sense, which wisdom wak'd to
 hear,

No more shall charm, and fascinate her ear;
 How is she lost! yet will she not forbear,
 Truth asks her tribute—friendship claims
 her tear—

* The two first lines are similar to two the Author has somewhere read.

Truth that delights to prompt each hallow'd
 line,
 For, LECHMERE! well she knew that heart
 of fire
 With these servid panting's seen,
 When all the patriot's spirit dived in
 When clarity unlock'd her heart to
 re,
 And bade thee lead the front of
 the war,
 When wrongs on wrongs thy candour dar'd
 explain,
 And truth was cherish'd, tho' the zeal was
 vain
 More need the Muse?—Alas! if friendship's
 plaint
 Cou'd wake the spirit of that injur'd Saint;
 Still shou'd that plaint the feeling lay pro-
 long,
 And fill a myriad pages with her song
 BELINDA.

*Downing Street, Westminster,
 April 28, 1799.*

CIBALTA.

Written by a Lady, and sung there 23rd May
 1792, at a Ball and Supper given to his
 Royal Highness Prince EDWARD, on leav-
 ing that place to go to Canada.

I.

ASCENDING Calpes' stately brow.
 We see sweet flowers spontaneous
 grow,
 As these their mingling sweets disclose,
 The rocky steep their honors lose.
 Regal do we turn our eyes to view
 The distant landscape's purple hue,
 The liquid plains transparent bound,
 And scenes for warlike deeds renown'd.
 War's rugged paths have also flowers,
 Gay mirth and song and festive hours,
 And from the steep ascent to fame,
 The prospect of a glorious name.

II.

See o'er yon western mountain's shade,
 The evening's blushing radiance fade.
 So fades our joy, 'round Calpes' brow,
 For Royal EDWARD leaves us now;
 'Twas he, who shew'd us how to bear
 The soldier's toil, the leader's care,
 Yet cheer'd fatigue with festive hours,
 And strew'd war's rugged paths with
 flowers.
 Ye breezes, safely waft him o'er,
 To brave the cold Canadian shore;
 To spread afar his glorious fame,
 And make his own a GLORIOUS NAME.

7th May, 1792.

AN IRREGULAR ODE.

Written on the Banks of the River Mole, at
the Foot of Box Hill, Surry, Sept. 15, 1795,
Addressed to a Friend.

AH! wouldst thou wish with calm content
to dwell,
Fly the high arched dome;
She loves to lurk within some moss-clad
cell,
She courts the forest's gloom.
Awhile, my Wilmot, let us seek her here,
Far from the noisy cities' busy crowd,
Of useless wealth, and empty honours

proud,
Cheer'd by the phantom hope, anon aghast
with fear:

Far better 'tis, in this sequester'd spot,
To rove unnoticed, by the world forgot,
Cheer'd by sweet friendship's smile;
To pour the plaint of sorrow, to impart
The tale of woe, to ease the aching heart,
While sympathy our cares beguile.

I love secluded from the world to stray,
To view the ruddy tints of early dawn,
When Phœbus leads along the jocund day,
Cheer'd by the echo of the huntsman's
horn.

To catch the breeze soft sweeping o'er the
plain,
That soothes the sun-burnt reaper's cease-
less toil,

To list at eve the shepherd's pensive strain,
Soothing with oaten reed his amorous cares
awhile.

Beneath these shades, by Mole's cool rippling
tide,

Whose waving branches grace her sedge side,
We steal an hour from care.

Here no false friends, with specious guile,
For selfish views attempt to smile,
Or spread the glittering snare.

And oh! my Wilmot, wouldst thou wish to
find

That peace of mind the world cannot be-
stow,

Fly the vile intercourse of human kind,
And fear in every wealthier fool a foe;
For can the festive roar of fashion's train,
The torturing pangs of hopeless love con-
troul?

Can midnight splendour cool the heated brain,
Calm the woe-haunted mind, or lull to
peace the soul?

ALBERT.

Capel, Surry.

ELEGY,

To the Memory of

WILLIAM SEWARD, ESQ.

May 1799.

SAY, shall the Muse, the Muse to SEWARD
dear,

Fail to the mournful rites her aid to lend?
Refuse to place her chaplet on his bier,
Nor give a tear to her departed friend?

Ah no! she weeps—for in thy silent grave
The kindly mild affections wake no more;
Cold is that heart, where bounteous Nature
gave

Of warm benevolence her richest store.

Those powers by Heaven assign'd, by time
improved,

Still to some fair, some honest purpose led:
To cherish modest worth, thy spirit loved,
To aid desert, and raise the drooping head.

The pride of learning, wit's resplendent ray,
The powers of genius, dazzling as they
shine,

Before thy social virtues fade away,
Nor shall their loss be felt, be mourn'd like
thine.

A. H.

EPITAPH

ON A MONUMENT IN ISLEWORTH CHURCH, ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE
COMMUNION TABLE.

NEAR this place are deposited
the Remains of
GEORGE KEATE, Esq. F.R.S F.S.A.*
and one of the Benchers of the Hon.
Society of the Inner Temple.

Born November 30, 1730,

Deceased June 28 1797.

His literary compositions, both in verse
and prose, give evidence of his genius;
while warm regret and fond
remembrance are friendships eager
testimonies to the qualities of his heart.
The elegant historian of pure simple
manners, his own resembled those which
he described.

See an account of this Gentleman in our Magazine for July 1797, p. 20.

The

The ingenious Author of works of fancy,
 gay, sentimental, tender,
 his imagination, in its freest sallies,
 paid respect to those decorums, the sense
 of which was ever so conspicuous in his
 private life.

The TRIBUTE may be vain, which thus
 affection pays his memory;

and vain the marble monument,
 which would perpetuate his fame :
 at least they mark the spot
 made sacred by a husband's death ;
 where widowed love,
 when it pleases Heaven to dry its sorrows,
 is anxious to repose.

LORD NELSON.

THE following is a Copy of the
 Letter from Admiral Nelson to the
 Governor of Bombay, which was taken
 over land by Lieut. Duval :

*" Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile,
 August 9. "*

" Although I hope that the Consuls
 who are, or ought to be, resident in
 Egypt, have sent you an express of the
 situation of affairs here, yet, as I know
 Mr. Baldwin has some months left
 Alexandria, it is possible you may not
 be regularly informed ; I shall there-
 fore relate to you briefly that a French
 army of 40,000 men in 300 transports,
 with 13 sail of the line, 11 frigates,
 bomb vessels, gun-boats, &c. &c. arrived
 at Alexandria on the 1st of July ; on
 the 7th they left it for Cairo, where
 they arrived on the 22d. During their
 march they had some actions with the
 Mamelukes, which the French call
 great victories. As I have Buonaparte's
 dispatches now before me, which I took
 yesterday, I speak positively : he says,
 " I am now going to send off to take
 Suez and Damietta ; " he does not speak
 favourably of either country or people ;
 but there is such bombast in his letters
 that it is difficult to get at the truth,
 but you may be sure he is only master
 of what his army covers. From all the
 enquiries which I have been able to
 make, I cannot learn that any French
 vessels are at Suez to carry any part of
 his army to India. Bombay (if they
 can get there) I know is the first ob-
 ject ; but I trust the Almighty God in
 Egypt will overthrow these pests of the
 human race. It has been in my power
 to prevent 12,000 men from leaving
 Genoa, and also to take 11 sail of the
 line and two frigates ; two sail of the

line and two frigates have escaped me.
 This glorious battle was fought at the
 Mouth of the Nile, at anchor ; it be-
 gan at sun-set, and was not finished at
 three the next morning ; it has been
 severe, but God favoured our endea-
 vours with a great victory. I am now
 at anchor between Alexandria and Ro-
 setta, to prevent their communication
 by water, and nothing under a regiment
 can pass by land. But I should have
 informed you, that the French have
 4000 men posted at Rosetta to keep
 open the Mouth of the Nile.—Alex-
 andria, both town and shipping, are so
 distressed for provisions that they can
 only get them from the Nile by water ;
 therefore I cannot guess the good which
 may attend my holding our present po-
 sition, for Buonaparte writes his distress
 for stores, artillery, and things for their
 hospital, &c. All useful communication
 is at an end between Alexandria and
 Cairo : you may be sure I shall remain
 here as long as possible. Buonaparte
 had never yet to contend with an Eng-
 lish Officer, and I shall endeavour to
 make him respect us.

" This is all I have to communicate ;
 I am confident every precaution will
 be taken to prevent in future any vessels
 going to Suez which may be able to
 carry troops to India. If my letter is
 not so correct as might be expected, I
 trust your excuse, when I tell you my
 brain is so shaken with the wound in
 my head, that I am sensible I am not so
 clear as could be wished ; but whilst a
 ray of reason remains, my heart, and
 hand shall ever be exerted for the be-
 nefit of our King and Country.

" I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) " HORATIO NELSON. "

JOHN HORNE TOOKE.

THE two following Letters have passed between the Commissioners and Horne Tooke.

“ TO JOHN HORNE TOOKE, ESQ.

“ Office of the Commissioners for carrying into Execution the Act for Taxing Income.

“ Wandsworth, May 31, 1799.

“ SIR,

“ The Commissioners having under their consideration your Declaration of Income, dated the 20th of February last, have directed me to acquaint you that they have reason to apprehend your Income exceeds Sixty Pounds a year — They therefore desire that you will reconsider the said Declaration, and favour me with your answer on or before Wednesday the 8th instant.

• I am, Sir,

• “ Your obedient servant,

• “ W. B. LUTTLY, Clerk.”

“ TO MR. W B LUTTLY.

“ SIR,

“ I am much more reason than the Commissioners can have to be dissatisfied with the smallness of my Income. I have never yet in my life disavowed, or had occasion to reconsider any declaration which I have signed with my name. But the Act of Parliament has removed all the decencies which used to prevail between Gentlemen and has given the Commissioners (shrouded under the signature of their Clerk) a right by law to tell me that they have reason to believe that I am a liar. They have also a right to demand of me, upon the particular circumstances of my private situation, an obedience to the law, I am ready to attend them upon this disagreeable occasion, so novel to Englishmen, and to give the never expected and satisfaction which they may be pleased to require. I am, Sir,

• “ Your humble servant,

• “ JOHN HORNE TOOKE.”

BUONAPARTE'S PROCLAMATION TO THE EGYPTIANS.

GENERAL BUONAPARTE TO THE INHABITANTS OF CAIRO, FEB. 20.

WICKED men had succeeded in leading part of you astray, and they have perished. God has directed me to be merciful to the people, I have been irritated against you on account of your insurrection. I have deprived you for two months of your Divan, but I restore it to you this day. Your good conduct has effaced the stain of your rebellion. Seniors, Ulama, preachers at the Mosques, make it known to the people that those who may declare themselves my enemies, shall have no refuge either in this world or in the next! Can there exist any man so blind as not to see that destiny directs all my operations? Can any one be so incredulous as to make it a question of doubt that every thing in this vast universe is submissive to the empire of Fate?

Inform the people, that since the creation of the world, it has been written after having destroyed the ene-

mies of Islamism, and laid their crosses prostrate, I should come from the extremity of the West to fulfil the task which has been imposed upon me. Show to the people's conviction, that in the holy book of the Koran and in more than 20 passages of it, what happens has been foretold, and what will happen has been equally unfolded. Let those, then, who are prevented only by the fear of our arms from cursing us, change their sentiments, for, in addressing prayers to Heaven against us, they solicit their own condemnation. Let the true believers pray for the success of our arms. I might demand of each of you the cause of the secret sentiments of your hearts, for I know all, even what you have not revealed to any one. But the day will come, in which all the world shall clearly see, that I am conducted by a superior order of beings, and that every human effort cannot prevail against me. Happy those who shall sincerely be the first to range themselves on my side.

BUONAPARTE.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 272.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

THE Volunteer Exemption Bill was read a second time.
Lord Grenville presented a Message from the King to the effect following.
“ G R

“ His Majesty thinks it necessary to acquaint their Lordships, that considering the urgent necessity of securing the peace of the kingdom of Ireland, and the mutual welfare of both countries, and in consequence of communications made to his Majesty by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he has thought fit to order, that the several persons in custody upon charges of High Treason in Dublin and Belfast, should, for their better security, be lodged in some safe part of this kingdom, his Majesty, therefore, informs this House, that in pursuance thereof, he has deemed it expedient, that the said several persons should be lodged in Fort George in Scotland.

Lord Grenville then moved, that an Address be presented to his Majesty for his gracious communication, which was agreed to.

On the suggestion of Lord Auckland, that the measure of the Union was likely now to be accomplished in Ireland, it was moved, that the House be summoned for Thursday se’nnight, to take the same into its consideration.

The order was made accordingly.

MONDAY, APRIL 8.

On the Order of the Day being read for the House going into a Committee upon the Bill for exempting persons serving in Volunteer Corps from being balloted for the Supplementary Militia, &c.

Lord Walsingham submitted, whether it would not be better, as none of those Lords who stood forward in support of the measure were then present, to defer the commitment of the Bill to a short day, which meeting the sense of the

House, the commitment was postponed till Thursday.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

The various Bills upon the table were forwarded in their respective stages.

One private Bill was presented from the House of Commons, and read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

The Lords appointed by virtue of a Commission notified the Royal Assent to the Scotch Distillery and Newfoundland Convoy Bills, and to some private Bills. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Lincoln, and Lord Grenville.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

Lord Grenville rose, and without any preface moved, “ That the Resolutions agreed to by this House, relative to an incorporated Legislative Union with Ireland, might be presented to his Majesty, in order that the same might be laid before the Parliament of Ireland at such convenient time as his Majesty should deem expedient.”

Lord Auckland seconded the motion; his Lordship in a strain of nervous eloquence, wherein he displayed a masterly knowledge of political discrimination, and a superior talent in the doctrines and mysteries of finance, took a most comprehensive view of the subject, and extended upon both the utility and necessity of the measure. From the whole of which he inferred that Ireland would become, what it is not now, one great integral part of the greatest and most flourishing Empire on the face of the terraqueous globe.

The Bishop of Llandaff followed his Lordship on the same side of the question, supporting with his wonted excellence the principle of the Union in the most general sense of the word, his Lordship however wished it might be understood as his fixed opinion, that it should not

be urged *against* the inclination of the people of that country; for he was of opinion that even a good, if presented by compulsion, loses its virtue. His Lordship concluded with observing, that a cordial adoption of the measure would be the greatest mark of Heaven's peculiar favour, and the best blessing that could be bestowed on either country by Divine Providence.

Lord Kinnoul supported the motion, and observed, that seeing as a Scotchman the advantages his native country derived by a similar measure, recommended a trial of the same to Irishmen, being satisfied that they would speedily discover equal benefits from the like resource.

The question being then put, it was agreed to *nem. con.*

Lord Grenville then moved, that a select Committee be appointed to meet a Committee of the Commons in the Painted Chamber, and that they should mutually agree upon a joint Address to his Majesty, praying his Majesty to lay the said Resolutions before the Parliament of Ireland; which was also agreed to in like manner.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

Their Lordships sent a Message to the Commons, desiring a conference on the Union with Ireland, when a Committee was appointed, which sat in the Painted Chamber with that of the Commons, when a joint Address was resolved on, which was submitted to their Lordships, and the same was ordered to be presented to his Majesty accordingly.

In a Committee on the Volunteer Exemption Bill, Lord Grenville moved an amendment, that volunteers should not be exempted from being ballotted for in the militia; but that if called on to serve, their certificate should be a sufficient discharge, which was agreed to.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.

Two Bills were received from the Commons. Some private Bills were read, and public Bills forwarded in their respective stages.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

The Order of the Day (upon which their Lordships were summoned) for the House resolving into a Committee upon the Partridge Shooting Bill, the leading provision of which goes to repeal an Act lately passed for restraining the shooting of Partridges, &c. until the 14th of September, being read, and the question

The Duke of Norfolk said, the very salutary provision which the present Bill tended to do away, was not more than two years in existence, and had by no means a sufficient trial. The restriction was such as did the promoters of it much credit, and rendered considerable benefit to that very meritorious class in society, the industrious farmers. The restriction went to defend those persons from the havoc and devastation which the proceedings of unthinking or high-mettled, or, what was as bad, ignorant sportsmen occasioned. He was not a sportsman himself, but he knew so much, and he felt for the distresses occasioned to the farmers by such conduct. He was confident the Bill would be attended with the most injurious consequences, and, under this impression, he would vote against its farther progress.

The Earl of Suffolk and Marquis Townshend seemed to express sentiments of the Bill nearly similar.

The Earl of Carlisle in a great degree differed in opinion from those Lords who had spoken. He observed, that the rejection of the Bill would not be attended with the effects dwelt upon by the Noble Lords. The continuance of the restriction would afford the farmers no essential relief; the real advantage of the restriction was to the poachers only.

The question being called for, a division took place, when there appeared for going into a Committee on the Bill, 44; against it, 23; majority, 21.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, Lord Walsingham in the chair.

The clauses of the Bill being agreed to by the Committee, the House resumed, confirmed the Report, and the third reading of the Bill was fixed for Thursday.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

Several Bills were received from the Commons. The Volunteer Exemption Bill, after a few observations from Lord Darnley and Lord Suffolk, was read a third time and passed.

The Bill for regulating the periods for commencing and ending Partridge Shooting, was read a third time and passed.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Exchequer Loan Bill, the Partridge Shooting Bill, and to several private Bills.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

THE Report of the Committee of Supply being brought up by Mr. Sergeant,

The Resolutions were severally agreed to, viz.

For the secret Service abroad for the year 1799	£. 150,000
For Suffering French Clergy and Laity, and for American Loyalists	226,000
For the Turkey Company	5,000

And a Bill ordered to be brought in accordingly.

Mr. Sergeant having brought up the Report of the Income Bill,

The several amendments then proposed in the Committee, which were extremely numerous, and consisted of regulations relative to Commissioners and Commercial Commissioners in England and Wales, to the Precincts of Royal Palaces, to the Inns of Court, to the Universities, the Cinque Ports, to Wards, Parishes, Cities, Boroughs, and Towns Corporate; to other regulations concerning Assessors, returns of statements, duty of Commissioners regarding their receipts, certificates and payments at the Bank, deaths of individuals, change and removal of Assessors, Agents, Collectors, and Commissioners, appointments of Clerks, and expences of putting the Act in execution, were severally read and agreed to.

Mr. Ryder proposed a clause, which was received, for the better explaining those clauses in the Bill relative to abatements on account of children. Agreed to, and added to the Bill.

The Bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

Sir W. Scott moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to remedy certain defects in the law respecting offences committed on the high seas."—Leave given.

Mr. Pitt presented at the Bar of the House his Majesty's Proclamation of the 15th instant, prohibiting, without special licence, the arrival of persons into this kingdom from Ireland. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Read a third time, and passed the Volunteer Exemption and the Provisional Cavalry Reduction Bills.

On the third reading of the Income Bill, the period of making Returns of Statements was extended from the 25th

of March to the 5th of April: some alterations were also made in the meaning of abatements respecting children, and relative to duties paid in stamps, &c. in presentations to benefices. The Bill being then read a third time, was passed, and ordered to the Lords.

The House in a Committee, Mr. Ryder moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the East India Company should be prevented from contracting for, or exporting to the East Indies or elsewhere copper or copper ore, but what they have already contracted for." Which was agreed to.

On the question for the second reading of the Slave Trade Bill (Mr. Thornton's),

Mr. Dickinson moved for leave to present a petition against it from the West India merchants and planters, when the House divided; but forty Members not being present, it was counted out.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

Mr. Thornton moved the second reading of his Bill for limiting the extension of the Slave Trade on the African coast; when the House divided, and forty Members not being present, it was counted out.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

A Message was received from the Lords, stating, that their Lordships had agreed to the Land Tax Redemption Bill, the Income Explanatory Bill, the Provisional Cavalry Bill, and to several private Bills.

The Bill for limiting the extensions of the African Slave Trade, after a conversation between Mr. Thornton, Colonel Gascoyne, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Dent, Sir William Young, Mr. Sewel, Mr. Hawkins Browne, and Mr. Pitt, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed this day fortnight.

The Parish Overseers Bill was committed, and ordered for a third reading.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

Mr. Ryder brought in a Bill for restricting the East India Company from exporting copper, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time this day fortnight.

Mr. Long brought up several accounts concerning the expence of confining and otherwise disposing of convicts, and other matters. He also brought up a variety of accounts preparatory to the Budget.

On the motion of Mr. Ryder, a Committee

of the whole House was appointed for Tuesday fortnight, to take into consideration the Report of the Secret Committee.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

Mr. Wallace moved for an account to be laid before the House of the quantity of Copper used in his Majesty's Navy since the year 1796, distinguishing each year. The Report, therefore, of the Committee on the Bill for regulating the future price of that article, was postponed from Thursday to Monday next.

Mr. Dundas gave notice of his intention of moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament intitled, "An Act for the Redemption of the Land Tax in that part of Great Britain called Scotland."

Mr. Williams gave notice, that on Thursday next he would move that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the Copper Mines throughout England and Wales, and that the result of such inquiry be reported to that House.

The Lord Advocate gave notice of his intention, on Friday next, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws now in force in that part of Great Britain called Scotland relative to Scotland, to empower Magistrates to detain in prison persons committed under such a charge from the day of the service and receipt of their respective indictments, and until their trials.

The House in a Committee on the Scotch Distillery Bill, the blank for the period of continuing the Act was filled with the words "the 5th of July," and the House being resumed, the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The other Orders of the Day were postponed.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

On the motion of Mr. Wallace, an account was laid before the House of the quantity of Copper purchased by the Commissioners of the Navy, for the use of the same, since the year 1788.

Mr. Dundas brought up a Message from his Majesty. (See page 337.)

It was then moved, that an Address thereon be presented to his Majesty, by such Members of the House as were of his Majesty's Privy Council, and that the Address be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

The Committee on the Militia Regulations was postponed to Monday

Mr. Thornton moved, that in consideration of a mistake in the Journals of the House, appointing the Committee on the Bill for restricting within certain limits the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa, which by that mistake stood for to-day, the same should be fixed for Wednesday next, which was agreed to.

Colonel Gascoyne presented several petitions from the Corporation of Liverpool, and from several private individuals, praying to be heard against particular clauses of the Bill by counsel.

This was opposed by Mr. Pitt, upon the grounds of informality. But, after a few observations from Col. Gascoyne, the Speaker, and Mr. Edwards, it was settled that some of the petitioners should be heard by their counsel, and two of the petitions, having no signatures to them, were withdrawn.

Which the Orders of the Day were postponed, among them that of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Pitt informed the House that he should postpone the outline of the Loan, which it had been his intention to submit to that Committee on Friday next, until he could nearly ascertain the probable receipts under the Income Act. Every Gentleman must be aware of the propriety, and indeed necessity of this measure, but that in the interim, to meet exigencies, he might have recourse to a further supply of temporary means, for present expediences, by way of Exchequer Bills.

The Report of the East India Account was brought up, and the Resolutions severally agreed to.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

The Bill for increasing the Rates of Allowance to Intakeers was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The Order for the second reading of the Copper Bill being read, Lord Hawkesbury moved that it be read a second time on Tuesday fortnight.—Ordered.

The Bill for regulating the duties upon, and warehousing East India goods, was read a second time.—Ordered to be committed on Friday fortnight.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to go into a Committee upon the Slave Carrying Bill,

Mr. W. Smith said he intended to have moved that the House should go into the Committee, but as he understood the Counsel retained were not yet returned from the Circuit, and that there would be no purposed delay, he should content

consent to its being deferred to Monday se'nnight, to which time it was accordingly postponed.

Colonel Gaiçoyn presented a petition from several merchants of Liverpool against the Slave Carrying Bill, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

The Committee on the Attornies' Clerks' Indenture Bill was deferred to Monday.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

Mr Pitt moved, "That a sum not exceeding 1,500,000. be granted to his Majesty, by way of Loan, on Exchequer Bills, which was agreed to.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland moved for leave to bring in a Bill for increasing the sums to be required as Bail in Scotland, in matters of Sedition and Treason, which being granted, the same was brought in, and read a first time.

Mr. Dundas brought in a Bill for regulating the Sale of Land Tax in Scotland, which was read a first time.

MONDAY, APRIL 8.

The second reading of the Scotch Militia Reduction Bill, and the Scotch Land Tax Amendment Bill were postponed, on the motion of Mr. W. Dundas, till to morrow se'nnight.

Sir Godfrey Webster gave notice of moving for leave to morrow to bring in a Bill to amend the Poor Laws.

The Lord Advocate's Bill for extending the penalty, and in some cases withholding Bail altogether in matters of Sedition in Scotland, was read, and ordered to be committed and printed.

Mr Pitt postponed the consideration of the Secret Committee, which stood for to morrow, and that of the Address, until this day se'nnight, and that, in the mean while, the said Address be referred to the said Committee.

The Attornies Clerks' Bill was committed, and ordered to be reported.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9

The Act of second James I. being read, which imposed penalties on persons purchasing Hides by private contract, Lord Hawkesbury said, that this was a matter of great hardship, and therefore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify such persons; and having stated a similar case with respect to persons in the Coal Trade, obtained leave accordingly.

The Bill for increasing the rates allowed to Innkeepers billeting Soldiers was committed, and ordered to be reported to morrow.

The Bill for regulating the process and extending the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court in criminal cases was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to morrow.

A Message was received from the Lords, stating they had agreed to the Scotch Distillery and Newfoundland Convoy Bills without amendment.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

The Bill for the more effectual punishment of offences committed on the High Seas went through a Committee, and was ordered to be reported on Monday.

The Exchequer Bills Bill was read a second time.

The Attornies Clerks' Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee upon the Slave Trade Limitation Bill, counsel were called in and heard against the Bill, after which the Committee proceeded through several clauses. The blanks in the clauses respecting the time at which the Bill was to commence, and the boundaries within which the trade was to be carried on, were filled up.

The blank with respect to the time was filled up by the 1st of January 1807.

The Committee were proceeding through the remaining clauses, when

Mr Pierrepont said, that as this was a business of great importance, he thought it improper to proceed upon it in so thin a Committee, and moved that the number of Members present should be counted—there were but 32 present, of course the business was put off.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

The Bill for increasing the rates allowed to Innkeepers billeting Soldiers was read a third time and passed.

The Exchequer Bills Bill went through a Committee, the Report brought up, and ordered to be read a third time to morrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were postponed.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

The Scotch Sedition Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

On the question for going into a Committee on the Bill for restricting within certain limits the Slave Trade on the African Coast,

Mr Dent opposed to the House, and was taken into the Committee; whereupon a division took place, yeas 38, nays 23, majority 16.

The House resolved itself into a Committee accordingly, and the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.

The Bill for granting to his Majesty a Loan by way of Exchequer Bills was read a third time and passed.

The Committee to take into consideration the Report of the Secret Committee, after a few observations from Mr. Pitt, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Hobhouse, and Mr. Johnes, was postponed until Friday.

Mr. N. Vansittart brought up the Report of the Bill for remedying defects in the law relative to crimes committed on the High Seas, which being agreed to, it was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Report of the Scotch Sedition Bill was brought up and agreed to, as was that of the Committee on the Expiring Laws, and Bills were ordered accordingly.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

Sir Godfrey Webster obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable parishes to purchase small farms for the support of their respective poor.

Mr. Hobhouse gave notice that he should move for a special Committee to-morrow, to investigate and report the contract entered into by Mr. Palmer, late of the post-office, with the Lords of the Treasury.

The Order of the Day, for committing the Militia Reduction Bill being read,

Mr. Balfour proposed, that the Committee should be instructed to receive a clause "for compelling Colonels of Militia Regiments to allow the discharge of men who had more than three children on the parish to which they respectively belonged providing substitutes."

This was opposed by Colonel Sloane, Mr. Dundas, and Sir William Young, and supported by Colonel Elford, but the motion was negatived without a division.

The House then proceeded to a Committee on the Bill, went through its several clauses, adopted some trifling regulations, the Report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

Read a third time and passed, the Bill for extending the jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty, relative to offences committed on the High Seas.

in a Committee of Ways

Means,

Mr. Pitt moved, that the surplus revenue of the Consolidated Fund, up to the 5th of April 1799, be referred to the same, which was adopted accordingly, and both Committees were postponed to Friday next.

Mr. Hobhouse moved "That the House should resolve itself into a Committee on Tuesday se'night, to take into consideration the agreement entered into between the Lords of the Treasury and John Palmer, Esq. late Comptroller General of the Post Office, and his conduct in that department," which was agreed to.

Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend further the time to make returns under the Income Act, as the period already allotted was found wholly insufficient in commercial concerns to make due returns to the Commercial Commissioners. Leave was given accordingly.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

Mr. Long brought up the Reports of the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means, which were severally agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the further consideration of the Report of the Bill for limiting the African Slave Trade, when

Mr. Sewell, in observations which occupied nearly one hour, and until most of the Members quitted the House, moved that the same be adjourned till this day four months, but

Colonel Gascoyne having remarked on the extreme thinness of the House, moved that it be counted, which being done, and only 11 Members being present, an adjournment of course took place.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

The House in a Committee having proceeded to take into consideration the Report of the Secret Committee appointed to investigate the state and extent of traitorous and seditious proceedings in this country,

Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a Bill to render more effectual an Act of the 38th of the present King, empowering his Majesty to detain in custody such persons as were suspected of treasonable or seditious practices. And also for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent sedition and seditious meetings.

Each Resolution being agreed to, the Bills were ordered accordingly, on the Report being brought up.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

days from St. Maltes, and had not made any capture.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

MICHAEL SLYMOUR.

Copy of a Letter from Captain D'Arveigne, Prince of Bouillon, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Danae, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Jersey, the 6th inst.

SIR,

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners, Captain Lord Proby's report to me of his capture, in his Majesty's ship Danae, commanded by him, of a French National armed vessel that had only left Saint Maltes a few hours before he fell in with her yesterday.

I have the honour to be, &c.

D'AUVERGNE, Prince of Bouillon.

St. Helier, Danae, April 4.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship under my command captured the French National lugger *Le Sans Quartier* this morning off Les Isles de Choisy.

The prize is pierced for fourteen guns, but all she had on board were thrown overboard in the chase, she has 56 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

PROBY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 13.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Royal George, at St. Helen's, the 10th inst.

SIR,

HEREWITH you will receive a copy of a letter from Captain Keats, of his Majesty's ship *Boadicea*, stating the capture of the French brig privateer *L'Unie*, which is transmitted for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Boadicea, at Sea, April 7.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship of the capture of a third privateer this cruise, by the *Boadicea*, viz. *L'Unie*, a very fine brig of 16 guns, eight pounders, ten of which are brass, and 200 men, quite new, and three weeks from Bourdeaux.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. G. KEATS.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 16.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, March 4.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that Captain Barton, of his Majesty's ship *Concorde*, captured on the 14th ultimo, to windward of Antigua, La Prudent French ship privateer, copper-bottomed, of 18 guns and 200 men. She had been cruising to windward of Barbadoes for six weeks, without making any other captures than two schooners, one from Halifax, and the other an American, and was on her return to the Spanish port of Saint Domingo, where she belonged, and from whence she had sailed early in December last.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Dickson, Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Yarmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Veteran, at Yarmouth, the 15th of April.

SIR,

Herewith I transmit, for their Lordships' information, a letter from Capt. Dacres, of his Majesty's ship *Astrea*, addressed to Captain Sotheron, of the *Latona*, acquainting him of the capture of *Le Marlouin* French lugger privateer.

I am, Sir, &c.

ARCH. DICKSON.

Astrea, at Sea, April 13.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the 10th instant, the *Fexel* bearing East nine or ten leagues, I fell in with and captured, after a chase of three hours, *Le Marlouin* French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 58 men. She left Dunkirk the day before; had taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. DACRES.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 20.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Reynolds, of his Majesty's Ship La Pomone, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Falmouth, April 17.

SIR,

I BEG to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of my arrival in this port.

I have

I have also to inform you, that on the 31st ult. in lat. 42 deg. 25 min. N. long. 9 deg. 16 min. W. we retook the *Minerva*, a valuable Liverpool West India ship, that had been captured sixteen days before by the *Argus* French privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux; and I have the pleasure to add, that on the 3d instant we fortunately fell in with the *Argus*, and after a long chase of one hundred and eight miles, running 12 knots an hour, took her close under Cape Finisterre. She is a beautiful new ship, not six months off the stocks, carrying 18 brass nine-pounders, pierced for 22, and 130 men; is copper-bottomed, and a remarkable swift sailer. Besides the *Minerva*, the *Argus* had captured, this cruize, two brigs belonging to Teignmouth; the masters and crews of both I found on board her.

And on the 9th of this month we retook an American schooner from the Caraccas, bound to Corunna, laden with cocoa and indigo, that had been taken eight days before by the *Gironde* privateer, from Bourdeaux.

Previous to the above, his Majesty's ship *Pomone* had captured, off Carthage, the *Mutius Scævola* French privateer, belonging to Genoa, and a Spanish coaster; particulars of which I transmitted in a letter on service to the Earl of St. Vincent.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. C. REYNOLDS.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 23.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship St. Fiorenzo, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Plymouth, April 17.

SIR,

I BEG your will acquaint their Lordships that I arrived with the *St. Fiorenzo* in Plymouth Sound this morning, with a French brig prize, from *St. Domingo*, bound to *L'Orient*, with sugar and coffee. I also captured a French brig in ballast, on the same day, not yet arrived.

I inclose, for their Lordships' information, a copy of my letter to Lord Bridport of the 16th inst.

H. NEALE.

St. Fiorenzo, at Sea, April 16.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 9th inst. after

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reconnoitring two French frigates at anchor in the port of *L'Orient*, I stood towards *Belle Isle*. On our approach I saw some ships at anchor in the *Great Road*, but as the weather was hazy, and the ships under the land, I could not sufficiently ascertain their strength, until we had run the full length of the island, when I clearly distinguished them to be three French frigates, and a large sailing gun-vessel, with their top-sails ready hoisted to come out to us. At this instant a heavy and sudden squall of wind from the N. W. carried away the *Amelia's* main top-mast, and her fore and mizen top gallant masts, the fall of the former tearing a great part of the main sail from the yard.

The enemy, who were apparently waiting our near approach, got under weigh immediately, and made sail towards us in a line a-head. Circumstanced as we now were I felt we had but one duty to perform, and that we could do nothing more than testify our readiness to meet them: I therefore made the signal to prepare for battle; and when they had advanced a little to leeward of us I shortened sail, so as for the *Amelia* to keep under command, with her fore and mizen top sails set, and made the signal to bear up, preserving the weather-gage, and keeping close order. The enemy tacked to meet us, and we instantly commenced an action, receiving the fire from one of the batteries on the island at the same time. The enemy were so little disposed to close quarters, that we were under the necessity of bearing down upon them three times, until they were close upon the islands of *Houart* and *Hedie*. After engaging them one hour and 55 minutes they wore ship and stood from us. I am extremely sorry we had it not in our power to do any thing more with the enemy (who had a port close on each side of them) than compel them to relinquish an action which, from their superiority and the crippled state of the *Amelia* previous to the action, had inspired them with the hope of success.

Soon after the action ceased they bore up for the *Loire*, two of them apparently much shattered; and the gun-vessel returned to *Belle Isle*.

It is with peculiar satisfaction I acquaint your Lordship, that the active and spirited conduct of Capt. *Houart* is deserving of the highest applause; and I feel that no encomium can do justice to his merit.

Y y

ADMIRALTY INTELLIGENCE.

The officers and crew companies of these ships conducted themselves with the greatest order and most determined courage; they are entitled to every commendation I can bestow.

I take the liberty of naming in particular Lieutenants Farnall and Holmes, the first Lieutenants of each ship, as very deserving officers.

The damage sustained by his Majesty's ships is principally confined to the masts, sails, and rigging.

By a vessel captured since the action, I learn the frigates we engaged were *La Cornette*, *La Vengeance*, and *La Demourante*: they have been lately stationed at Belle Isle to guard the coast.

Enclosed is a list of killed and wounded in each ship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. NEALE.

List of Killed and Wounded.

St. Florenzo.—1 seaman killed; 18 seamen wounded, two of them dangerously.

Amelia.—Mr. Bayley, midshipman, and one seaman killed; 17 seamen wounded, one of them dangerously.

Terpsichore.—Three killed, and 35 wounded.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Daniel Hamon to Brian Nepean, Esq.

Jersey, April 16.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Phoenix lugger private ship of war under my command, on the 5th instant, *St. Sebastian* bearing S. E. four leagues, I fell in with and captured the French lugger privateer *Le Coureur*, commanded by Gabriel de la Garate, mounting four guns, four pounders, and six swivels, having on board 46 men; she belonged to *St. Jean de Luz*, sailed last from *St. Sebastian*; had captured nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DANIEL HAMON.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, APRIL 27.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral King Smith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Brian Nepean, Esq. dated at Cork, the 19th inst.

I have the honour to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed letter, which I have received

from Captain Moore, of his Majesty's ship *Melampus*, informing me of his having captured *Le Papillon*, of Nantz, French brig privateer. The prize arrived here yesterday.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Melampus, at Sea, April 15.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that we have this morning captured the French privateer brig *Le Papillon*, of Nantz, mounting 10 nine-pounders and four brass 36-pounder carronades, and 123 men, after a chase of 25 hours; she is a remarkable fine new vessel, and sails admirably.

I am, Sir, &c.

GRAHAM MOORE.

This Gazette likewise contains a very long correspondence from the Archduke Charles and Lieut. Gen. Kray, who have transmitted to the Court of Vienna very detailed accounts of the actions that took place at Stockach, in Germany, and in the neighbourhood of Legnano and Verona, in Italy. Of the actions of the 25th and 26th of March near Stockach (the French account of which we gave in our last Magazine), the Archduke observes, that he cannot exactly state the loss in his army, but it is supposed that it amounts to 3000 men in killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy must have lost 5000, among whom two thousand were made prisoners. The following is the account of the Battle of Legnano:

On the 26th of March, at day-break, we heard at a great distance a severe cannonade in the neighbourhood of Verona and Pastrengo. About 8 o'clock the advanced posts near Legnano were also attacked, upon which Lieut. Gen. Kray removed the camp at Bevilacqua to Legnano. The garrison of the town occupied the ramparts, and the road, which was not yet quite repaired. A battalion of the regiment de Guilay and another of Lattreman were posted in front of the town, to defend the bridges. The enemy attempted, in every direction, to advance towards the town, but were repelled in all quarters. They had stationed their principal forces upon the Adige, and near Anquari, where they were sheltered. After two very furious attacks they were obliged to retreat to that place. Another formidable attack was made on *St. Pierre de Legnano*, from whence the high road leads to Mantua. After

After the garrison of Legnano alone had thus checked the progress of the enemy for three hours and a half the advanced guard of the corps of Bevilacqua arrived, of which the first division, under the command of Gen. Frolich, was employed to attack the enemy in their turn. This attack was directed in every road leading from Legnano, inasmuch as the country intersected by the lands would permit. The principal attack was made upon St. Pierre. Major Reinwald commanded the advanced guard. Colonel Abfalterr followed with the main body of the column. Major Count Paar conducted the advanced guard on the road towards St. Pierre, to attack the rear of the enemy. Colonel Rudt followed him with the remainder of the column. Colonel Somariva commanded the attack upon Anquiari. Besides these principal attacks, several partial ones, on different points, had been made, and all the troops conducted themselves with the greatest bravery, every one having amply discharged his duty. The artillery, as well that within the town, as that which was in the plain near it, resisted all the different attacks with that ability and ardour for which it has been so long conspicuous. At 7 o'clock the enemy was every where put to flight. They retired in confusion towards Tartaro, but it was impossible for us, on account of the canals which intersect the land, to pursue them with our cavalry, otherwise their loss would have been infinitely greater. This loss, they themselves confess, amounts to 2000 men, amongst whom are Generals Vignolles and Delmas; the former killed and the latter wounded. We have taken 8 pieces of cannon, 3 howitzers, 32 ammunition waggons, 511 prisoners, of whom 22 are officers, 9 Serjeants, and 480 rank and file. Our loss amounts to one superior officer, 3 officers, 103 from the Serjeant to the common soldier. In wounded, 24 officers, 863 rank and file, including non-commissioned officers; 82 missing or taken prisoners.

BATTLE OF VERONA, MARCH 26.

According to a more recent report of Lieut. Gen. Kray, Lieut. General Keim had received advice that the enemy were concentrating their forces near Villafranca and Castelnova.— This General was thus upon his guard ever since the 24th, when he received the information; he communicated it

also to General Grenier, who immediately ordered the forces under his command. General Lipay likewise arrived at Verona in the night between the 24th and 25th with three battalions. General Keim was thus enabled to strengthen the position of Pasiengue with three battalions of Schroder and one battery of artillery. In the intrenched lines of this position were seven battalions of infantry and three squadrons of the new regiment of hussars. The advanced chain commenced from the Lake of Garda, and extended along the frontier as far as the environs of Beirpaque. As this position could not keep up a communication with Verona upon the right bank of the Adige, by reason of their distance from each other, they contented themselves with sending a division of hussars from Verona to Cala Carra, to keep up the communication as well as they could; but the advanced chain of Verona, which extended from one bank of the Adige to the other, was defended by three battalions of infantry, and was supported on the plain of Verona at the New Gate. Three battalions and six squadrons of cavalry were posted near the Porta Nuova; four battalions of infantry and five squadrons of cavalry were posted as a reserve behind the Porto Zeno. In this situation the enemy attacked our chain of advanced posts very early in the morning of the 26th. Lieut. Gen. Keim immediately marched thither, and finding that the enemy's attack was principally directed against St. Lucia, he took measures to reinforce those points. By the prisoners that were taken it was learnt that the enemy consisted of two complete divisions under Generals Victor and Grenier; that one part of the division of Ferrurier had been added to them, together with 6000 Piedmontese, Swiss, and Polish Emigrants; that the enemy was therefore forming an attack upon Verona, with a force amounting to between 15 and 30,000 men, in the firm expectation of taking that city by surprise. The enemy had therefore put in the General Orders of the army, that, as they had already subsisted 15 days without pay, they should be indemnified with two hours pillage of the city of Verona. General Keim immediately ordered the corps of reserve to advance, sent General Hobenzollern to the left wing, with orders to support

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General Minkwitz; and he went himself to St. Massimo. At six o'clock the enemy mustered all their forces, and directed their principal attacks upon St. Lucia and St. Massimo. The first post was soon carried by the enemy, and twice retaken; it could not however be preserved, and the enemy remained in possession of it during the whole day. They did not succeed equally well at St. Massimo. They made seven successive attacks upon it, and carried the post seven times with fresh forces, and seven times they were repulsed from it by our brave troops. This place occasioned an immense loss to the enemy: we not only remained masters of it during the whole day, but our chain of advanced posts was likewise maintained, with the exception of the post of St. Lucia. Our loss is considerable; that of the enemy twice as great. General Keim says, that all the troops under his command performed prodigies of valour, and that there is no example of so deadly a fire of musket shots having been sustained during eighteen hours, without the smallest interval, by reason of the superiority of the enemy, who continually advanced with fresh troops. This heroic effort of courage and perseverance is so much the more wonderful, as the troops were not able to procure, during the whole attack, any refreshment or comfort. Towards twelve o'clock Gen. Keim was wounded. He did not quit his post without recommending to all the Generals, not to abandon the post of St. Massimo, and to continue the diversions in the flank and rear of the enemy, which would necessarily make them repent of the audacity of their enterprise. It was owing to the want of troops, and the exhausted state of those who had been so long fighting, that hindered us from profiting of the advantages which we had gained by attacking Busolengo and Villafranca. We took one cannon, one ammunition waggon, 316 prisoners, amongst whom were two Chiefs of Battalions, and 35 Officers. The General says, that it is impossible for him to make a list of those who distinguished themselves: each had shewn the most invincible courage, and every individual reflected by his conduct the greatest honour upon the army of his Majesty, of which he was a part. Our losses consist of 41 Officers and 90 men killed, 10 Officers and 2675 men wounded. At the attack of St. Lucia, 1080 pri-

soners fell into the hands of the enemy. The loss of the enemy cannot be estimated at less than from 8 to 10,000 men.

SECOND BATTLE OF VERONA, MAR. 30.

Immediately after the battle of Legnano, Gen. Kray lost no time in marching with the greater part of the army to Verona.

On the 29th, Gen. Victor sent an Officer to the Commander in Chief, to propose to him a truce for 24 hours, in order to carry off the slain which still remained in the field of battle, and occasioned a dangerous infection. To this proposal Gen. Kray consented, but fixed its duration to the following day at 12 o'clock: but at ten o'clock the enemy began to attack our advanced posts upon the left Bank of the Adige, posted opposite to their front at Pola. The advanced posts were insensibly repulsed, and at the same time the enemy filed off across the mountains near St. Ambrosio, in order to turn Verona. The retreat of the advanced posts was already effectuated as far as Parona, when several regiments put themselves in motion, attacked and overcame the enemy in a moment. The attack was made in three columns, of which one was conducted along the Adige, the other upon the Chauffee of the Tyrol, the third along the mountains. The attacks were performed with such promptness that the enemy could not maintain themselves on any side, and we thus reached their bridge, where they had planted on the opposite bank a battery of 12 cannons, which obliged us for a moment to suspend our fire, but after a short pause, the assault of the bridge was ordered, and soon after carried. The enemy who had marched over the mountains to turn Verona, found themselves cut off, and were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners. A great number are wandering in the mountains, who will be brought in by degrees. It is remarkable that the enemy in this expedition had but one piece of cannon. They must have entertained the hope of surprising and carrying Verona by storm. Our loss does not exceed 46 killed, and 166 wounded. The enemy has lost 1000 men, and 1112 prisoners. The enemy made this attack with the whole division of Serrurier, and with the half of that of Victor, amounting in the whole to 15,000 men. According to a still more recent account from Gen. Kray, the enemy had, on the 1st

of April, made a retrograde movement, which induced him to direct the advanced guard, commanded by Count Hohenzollern, to proceed forward as far as Castelnovo. This advanced guard was supported by a division which had passed the Adige, and encamped under Verona. On the 2d of April detachments were sent to Peschiera and Villafranca, and Major General Fulda, with two squadrons, made 29 officers and 800 privates prisoners at Villafranca, and took two pieces of cannon, nine ammunition waggons, and 300 small arms. Several shells from two howitzers were thrown into Peschiera to alarm the enemy; and on the same day (2d April) the General crossed the Adige with his whole army, and took possession of a camp in front of Verona, supported on the left by Tomba, and on the right by St. Lucia.

The enemy still occupies the ground between the Adige and the Tartaro, towards Legnano, but has so entirely evacuated the whole space near the Lago de Garda, that the communication with the Tyrol by the valley of the Adige is open, and the Count de St. Julien has already advanced from the Tyrol as far as Rivoli, and has sent patrols as far as Peschiera. At present, the enemy appear inclined to cross the Adige, having with them 40 pontoons.

This passage may be expected to be attempted near Ronco and Roverchiano; but the Commander in Chief is prepared against every design which the enemy may endeavour to effect in consequence of our movements forward, and will attack them in front, or with still greater advantage in the rear. General Klenau has patrolled along the river Po, as far as Ostiglia, and his alarm the whole country. The enemy, who occupied that space, with few troops only, have retreated in every direction, and the General, as well as his patrols, were received with acclamations of joy on both sides of the Po. General Klenau has sunk in the Lago Oscuso, a small armed vessel, and another has been dragged on shore, since which the enemy have sunk all their vessels armed with cannon, and have sent the crews to Ferrara. The French General has proposed to General Kray to exchange the Officers who had been made prisoners on the 26th and 30th. He was answered, that he must first send his Majesty's Officers, and then

an equal number of French Officers, of those whom we had made prisoners, would be returned.

From the report of Field Marshal Lieutenant Kray, of the 4th inst. it appears that the advanced guard of General Count Hohenzollern had taken more than 500 prisoners, and General Count Klenau states, that being desirous of attacking, with one company, two gun boats, which were in the Po D'Ariano, and having passed the river for that purpose, the inhabitants of the Island of Ariano had shewn great satisfaction, had taken up arms, had seized upon the boats, and made 60 Frenchmen prisoners.

Field Marshal Bellegarde writes from Schluderns, April 5, that after an obstinate resistance from the French, near Taufers, Munster, &c. he had driven them past Cyernez, with the loss of three pieces of cannon, and 300 prisoners, besides a considerable number killed and wounded; the Austrians having likewise materially suffered.

VIENNA, APRIL 12.

The Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray has sent the following account:—The enemy, after the check sustained on the 30th ult. near Verona, had descended the Adige, and taken post between that river and the Tartaro, from whence they threatened to repass the Adige. But Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray, understanding that they had been unable to rally all their forces, took the resolution of attacking them immediately. The enemy's head-quarters were at Isola della Scala, one camp near Magnan, opposite to our army under Verona, and a second near Lecca, on the rivulet Manogb, opposite to Legnano. Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray's plan was first to attack the enemy's camp near Magnan, and to penetrate, if possible, as far as Isola della Scala. He accordingly drew near the enemy on the 5th inst. and at ten in the morning attacked them with three columns, supported by a fourth. The action soon became general, the enemy made a most obstinate resistance. The ground was a long time disputed, but the firmness and bravery of the Imperial troops obtained the victory. The enemy were routed on all sides, and driven from their camp at Magnan. Night coming on put an end to the combat.

During the night the Imperial troops formed a line by Lescedre Castel d'Azano, Hurts Fredda, and Valese,

to watch the motions of the enemy, after this second defeat. At the departure of the Courier we had already taken eleven pieces of cannon, thirty ammunition waggons, seven standards, and above two thousand prisoners. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated by Field-Marshal Lieut. Kray at two thousand men; that of the enemy must be far more considerable, as his Majesty's troops performed prodigies of valor.

[There is also a letter in this Gazette, dated Vienna the 13th, giving an account of the retreat of the French troops towards the Rhine.]

VIENNA, APRIL 15.

FROM the latest reports received from Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray, it appears, that after the battle of the 5th near Magnan, the enemy had abandoned on the 6th inst. Isola della Scala and Villafrauca, had posted their rear guard at Roverbella; had retired upon the 7th beyond the Mincio near Goro; and having left a strong garrison in that place, the rest of the rear guard had directed their march towards La Volta, probably in the design either of reinforcing the garrison of Peschiera, or of throwing provisions into it. This induced Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray to push forward his advanced guard as far as Villafrauca, to cause three battalions and some chassours to advance as far as Vallegio upon the Mincio to defend the bridge at that place, and four divisions to support them. We found at Isola della Scala two hundred wounded, the greater part of whom were French, but some of them our own people. Amongst the former was General Pigeon, who died on the 7th of his wounds. On the departure of the courier we had already made two thousand five hundred prisoners, of whom one hundred and thirty were officers; we also took sixteen pieces of cannon, and forty ammunition waggons. The loss of the enemy is estimated at eight thousand men. The disorder was so great amongst them, that the Generals were considered by their own soldiers.

VIENNA, APRIL 16.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray, explains the circumstantial details of the movements in

the last battle near Magnan, and of the consequences which resulted from them, adds, that Major-General Kienau had penetrated as far as Governello with his light troops; that he had taken from the enemy eighteen thousand muskets, sixty oxen, a great quantity of brandy, and made one hundred and fifty men and two officers prisoners. At the same time Colonel Dreskovich, supported by the inhabitants of the Po di Goro, near Ariano, seized three gun boats with thirteen cannon, seventeen thousand nine hundred and thirty-two sacks of salt, twenty-four merchant vessels with their cargoes, and twenty others unladen.

VIENNA, APRIL 17.

Letters have been received from General Bellegarde, from Schludern, dated the 5th inst. but nothing of moment had passed in that quarter since the defeat of the French at Munster and Santa Maria.

VIENNA, APRIL 18.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles has sent an account here, dated the 14th inst. of Gen. Count Nauendorf having taken possession of Shafhausen on the 13th in the evening, after having made several attacks upon the town with part of his advanced guard. The said General punctually obeyed the orders of his Royal Highness in sparing the town as much as possible, and wished also to enter into an engagement with the enemy not to destroy the beautiful bridge, which is considered a masterpiece of workmanship; the enemy, however, rejected this proposition, and placed themselves in a posture of defence, but were driven back with precipitation. They then set fire to the bridge, which soon became a prey to the flames, and also two houses that were situated close to it. In all other respects the town remained uninjured. His Royal Highness will soon transmit the particulars of this affair. By a further account received from Gen. Kray, dated the 8th inst. it appears that Gen. Count Kienau had taken possession of the post of Governolo, the only one which the enemy was still able to retain on the Lower Mincio; and in that, as well as in the fortress near Ponte Molino, 100 men and several officers were made prisoners, by which circumstance we are entire masters of the Tartara and Tione.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, APRIL 29.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral King-
smill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's
Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland,
to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Cork,
the 22d inst.

SIR,

Please to lay before my Lords Com-
missioners of the Admiralty the inclosed
letter, received from Captain Moore, of
his Majesty's ship *Melampus*, just re-
turned from her cruize, giving account
of a French privateer, of 20 guns, said
to be *Le Nantois*, which he was in chase
of, having overfet, and that unfortu-
nately none of her crew could be saved.

I am, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Melampus, at Sea, April 19.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you,
that yesterday morning, in lat. 50 deg.
23 min. North, longitude 15 deg. 20
min. West, we chased a ship, which, on
our firing at her, hoisted French col-
ours. The wind blowing exceedingly
hard at N. W. with a very high sea,
she got before the wind when within
half-gun shot of her, and setting all
possible sail, obstinately persisted in at-
tempting to escape. After carrying
away our studding sail-booms, we con-
tinued firing our chase guns, when she
suddenly gave a broad yaw to wind-
ward, instantly overfet, and in the space
of two minutes she went down, and not
an atom of the wreck could be seen.
The greatest exertion and the utmost
expedition was used in bringing the
Melampus to the wind as near the spot
as possible, with the view of saving
these unfortunate people, but nothing
remained on the surface.—I find, by
the information of the Captain and
Officers of *Le Papillon*, which sailed
from Nantz about the same time with
this ship, and who knew her, both from
her appearance and the signals she made
to us, that she was *Le Nantois*, of
fourteen twelve and six pounders, and
one hundred and fifty men; and I am
very sorry to add, that, from other cir-
cumstances, there is no room for doubt
that the Master and part of the crew
of the *Echo*, of Poole, which she had
taken, were amongst the sufferers on this
melancholy occasion.

I am, &c.

G. MOORE.

Admiral Kingsmill, Cork.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MAY 2.

A List of Ships and Vessels taken and de-
stroyed by the Squadron under the Com-
mand of Sir Hugh Cloberry Curzon,
K. B. &c. &c. between the 11th of
March 1798, and the 23d of November
following.

By the *JUPITER*, *RAISONABLE*, *IMPE-
RIEUSE*, *BRAAVE*, *RATTLESNAKE*, and
STAR—The 13th March, the Danish ship
Matilde Marie, from Copenhagen bound to
the Mauritius, laden with naval stores and
sundries: naval stores condemned. The 20th
March, the Danish sloop *Fanny*, from *Le-
deriga*, bound to the Mauritius, laden with
paddy and indian corn: vessel sunk, cargo
condemned. The 20th March, the French
brig *Le Dragon*, from Madagascar, bound
to the Mauritius, laden with slaves: vessel
sunk, cargo condemned. The 22d March,
the Danish sloop *Forfoget*, from *Setampore*
bound to the Mauritius, laden with piece
goods: under trial. The 27th March, the
French sloop *Francis Augustus*, in ballast:
condemned. The 31st March, the French
brig *L'Abondance*, from Madagascar, bound
to the Mauritius, in ballast: condemned.

By the *JUPITER*, *RAISONABLE*, *IMPE-
RIEUSE*, *BRAAVE*, *RATTLESNAKE*, *STAR*,
TREMENDOUS, *SCEPTRE*, *STATELY*, and
GARLAND—The 29th May, the Danish
ship *Christianus Septimus*, from *Bassia*,
bound to Copenhagen, laden with coffee
and sugar: under trial.

By *L'ORSEAU*—The 8th July, the Danish
ship *Angalique*, from Madras and *Tranque-
bar*, bound to Manila, laden with piece
goods; cargo belonging to American resi-
dents at Madras: under trial. The 30th
August, the Danish ship *Goede Henigt*, from
Copenhagen, bound to the Mauritius, laden
with naval stores and sundries: under trial.
The 31st August, a French brig; cut out
by the boats from the river *Noire*, Ile of
France: condemned. A French brig; cut
out by the boats from the river *Noire*, Ile of
France, and afterwards sent in with pri-
soners. A French sloop: sunk. The 1st
Sept. the French brig *Henrietta*, from *Bour-
bon*, bound to the Mauritius, laden with
rice: condemned. The French brig *Re-
union*, from the Mauritius: corvette, six
guns, and 27 men: condemned.

By the *STATELY*, *BRAAVE*, *GARLAND*,
and *STAR*—The 25th July, the French ship
Necessaire, from the Mauritius, in ballast,
run on shore by the *Garland*, on the rocks
at *St. Luce*, Madagascar, and lost. A
French sloop, from the Mauritius, in ballast:
run on shore by the *Braave*. The 30th
August, the French ship *Bonne Intention*,
from

from the Mauritius, taken at Foul-point, sent to assist the Garland; and since arrived at the Cape. The 16th August, the French brig L'Espérance, from the Mauritius in ballast: taken at Foulpoint, and afterwards destroyed. The 17th August, the French brig L'Elizabeth, from the Mauritius, in ballast: taken at Tamatave, Madagascar, and sent to assist the Garland; since arrived at the Cape. The 18th August, the French brig L'Espérance, from the Mauritius: in ballast, taken at Foul-point, and sent to assist the Garland; since arrived at the Cape. The French brig L'Urville, from Madagascar, bound to the Isle of France, laden with rice: continued.

By the L'OISEAU and RATTLESNAKE—The 21st Nov. the Spanish Schooner Santa Rosa, from Buenos Ayres, bound to the Mauritius, laden with 12,200 dollars, beef, pork, and flour; arrived at the Cape the 23d Dec. 1798.

(Signed) LAUGHLAN M'LEAN,
Law Sec. to Sir H. C. Christian, dec.

VIENNA, APRIL 19.

PARTICULARS of the battle of Osterach, which took place on the 21st of March, between the Imperial troops, under the orders of the Archduke Charles, and the French forces commanded by General Jourdan.

Information having been repeatedly received that the enemy continued to make farther progress in Suabia, and that they had driven back our advanced posts and detached corps, his Royal Highness determined to march against them.

On the 20th March, his Royal Highness was informed that the enemy had attacked the whole line of our out posts along the Osterach; that they had succeeded in driving them in on one side; but that, notwithstanding the inferiority of numbers, our troops had not only stopped their progress, but had even repulsed them as far as Poistera. On the side of Attschausen the enemy could penetrate no further than Hofzirchen, from whence they were shortly after dislodged.

The enemy had concentrated the greater part of their forces behind Osterach, and placed their advanced guard on the right bank of the river of that name.

His Royal Highness took the necessary measures for attacking them on the following day; during the night, he divided his troops into three columns; the first to march from Sulgau to

Prakenstade; the second, under the command of the Archduke, pushed forward upon Kuffen; and the third from Attschausen to Ratzenreite: each column had its advanced guard.

Early on the 21st, all our advanced guards attacked the enemy, and were soon followed by the columns, who charged the enemy on all sides. By the good disposition and bravery of our troops, the enemy, in spite of their obstinate resistance, were defeated and driven back every where. They retreated during the night with great precipitation to Stockach, where our advanced guard pursued them. The French General Ferino, who, with his division and that of General Aubi, had driven back one of our brigades, finding himself, by the defeat of General Jourdan's army, obliged to make a retreat, owed his safety only to the extreme expedition with which he effected it. We, however, made a great number of prisoners, and took three pieces of cannon. The loss of the enemy amounts to 5000 men. We have lost 2160 killed and wounded.

Supplement to the Battle of Tauffers and St. Marie, on the 4th of April.

We found at St. Marie a very considerable magazine of ammunition, containing more than ninety casks filled with cartridges and powder.

Account of the Events of the 8th of April.

Field Marshal Lieut. Bellegarde ordered Gen. Count Alraini to harass the enemy by different movements, in order to facilitate the operations of the army of Italy. He beat and drove back the enemy wherever he met with them.— Having halted with his corps before Rocca d'Anso, he pushed forward his advanced guard, and took possession of Bagalino.

Our loss in these different actions is very inconsiderable compared to that of the enemy. We took from them one cannon, one standard, and made many prisoners.

Accounts are this moment received that we are in possession of Rocca d'Anso, and that the enemy are retreating upon Vestone and Brescia.

SUPPLEMENT.

Gen. Melas, who is arrived at the army of Italy, has sent intelligence of the enemy having retreated by Azola, behind Chiesa; that our advanced guards extend beyond the Mincio; that they are before Goito, and upon the heights before

before la Volta and Monzanbano.—Peschiera is already surrounded at a certain distance, on the side of Suave and Mazinirola. Our patrols have advanced as far as the citadel, without meeting with any of the enemy's picquets.

Gen. Kleinau has also invested Mantua on the side of Molinella. That General has made himself master of the enemy's posts at Lago Sacro, and of four pieces of cannon.

General Melas informs us, that the people are every where very favourably disposed, particularly in the neighbourhood of Mantua; that our troops are received in all places with shouts of joy; that the populace in general give evident marks of their attachment to the old constitution, as well as of their hatred to the French, and a Democratical government.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

FLORENCE, MARCH 28.

ON the 4th the Government was informed, that, notwithstanding all the efforts made by M. de Manfredini, the French were resolved to occupy Tuscany, and that, while a corps of troops was proceeding to Leghorn, another was advancing to Florence. In consequence of this information; the following Proclamation was issued on the morning of the 5th:

“ Ferdinand III. by the Grace of God, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, Grand Duke of Tuscany, &c.

“ We shall regard it as a proof of fidelity, attachment, and affection, on the part of our faithful subjects, if, at the time of the entry of the French troops into Florence, they respect the French corps, and all the individuals who compose it, and abstain from all acts that might give occasion to any kind of complaint: this prudent conduct will secure to them new claims on our good will.

“ Done at Florence the 24th of March 1799.

(Signed) “ FERDINAND,
“ J. FRANCESCO SERATI,
“ GAETENO RANIOIDE.”

In the course of the morning of the 5th Germinal, a number of General Scherer's Proclamations, and those of General Gauthier, Commander of the Division of Tuscany, were circulated in the city.

At four o'clock on the same morning the French corps appeared at the gate of St. Gallo. It consisted of infantry, cavalry, and a detachment of artillery, with some pieces of cannon, and was commanded by Gen. Gauthier. The French advanced into the city, without experiencing any opposition. They proceeded to the principal posts, which they immediately occupied, the Tuscan troops who guarded them having laid down their arms.

On the 6th, the necessary preparations were made for the departure of the Grand Duke, and on the 7th, in the morning, he left the town, accompanied by his wife and his children, and escorted by a detachment of French troops. The principal officers of the court and some domestics followed him. He is to proceed to Vienna.

Trees of Liberty have been planted in the square of St. Croix, and in that of New St. Maria.

Citizen Michelli, who was imprisoned as a Chief of the Revolutionary party of Tuscany, was set at liberty on the 7th. Orders were also given to set at liberty Desellis, imprisoned in the Isle of Elbe on the same account.

LEGHORN, MARCH 27.—The French troops took possession of this city and harbour on the 4th of this month (24th of March), after disarming all the Tuscan soldiers. The Tree of Liberty was planted yesterday on the Grand Parade, and in the evening there was a very splendid illumination. Next morning an English ship of war appeared off the harbour, and sent on shore one of her boats which has been detained, and her crew have been sent prisoners to the Lazaretto. The ship soon after put to sea.

Orders were issued on the same day to take down from all the public buildings the arms of the Grand Duke, and to deface all armorial bearings on the houses of noblemen or private persons.

General Miolles, who commands here, has published the following orders:

“ The General of the French troops in garrison in Leghorn commands all the French emigrants residing here to leave the city and port in the space of twenty-four hours: and if in the course of two days from the date of this order, there shall be found any who have disobeyed it, they will incur the punishment to which they are liable by the laws of France, and will be instantly shot.

(Signed) “ MIOLLES.”

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LEGHORN, MARCH 24.—The Consul of the French Republic at Leghorn will put seals upon all the property belonging to England or English Merchants, the subjects of the Emperor, the Grand Seignior, the Emperor of Russia, the Queen of Portugal, the States of Barbary, and, in fine, of all the Potentates and subjects of the Powers with whom the French Republic is at war.

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COPY OF A LETTER, ADDRESSED TO
CITIZEN NOBLET, REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE PEOPLE IN THE COUNCIL
OF ELDERS, BY CITIZEN BELIN,
SECRETARY TO CITIZEN JEAN DEBRY,
AMBASSADOR OF THE FRENCH
REPUBLIC AT THE CONGRESS OF
RASTADT.

Strasbourg, April 30.

Citizen Representatives,

On the 28th of April the Law of Nations was horribly violated. The French Ministers were assassinated by 400 Austrian hussars, who were charged with escorting them as far as the French advanced posts. Roberjot and Bonnier are no more; the former was assassinated in the arms of his wife. The life of Jean Debry is preserved for the Republic. He received forty *coups de sabre*, and is wounded in thirteen places, but not one of his wounds is mortal. We arrived almost dead at one o'clock after midnight. He made his escape while the banditti were engaged in pursuing the persons in the other carriages. It was at 30 paces from Rastadt that this horrible action was committed. Those who were to have escorted them became their assassins!!!

Jean Debry is not in a feverish state. His little children are about to write to you.—Unhappy ones! They were on the point of witnessing the assassination of their father!

(Signed) BELIN.

P. S. You will not believe all we have to relate to you.—We have beheld the murders; we have heard the Austrian cries of fury.—The monsters!

Certified as a true copy, NOBLET.

THE MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY
OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC TO THE
CONGRESS, TO CITIZEN TALLEY-
RAND, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS.

*Strasbourg, 21th Floreal, (May 1),
Citizen Minister,*

I endeavour to recollect myself, in order to dictate the details of the dreadful

events of which the French Legation were the victims, on the 9th Floreal (April 28), and from which, wounded and mutilated, I have escaped by a miracle, of which I cannot give an account.

Long before the 30th Germinal (19th April) the French Legation perceived that means of all kinds were employed, by the enemies of peace, to produce the dissolution of the Congress: and we reckoned upon seeing it expire insensibly, by the successive retreat of those who composed it: but on that day (30th Germinal) the carrying off of the ferry-men who served to transmit our correspondence by way of Seltz, informed us that our enemies would not, undoubtedly, have the patience which the French Government shewed: we exclaimed against this violation of the rights of nations; the Deputation exclaimed on their side; and the result of these steps was a military letter, which announced to us that no tranquillising declaration for the safety of the Members of the Congress could be made. The Deputation assembled anew, declared that they were no longer free; that, besides, the recal of several Members rendered them, according to the terms of their instructions, unable to adopt any deliberation whatever. It was upon this conclusion, officially transmitted to us by the Directorial Minister, himself recalled, that we founded our Note of the 6th Floreal, protesting against the violence exercised, and declaring that we should repair within three days to the Commune of Strasburgh, to continue the negotiations there. The next day, the 7th (I give you all these details from memory, because our papers were carried off, as you shall hear; but I do not think I am mistaken respecting dates), Citizen Lemaire, Courier of the Legation, was seized at Plittersdorf by an Austrian patrol, and sent to Gernsbach, the Colonel's quarters. Informed by us of this outrage, unheard of till then, but which was soon to be surpassed, all the members of the diplomatic body, especially the Minister of Baden, the Prussian Legation, and the Directorial Minister, applied to the Austrian Colonel for reparation: they demanded from him particularly the assurance that we should be respected in returning to France. No answer was given. On the 9th (27th April) preparations were made for our departure;

we

we might have gone without doubt with safety, had we stolen away on the 8th (26th April) when there were no Austrian patrols on the Rhine: but having once introduced the question of the right we had to return in safety, we should have thought ourselves wanting to the dignity of our character, had we not required some solution; and perhaps this sentiment facilitated the execution of the crime upon which I am about to enter.

I resume my recital, Citizen Minister:—On the 9th Floreal (April 28), at half past seven in the evening, a Captain of Hussars of Szeklers, stationed at Gengenbach, came, on the part of his Colonel, to declare verbally to Baron d'Albini, that we might quit Rastadt in safety; and afterwards came to signify to us an order to leave that city in 24 hours. Already had the hussars of Szekler taken possession of it, and occupied all the avenues: at eight o'clock we got into our carriages: when we arrived at the gate of Rastadt, we found a general prohibition to let no one enter or go out. An hour was spent in parleys.—It appears that they stood in need of this delay, in order to organise the execrable execution that followed, and of which, I say it with conviction, all the details had been commanded and combined beforehand. At length the Austrian Commandant gave an order for the departure of the French Legation only. We demanded an escort: it was refused, and the Commandant declared, that we should be as safe as in our own rooms. In consequence of this, we began our journey. We were not fifty paces from Rastadt, ourselves and the Ligurian Legation, who did not quit us, and who participated our dangers with unequalled devotion, when a detachment of nearly 60 Hussars of Szekler, in ambush upon the Canal of La Murg, fell upon our carriages, and made them stop. Mine was the first of them. Six men, armed with drawn sabres, tear me out with violence—I am searched, and robbed of all that I had. Another, who appeared to command this expedition, arrives on horseback, and asks for the Minister Jean Debry; I thought he came to save me. It is I, I said, who am Jean Debry, Minister of France. Scarcely had I said so, when two cuts from a sabre stretched me upon the ground. I was immediately assailed on all sides by

fresh blows.—Tumbled into a ditch, I feigned to be dead: the banditti then quitted me to go to the other carriages. I availed myself of this instant, and escaped—wounded in different places, losing blood on all sides, and indebted for my life, perhaps, only to the thickness of my clothes. Bonnier was killed in the same manner I was to have been, and Roberjot massacred almost in the arms of his wife.

The same question was put to my ill-fated Colleagues as to me: *Are you Bonnier? Are you Roberjot?* Our carriages were pillaged, every thing became the prey of the brigands; the papers of the Legation were carried off, conveyed to the Austrian Commandant, and claimed in vain. The Secretary of the Legation threw himself into a ditch, and by favour of the night escaped the blows of the assassins. I crawled to an adjacent wood, hearing the yells of the cannibals, the screams of the victims, and particularly of their companions, of the wife of Roberjot, of my wife seven months gone with child, and of my two daughters calling out for their father. My Private Secretary, Citizen Belin, was held by six men, to be witness to all these scenes of horror. My Valer de Chambre was thrown into the river.

I know that all the Members of the Diplomatic Corps made the greatest efforts to break through the line of the assassins, and to come to the assistance of those to whom assistance might yet be administered; but it was not till one in the morning that the wife of Roberjot could get to M. de Jacobi's, the Prussian Minister; and my wife and daughters, to M. de Rodon, Minister from Bremen and Hanover. I wandered about the wood during the whole of that dreadful night, fearful of the day, which might expose me to the Austrian patrols. About six in the morning, hearing them go about, and seeing that I could not avoid them, penetrated besides by the rain and the cold, and growing more and more enfeebled by the blood I lost, I took the desperate resolution of returning to Rastadt. I saw on the road the naked bodies of my two Colleagues. The dreadful weather, and perhaps the weariness of the assassins, after the commission of such crimes, facilitated my journey, and I arrived at length, out of breath, and covered with blood, at the Count de Gortz's, the King of Prussia's Minister.

It is out of my power to depict to you the torment, and to relate to you the recitals of all the persons attached to the Legation, who were the witnesses or the objects of these execrable scenes; I will collect them when I have strength. Notwithstanding her virtuous courage, the wife of Roberjot is like a mad person with grief. I implore for her all the interests of the Government. Fatigued with the recital which I have just made at two different times, I confine myself now to express to you how much gratitude each of the persons saved owes to the generous devotion of the Members of the Diplomatic Corps. I name none of them, because it would be necessary to name them all. Besides generous attentions and sweet consolations, we are indebted to them for our return here; a formal act, signed by all of them, was conveyed to the Austrian Colonel, declaring to him that their constituents made him responsible both for the crime and all its consequences. The Minister of the Margrave gave us an escort of his troops for our return. It was necessary to suffer it to be joined by the Hussars of Szekler, who appeared to see that I had escaped with regret. The Prussian Legation, prevented by them from accompanying us, charged their Secretary, M. de Jordon, not to quit us till we had embarked. My God! why was it that so much care

could not prevent the fatal catastrophe of my two ill-fated colleagues!

I should also add, that almost the whole of the inhabitants of Rastadt, shedding tears at the outrage, loaded it with merited execration, and did not dissemble the opinion which attributes the atrocious conception, and all the direction of it to Austria; to Austria, whose Minister, Lherbach, now Commissary with the army of the Archduke, obtained, without the smallest difficulty, at his departure from Rastadt, all the passports he demanded from the French Legation; to Austria, who dared to signify to us by the Count de Metternich, that that Imperial Commissioner could no longer remain at Rastadt, in consequence of the want of safety for his correspondence: to Austria, in short, who, according to every probability, gave the order for massacring three Ministers, carrying off their papers, and promised the plunder as the reward.

There are many other approximations that might be made; but they will be felt. Pardon the disorder of my ideas; the horrible images which I have incessantly before my eyes do not leave me free reflection, and oppress me more than the pain I feel. My wounds are in a good state, and hitherto announce nothing dangerous. Health and respect.

(Signed) JEAN DEBRY.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 3.

LORD Thanet and Mr. Ferguson were brought before the Court of King's Bench, to receive the judgment of the Court, for the part they took in the riot at Maidstone, to facilitate the escape of Mr. O'Connor, when they were committed to the King's Bench prison, and ordered to be brought up the first day of next term. The Duke of Bedford and Lord Derby attended to give bail, which the Attorney-General refused to accept.

Lord Thanet, in his Address, admitted that he had unwarily said something, as to its being fair that O'Connor "should have a run for it."

part of the specific punishment
King in a Court of Justice, before

the King, is the having the right hand cut off; but the indictment was, in this case, only for a Riot and Assault in Court, before the Judges; but, as they are the King's representatives, and as blows actually took place, Lord Kenyon seemed to hesitate as to the discretion of the Court, and hinted, that if the punishment were specific, any relaxation of it must come from higher authority.

After the above business was over, Mr. Erskine moved the Court for an information against Mr. Wright, Bookseller, of Piccadilly, for a libel on Mr. John Horne Tooke!—This libel was under the title of "A Copy of the Report of the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Commons," which stated that Tooke and others were tried at the Old Bailey in

in October 1794, and acquitted; “but that it appeared that the views of those persons and their confederates were completely hostile to all civil society.” Mr. Tooke made an affidavit of the falsity of this charge.—Some observations were made by Lord Kenyon and Mr. Erskine, on the privilege of Parliament in publishing their Votes, Reports, &c. But on the ground that the publication now complained of might not be actually a copy of the Report (but if it really was, Lord K. hinted to Mr. E. he would make nothing of this business)—but published merely for the purpose of slandering a virtuous man.—A rule to shew cause was granted, on the arguing of which it will be for Mr. Wright to shew that this is really a copy of the Report; and for the counsel of Mr. Tooke to dispute the right of the House of Commons to order the Report to be printed and circulated.

Same day, Mr. A. Flower, printer of The Cambridge Intelligencer, was brought to the Bar of the House of Lords, for reflecting in a paragraph in his paper on the Bishop of Llandaff's speech in the House of Lords, on the subject of an Union with Ireland; and Lord Grenville moved that he be fined 100*l.* and committed to Newgate for six months. Lord Holland complained of the practice of this summary proceeding respecting only a breach of privilege; but Lord Kenyon justified it, and Lord Grenville's motion was carried.

15. This morning were executed, pursuant to their sentence, in the Old Bailey, the following malefactors, viz. James Tugbull, for robbing the Mint, and Hugh Campbell, William Harpet, and Joseph Walker, for forgery. Their behaviour was strictly becoming their unhappy situation.

MARRIAGES.

SIR Henry Tempest Vane, bart. to the Right Hon. Anne, Countess of Antrim.

In Dublin, Leonard Mac Nally, esq. to Miss Louisa Edgeworth.

Captain Eveligh, of the royal artillery, to Miss Carter, eldest daughter of Sir John Carter, of Portsmouth.

The Hon. Joseph Bourke, Dean of Offory, to Miss Gardiner, of Rutland-square, Dublin.

Charles George Beauclerk, esq. to Miss Ogilvie.

J. Sidney, esq. of Penshurst Castle, Kent, to Miss Harriet Hunloke, of Wingerworth,

Derbyshire, youngest daughter of Sir Henry Hunloke, esq.

Mr. Ginger, bookseller, of Old Bondstreet, to Miss Stanley.

Major-General Sir Charles Ross to Lady Mary Fitzgerald, eldest daughter of the Duke of Leinster.

The Earl of Chesterfield to Lady H. Thyrne.

The Rev. Mr. Whitehouse to Mrs. Ewart, widow of Joseph Ewart, esq.

John Birch, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Albinia Raikes, third daughter of Mr. Raikes, of Gloucester.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

APRIL 6.

AT Kirktown, Aberdeenshire, James Dyce, in the 107th year of his age; being born, as appears by the session register of the parish of Rayne, in Feb. 1693. He retained his senses till the last, and kept his bed only three days before his death. His mother, Isabel Walker, died some years ago, at the age of 112.

12. At West Clandon, in Suffolk, Mr. George Broomfield, sen. in his 77th year.

14. Charles Dalrymple, esq. of North Berwick.

15. At Liverpool, James Worthington, M. D.

Uzariah Uzeld, esq. captain of his Majesty's ship *Acton*.

17. At Dedham, Essex, Joel Johnson, esq. aged 78 years, architect of the Church at Wapping, the Magdalen, the London Hospital, the Asylum, and many chapels and other edifices, public and private.

19. Mr. Peter Hellendaal, aged 81, an excellent composer of music at Cambridge, teacher of the violin there, and organist of Peterhouse Chapel.

Lately

Lately, at Dublin, Thomas Rumbold Lyf-
ter, esq. barrister at law.

21. Thomas Huddleston, esq. of Milton
in Cambridgeshire.

In St. Giles's workhouse, — Hooper,
the tinnan and celebrated pugilist.

At Rosehall, Scotland, George Ross, esq.
of Stafford.

22. George Shakespear, esq. son of George
Shakespear, of Walton upon Thames.

23. Mr. Robert Butcher, sen. of the East
India Warehouses, aged 70 years.

At Kingshorpe, near Northampton, in
96th year, James Fremcaux, esq.

At Stoke, near Guildford, Surry, in his
74th year, Mr. William Parson, who, with
his brother the late Henry Parson, established
in 1796, in the said parish, an hospital for a
certain number of poor women.

At Kelfo, Mr. James Palmer, printer, and
several years editor of The British Chronicle.

24. Mr. Thos. Goodwin, of Market Har-
borough.

At Millerstain House, near Edinburgh,
the Hon. Mrs. Baillie, relict of the late Hon.
George Baillie, esq. of Jenitwood.

At Hall-place, Kent, Gideon Saint, esq.
of Groombridge, Kent.

Mr. John Burford, parish clerk of St.
Margaret's, Westminster.

25. Mr. David Jennings, of Kensington
Gravel Pits.

Lately, at Andover, in his 84th year, the
Rev. I. Butler. He was a skilful botanist,
and had a valuable collection of flowers,
shrubs, &c.

26. At Ilington, the Rev. Mr. Villette,
almost 30 years chaplain to Newgate.

The Rev. Mr. Gerison, of Uckfield, in
his 88th year. His death was occasioned by
a fall he received on his return on foot from
Isfield.

Lately, at Eton, Mr. R. Horfa, in his
83d year.

Also, at the same place, Mr. Thos. Groom,
celebrated botanist.

27. Mrs. Lodge, widow of the Rev. Ed-
mund Lodge, rector of Carshalton.

William Froughton, esq. lieutenant colonel
commandant of the late 119th regiment of
foot.

Mr. William Fanks, of Pidmore, near
Stourbridge.

Mr. John Bradshaw White, surgeon; son
of Mr. Charles White, of Manchester.

28. Mr. Samuel Hay, of Great Yarmouth,
aged 64 years.

At Camphill, near Birmingham, Mr. Ri-
chards, brewer.

At Hemingford Abbots, Huntingdon-
shire, Thos. Ogilvie, esq. late major of the
Essex fencible regiment of foot.

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Cornelius Van Mildert, esq. of Newing-
ton-place, Surry, aged 76.

Lately, in Dublin, aged 65, Mr. Robert
Mahon, formerly of Covent Garden theatre,
a singer of some repute.

30. Charles Fielding Ward, esq. of Gray's
Inn, barrister at law.

Mr. C. Wright, of the Navy Office.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Thomas Thompson,
for seventeen years one of the teachers of
Heriot's Hospital, and chaplain to the 79th
regiment of foot.

At York, James Murray, esq. of Brought-
ton.

Lately, in Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury,
Mr. Hugh Morris, many years a linen draper
in Orange-street.

MAY 1. Mr. Charles Williams, many
years one of the door-keepers and messengers
of the House of Commons.

Anthony Hodges, esq. of Bolney, in the
county of Oxford.

At Chigwell, Essex, Mr. Augustus Bossi,
of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

In Great Hampton-row, Birmingham, the
Rev. Wilham Thompson, in the 63d year of
his age. He was an itinerant preacher
amongst the methodists five and forty years,
having begun to travel at the age of seven-
teen.

2. In Surry place, Kent-road, John
Bryan, esq.

At Shawford House, Hants, Mrs. Mild-
may, relict of Carew Mildmay, esq.

3. William Atkinson, esq. at Vauxhall.

In the 64th year of his age, the Rev.
Gustavus Anthony Wachsel, D. D. minister
of the German Lutheran congregation in
Little Ailiffe-street, Goodman's-fields, which
situation he had filled for 36 years.

The Rev. John Smith, rector of Overton
Waterville, in Huntingdonshire, aged 81,
formerly fellow of Pembroke Hall, where he
proceeded B. A. 1740, and M. A. 1744.

Lately, at Leicester, John Howard, esq.
only son of the late celebrated philanthropist.

Lately, in Norfolk, the Rev. Maurice
Suckling Nelson, a younger brother of Lord
Nelson.

4 Mr. William Bank, of Pidmore, near
Stourbridge.

At Inverness, Mr. Alexander Chisholme,
merchant.

Lately, at Doncaster, Mrs. Ann Denton,
relict of the Rev. Mr. Denton, rector of Ash-
stead, in the county of Surry.

5. Lady Margaret Crichton, countess of
Dumfries.

Mr. John Corry, of the King's Arms inn
Sherborne, in his 34th year, of a wound
which

which he received 15 years since in a duel in Ireland. The bullet some time ago worked out of his thigh, but he did not apply for surgical aid until too late.

Mr. John Dillon, of Edgar-street, Worcester, aged 79.

6. At Elstree, Mr. Thomas Brotherton, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

Stackhouse Thompson, esq. aged 80, formerly an eminent brewer, in King-street, Norwich.

At Bristol Hot Wells, Mr. Charles Homer, of Nottingham, son of the late Henry Homer, rector of Birdingbury.

Lately, at Cirencester, Mr. Whatley, organist of that place.

Lately, at Great Yeldham, Essex, aged 43, Gregory Lewis Way, esq. Author of a version of "Fabliaux; or, Tales," abridged from French Manuscripts of the 12th and 13th Centuries. By M. Le Grand, selected and translated into English Verse," 8vo, 1796.

7. In Abingdon-street, Westminster, Mr. John Churchill, apothecary, brother of the celebrated Charles Churchill.

Mr. Joseph Jackson, of the Crescent, Jewin-street.

John Ross, esq. of the Navy Office.

8. Mrs. Gascoigne, relict of the late Bamber Gascoigne, esq.

Mrs. Steele, widow of Thomas Steele, esq. late of Hampnet, Suffolk, and mother of the Right Hon. Thomas Steele.

The Rev. Barry Robertson, rector of Postwick in Norfolk.

9. Mr. Thomas Handley, of the Six Clerks' Office.

Andrew Joseph Lake, youngest son of Sir James Winter Lake, bart.

10. At Bath, in his 61st year, the Hon. H. Hobart, brother to the earl of Buckinghamshire, and member of parliament for Norwich.

In Hill street, Berkeley-square, in his 60th year, Sir Robert Clayton, bart. member for Ilchester.

11. Mr. James Moore, of Cheap-side.

In College-street, Bristol, Captain Mac Taggart, of the royal navy. To this officer Lord Duncan consigned the arduous task of bringing in the Vreyheid, Admiral De Winter's ship, after the victory at Camperdown; and to the great fatigue of this undertaking, with only a handful of men, is to be ascribed his illness and death.

12. At Yetminster, in Dorsetshire, Samuel Tiggall Reade, esq. one of the senior aldermen of Salisbury.

13. John Vidgar, esq. of the ordnance office.

14. At John Jackson's, esq. Waltham-

stow, Miss Slater, aged 15, eldest daughter of the late Gilbert Slater, esq. of Low Layton, Essex.

At Islington, Robert M^cClellan, aged 66, many years apothecary to the Foundling Hospital.

John Davidson, esq. Charles-street, Cavendish-square.

17. In Blackfriars-road, William Hill, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of peace for the county of Surry.

Miss Jane Bland, daughter of Joseph Bland, esq.

Lately, at Lichfield, Mrs. Dockfey, sister of the late David Garrick.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Hamburgh, the celebrated portrait and historical painter HICKELL.

FEB. 5. At Bologna, in his 55th year, the celebrated Galvani, from whom Galvanism, which has made so much noise in the philosophical world, took its name.

18. At Leinizic, John Hedwig, professor of botany, in his 68th year.

Nov. 19, 1798. At Calcutta, Mr. Samuel Fairfax, eldest son of Sir W. G. Fairfax, of the royal navy.

In America, Mr. Charles Whitlock, many years joint manager of a company of comedians in the city of Chester, Newcastle upon Tyne, &c. He married Miss Elizabeth Kemble, sister of Mrs. Siddons.

At Paris, C. Wadston, the once distinguished advocate of negro emancipation. He was the author of "An Essay on Colonization, particularly applied to the Western Coast of Africa, with some free Thoughts on Cultivation and Commerce; also, brief Descriptions of the Colonies already formed or attempted in Africa, including those of Sierra Leona and Balama," 2 parts, 4to. 1794 and 1795

At Aleppo, Robert Abbott, esq. agent to the East India Company.

At Copenhagen, William Bane, esq.

JULY 27. At Amboor, in the East Indies, Colonel Alexander M^cPherson, of the 1st battalion of the 6th regiment of native infantry, and commandant of Amboor.

MARCH. At Demerara, Sir C. Lindsay, bart. commander of the Daphne frigate. He had dined on shore; and, though the night was dark and windy, could not be dissuaded from going off to his vessel in a very small boat he had ashore, and the Daphne at least ten miles out. The consequence was, the boat filled, and the service lost a valuable officer. Two men were washed on shore alive, one of whom died soon after. The body of Sir Charles was also washed ashore.



Date	Bank	3 per Ct. Consols		4 per Ct. Scrip	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, S. Sea 1778. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. India Stock. 1751.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Excheq. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.
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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 JUNE 1799.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of MUNGO PARK. And, 2. A VIEW of THE BARN, or DURDLÉ DOOR ROCK, near LULWORTH, in DORSETSHIRE.]

CONTAINING,

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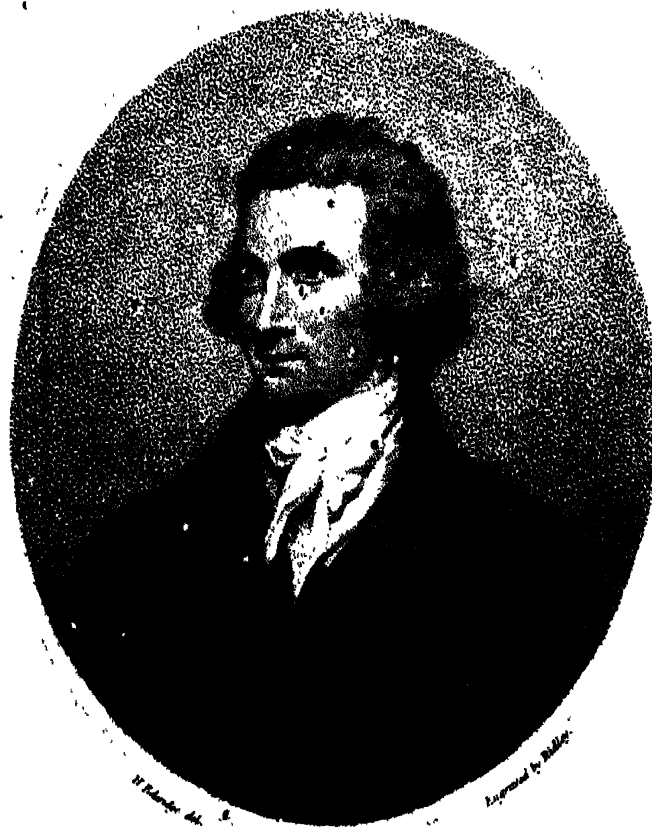
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EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



Mr. M. Parker

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR JUNE 1799.

AN ACCOUNT
OF
MUNGO PARK AND HIS TRAVELS.
(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

AT no period of time has the spirit of enterprize been more active than the present, nor at any time has the eagerness for discoveries been more amply rewarded. The knowledge of countries hitherto imperfectly described, and some entirely unknown, have been brought to the notice of the world greatly to the advantage of science, and will hereafter produce benefits of much higher importance than the gratification of mere idle curiosity. To the firmness of individuals, aided by the liberality of a society whose enquiries have been equally meritorious and successful, a considerable portion of Africa is now known, which hitherto has been impervious to every traveller; and to no one has the world been so much obliged as to the gentleman whose portrait we now present to the public.

MUNGO PARK is a native of North Britain, and was born about the year 1770. He received a liberal education, and was brought up a surgeon. In that capacity he made a voyage to the East Indies, from whence he returned in 1793. At that juncture hearing that the Society, associated for prosecuting discoveries in the interior of Africa, were desirous of engaging a person to explore that continent by the way of Gambia, he offered his service, and was accepted. "I had," says he, "a passionate desire to examine into the productions of a country so little known; and to become experimentally acquainted with the modes of life and character of the natives. I knew that I was able to bear fatigue; and I relied on my youth, and the strength of my consti-

tution to preserve me from the effects of the climate. The salary which the Committee allowed me was sufficiently large; and I made no stipulation for future reward. If I should perish in my journey I was willing that my hopes and expectations should perish with me; and if I should succeed in rendering the geography of Africa more familiar to my countrymen, and in opening to their ambition and industry new sources of wealth, and new channels of commerce, I knew that I was in the hands of men of honour, who would not fail to bestow that remuneration which my successful services should appear to them to merit. The Committee of the Association, having made such enquiries as they thought necessary, declared themselves satisfied with the qualifications that I possessed, and accepted me for the service; and, with that liberality which on all occasions distinguishes their conduct, gave me every encouragement which it was in their power to grant, or which I could with propriety ask."

His instructions were plain and concise: "I was directed," says he, "on my arrival in Africa, to pass on to the river Niger either by the way of Bamboouk, or by such other route as should be found most convenient. That I should ascertain the course, and if possible, the rise and termination of the river. That I should use my utmost exertions to visit the principal towns or cities in its neighbourhood, particularly Tombuctoo and Houssa; and that I should be afterwards at liberty to return to Europe, either by the way of Gambia, or by such other route

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route, as under all the then existing circumstances of my situation and prospects should appear to me to be most advisable."

He accordingly sailed from Portsmouth the 23d of May 1795. On the 4th of June saw the mountains over Mogadore on the coast of Africa, and on the 21st of the same month anchored at Jellifree on the northern bank of the river Gambia. On the 23d he departed from Jellifree and proceeded to Ventain, which he left the 26th, and in six days reached Jankakonda, where advice was sent to Dr. Laidley, to whom he had letters of credit, of his arrival. That gentleman hastened to him the following morning, and invited him to his house at Pisania, where he arrived the next day.

"Being now," says he, "settled some time at my ease, my first object was to learn the Mandingo tongue, being the language in almost general use throughout this part of Africa, and without which I was fully convinced that I never could acquire an extensive knowledge of the country or its inhabitants. In this pursuit I was greatly assisted by Dr. Laidley, who by a long residence in the country, and constant residence with the natives, had made himself completely master of it. Next to the language my great object was to collect information concerning the countries I intended to visit. On this occasion I was referred to certain traders called Statees. These are free black merchants, of great consideration in this part of Africa, who come down from the interior countries chiefly with enslaved Negroes for sale but I soon discovered that very little dependance could be placed on the accounts which they gave; for they contradicted each other in the most important particulars, and all of them seemed extremely unwilling that I should prosecute my journey. These circumstances increased my anxiety to ascertain the truth from my own personal observations."

"In researches of this kind, and in observing the manners and customs of the natives in a country so little known to the natives of Europe, and furnished with so many striking and uncommon objects of nature, my time passed not unpleasantly; and I began to flatter myself that I had escaped the fever or seasoning, to which Europeans, on their first arrival in that climate, are generally subject. But on the 1st of July I imprudently exposed myself to the night dew, in observing an eclipse of the moon, with a view to de-

termine the longitude of the place: the next day I found myself attacked with a smart fever and delirium; and such an illness followed as confined me to the house during the greatest part of August. My recovery was very slow: but I embraced every short interval of convalescence to walk out, and make myself acquainted with the productions of the country. In one of those excursions having rambled farther than usual in a hot day, I brought on a return of my fever, and on the 10th of September I was again confined to my bed. The fever however was not so violent as before; and in the course of three weeks I was able, when the weather would permit, to renew my botanical excursions; and when it rained I amused myself with drawing plants, &c. in my chamber. The care and attention of Dr. Laidley contributed greatly to alleviate my sufferings; his company and conversation beguiled the tedious hours during that gloomy season, when the rain falls in torrents; when suffocating heats oppress by day; and when the night is spent by the terrified traveller in listening to the croaking of frogs (of which the numbers are beyond imagination), the shrill cry of the jackall, and the deep howling of the hyena: a dismal concert, interrupted only by the roar of such tremendous thunder as no person can form a conception of but those who have heard it."

On the 2d of December 1795 he departed from the house of Dr. Laidley in order to pursue his journey, taking with him a negro servant who spoke both English and Mandingo tongues, named Johnson, a native of Africa, who in his youth had been conveyed to Jamaica as a slave, had been made free and taken to England by his master, where he had resided many years, and at length found his way back to his native country. He was also provided with a negro boy named *Demba*, who was promised his freedom on his return if he behaved well. He had also a horse and was accompanied by a freeman named Madiboo, who was traveling to the kingdom of Bambara, and two Statees or slave merchants of the Serawolli nation, who offered their services as far as they were respectively to proceed, as did a negro named Tami returning to his native country.

They were accompanied also by Dr. Laidley, Messrs. Amisley, and a number of domestics the two first days journey. On the 3d of December he took his leave of them and rode slowly into the woods. His sensations at this moment are thus described:

described: "I had now before me a boundless forest, and a country, the inhabitants of which were strangers to civilized life, and to most of whom a white man was the object of curiosity or plunder. I reflected that I had parted from the last European I might probably behold, and perhaps quitted forever the comforts of Christian society. Thoughts like these would necessarily cast a gloom over the mind, and I rode musing along for about three miles, when I was awakened from my reverie by a body of people who came running up and stopped the asses, giving me to understand that I must go with them to Peckassa to present myself to the King of Walli, or pay customs to them." With this demand, after some attempts at explanation, he was obliged to comply.

On the 5th of December he reached Medina, the capital of the King of Walli's dominions, where he was received with great hospitality and kindness. He was pressed not to proceed in his journey, and warned of the danger he incurred. These warnings, however, had no effect: he took a farewell of the King, and on the 7th departed from Konjour, and crossing the wilderness arrived at Tallika, in the kingdom of Bondou. On December 14th he left Tallika, and on the 21st entered Fattecõnda, the capital of the same kingdom, where he had more than one interview with the King. After some delays, he was permitted to depart on his journey, and they took leave of each other in terms of friendship.

On the 24th of December he arrived at Joag, the frontier town of Kajaega, where he was ill treated and robbed of half his effects by order of Batcheri, the King, and he was at the same time strongly solicited by his companions to give up his journey, which it was alledged as too dangerous to be persisted in. His situation was critical and hazardous. He was kept without food, which it appeared impossible to procure. On this occasion he experienced the kindness of a female, whose charity deserves particular notice.

"Towards evening," says he, "as I was sitting upon the Bentang chewing

straws, an old female slave, passing by with a basket upon her head, asked me if I had got my dinner. As I thought she only laughed at me, I gave her no answer; but my boy, who was sitting close by, answered for me, and told her, that the King's people had robbed me of all my money. On hearing this, the good woman, with a look of unaffected benevolence, immediately took the basket from her head, and shewing me that it contained ground nuts, asked me if I could eat them. Being answered in the affirmative, she presented me with a few handfuls, and walked away before I had time to thank her for this seasonable supply.—This trifling circumstance gave me peculiar satisfaction. I reflected with pleasure on the conduct of this poor untutored slave, who, without examining into my character or circumstances, listened implicitly to the dictates of her own heart. Experience had taught her that hunger was painful, and her own distresses made her commiserate those of others."

From this distressed situation he was relieved by a visit from Demba Sezo, nephew of the King of Rasson, who offered to conduct him in safety to that kingdom: an offer which he readily and gratefully accepted, and accordingly set out on the 27th of December. On the 29th he came to Tulee, where he was detained some time, and on the 10th of January 1796 left that place for Koniakary, which he reached the 14th. He was the next day admitted to an audience of the King, who he found well disposed towards him, but full of doubts as to the truth of the motives assigned for his journey. On the 1st of February he departed for Kemmo, and was received with great kindness by the King of Kaarta, who advised him of the dangers he would be subject to from pursuing his journey, on account of the approaching hostilities with the King of Bambara. Disregarding this caution, he took the path to Ludamar, a Moorish kingdom, being accommodated with a guide to Jarra, the frontier town of the Moorish territories.

(To be continued.)

JAMES BURNETT LORD MONBODDO.

THIS gentleman died at the advanced age of 85. He was the third on the bench, in succession since the Revolution. His Lordship was admitted an advocate in 1737, and on the 12th of Feb. 1767, he was raised to the bench in the room of Lord Milton, appointed a judge the 4th of June 1742, and who had succeeded Sir John Lauder, of Fountainhall, admitted Nov. 1, 1689. Thus three persons have enjoyed the same gown for 110 years.

His private life was spent in the practice of all the social virtues, and in the enjoyment of much domestic felicity. He had married Miss Farquharson, a very amiable woman, by whom he had a son and two daughters. Although rigidly temperate in his habits of life, he, however, delighted much in the convivial society of his friends, and among these he could number almost all the most eminent of those who were distinguished in Scotland for virtue, literature, or genuine elegance of conversation and manners. One of those who esteemed him the most was the late Lord Gardenstone, a man who possessed no mean portion of the same overflowing benignity of disposition, the same unimpeachable integrity as a judge, the same partial fondness for literature and the fine arts. His son, a very promising boy, in whose education he took great delight, was, indeed, snatched away from his affections by a premature death. But, when it was too late for sorrow and anxiety to avail, the afflicted father stifled the emotions of nature in his breast, and wound up the energies of his soul to the firmest tone of stoical fortitude. He was, in like manner, bereaved of his excellent lady, the object of his dearest tenderness; and he endured the loss with a similar firmness, fitted to do honour either to philosophy or to religion. In addition to his office as a Judge in the Supreme Civil Court in Scotland, an offer was made to him of a seat in the Court of Justiciary, the Supreme Criminal Court. But, though the emoluments of this would have made a convenient addition to his income, he refused to accept it; lest its burdens should too much detach him from the pursuit of his favourite studies. His patrimoniai estate was affording a revenue of more than 1000 l. per year; yet, he would never diminish

poor tenant for the sake of any augmentation of emolument offered by a richer stranger; and, indeed, shewed no particular solicitude to accomplish any improvement upon his lands, save that of having the number of persons who should reside upon them as tenants, and be there sustained by their produce, to be, if possible superior to the population of any equal portion of the lands of his neighbours.

The vacation of the Court of Session afforded him sufficient leisure to retire every year, in spring and in autumn, to the country; and he used then to dress in a style of simplicity, as if he had been only a plain farmer; and to live among the people upon his estate, with all the kind familiarity and attention of an aged father among his grown up children. It was there he had the pleasure of receiving Dr. Samuel Johnson, with his friend James Boswell, at the time when these two Gentlemen were upon their well-known Tour through the Highlands of Scotland. Johnson admired nothing in literature so much as the display of a keen discrimination of human character, a just apprehension of the principles of moral action, and that vigorous common sense which is the most happily applicable to the ordinary conduct of life. Monboddo delighted in the refinements, the subtleties, the abstractions, the affectations of literature; and, in comparison with these, despised the grossness of modern taste and of common affairs. Johnson thought learning and science to be little valuable, except so far as they could be made subservient to the purposes of living usefully and happily with the world, upon his own terms. Monboddo's favourite science taught him to look down with contempt upon all sublunary, and especially upon all modern things; and to fit life to literature and philosophy, not literature and philosophy to life. James Boswell, therefore, in carrying Johnson to visit Monboddo, probably thought of *putting* them one against another, as two game cocks, and promised himself much sport from the colloquial contest which he expected to ensue between them. But Monboddo was too hospitable and courteous to enter into keen contention with a stranger in his own house. There was much talk between them, but no angry controversy, no exasperation of that dislike for each other's well known peculiarities with which they had

had met. Johnson, it is true, still continued to think Lord Monboddo what he called a *prig* in literature.

Another writer says, Lord Monboddo used frequently to visit London, to which he was allured by the opportunity that great metropolis affords of enjoying the conversation of a vast number of men of profound erudition. A journey to the capital became a favourite amusement of his periods of vacation from the business of the Court to which he belonged; and, for a time, he made this journey once a year. A carriage, a vehicle that was not in common use among the ancients, he considered as an engine of effeminacy and sloth, which it was disgraceful for a man to make use of in travelling. To be dragged at the tail of a horse, instead of mounting upon his back, seemed, in his eyes, to be a truly ludicrous degradation of the genuine dignity of human nature. In all his journeys, therefore, between Edinburgh and London, he was wont to ride on horseback, with a single servant attending him. He continued this practice, without finding it too fatiguing for his strength, till he was upwards of eighty years of age. Within these few years, on his return from a last visit, which he made on purpose to take leave, before his death, of all his old friends in London, he became exceedingly ill upon the road, and was unable to proceed; and had he not been overtaken by a Scotch friend, who prevailed upon him to travel the remainder of the way in a carriage, he might, perhaps, have actually perished by the way side, or breathed his last in some dirty inn. Since that time, he has not again attempted an equestrian journey to London.

In London, his visits were exceedingly acceptable to all his friends, whether of the literary or fashionable world. He delighted to shew himself at Court; and the King is said to have taken a pleasure in conversing with the old man with a distinguishing notice that could not but be very flattering to him. He used to mingle, with great satisfaction, with the learned and the ingenious, at the house of Mrs. Montague. However, after the death of his friend, Mr. Harris, he found a very sensible diminution of the pleasure he had been wont to enjoy in the society of London.

A constitution of body, naturally framed to wear well and last long, was strengthened to Lord Monboddo by exercise, guarded by temperance, and by a tenor of

mind too firm to be deeply broken in upon by those passions which consume the principles of life. In the country he has always used much the exercises of walking in the open air, and of riding. The cold bath was a means of preserving the health, to which he had recourse in all seasons, amid every severity of the weather, under every inconvenience of indispotion or business, with a perseverance invincible. He has been accustomed, alike in winter and in summer, to rise at a very early hour in the morning, and, without loss of time, to betake himself to study or wholesome exercise. It is said, that he has even found the use of what he called the AIR BATH, or the practice of occasionally walking about, for some minutes, naked, in a room filled with fresh and cool air, to be highly salutary.

His eldest daughter became, many years since, the wife of Kirkpatrick Williamson, Esq. a Gentleman who holds a respectable office in the Court of Session, and is universally beloved and esteemed. His second daughter, in personal loveliness one of the finest women of the age, was beheld in every public place with general admiration, and was sought in marriage by many suitors. Her mind was endowed with all her father's benevolence of temper, and with all his taste for elegant literature, without any portion of his whim and caprice. It was her chief delight to be the nurse and the companion of his declining age.

It is she who is elegantly praised in one of the papers of the *Mirror*, as rejecting the most flattering and advantageous opportunities of settlement in marriage, that she might amuse a father's loneliness, nurse the sickly infirmity of his age, and cheer him with all the tender cares of filial affection and self denial. Her presence contributed to draw around him, in his house, and at his table, all that was truly respectable among the youth of his country. She mingled in the world of fashion, without sharing its follies; and heard those flatteries which are there addressed to youth and beauty, without being betrayed to that light and selfish vanity which is often the only sentiment that fills the heart of the high praised beauty. She delighted in reading, in literary conversation, in poetry, and in the fine arts, without contracting, from this taste, any of that pedantic self-conceit and affectation which usually characterize literary ladies, and whose presence often frightens away the domestic virtues, the graces, the delicacies, and all the more interesting

interesting charms of the sex. When Burns, the well known Scottish poet, first arrived from the plough in Ayrshire to publish his poems in Edinburgh, there was none by whom he was more zealously patronized than by Lord Monboddo and his lovely daughter. No man's feelings were ever more powerfully or exquisitely alive than those of the rustic bard, to the emotions of gratitude, or to the admiration of the good and fair. In a poem which he at that time wrote, as a panegyric address to Edinburgh, he took occasion to celebrate the beauty and excellence of Miss Burnet, in, perhaps, the finest stanza of the whole :

“ Thy daughters bright thy walks adorn,
 “ Gay as the gilded summer sky,
 “ Sweet as the dewy milk white thorn,
 “ Dear as the raptur'd thrill of joy !
 “ Fair Burnet strikes th' adoring eye ;
 “ Heav'n's beauties on my fancy shine,
 “ I see the *Site of Love* on high,
 “ And own his work, indeed, divine !”

She was the ornament of the elegant society of the city in which she resided, her father's pride, and the comfort of his domestic life in his declining years. Every amiable and every noble sentiment was familiar to her heart; every female virtue was exemplified in her life. Yet, this woman, thus lovely, thus elegant, thus wife and virtuous, whose life, for the consolation of her father, should have been prolonged till she had closed his dying eyes in peace ; who, for a blessing to society, should have been spared till she had set the same example in the discharge of the duties of a wife and mother which she had exhibited in performing those of a daughter. This woman was cut off in the flower of her age, and left her father bereft of the last tender tie which bound him to society and to life. She died about six years since, of a consumption ; a disease that in Scotland

proves too often fatal to the loveliest and most promising among the fair and the young. Neither his philosophy, nor the necessary torpor of the feelings of extreme old age, were capable of preventing Lord Monboddo from being very deeply affected by so grievous a loss ; and from that time he began to droop exceedingly in his health and spirits.

EPITAPH on LORD MONBODDO.

BY DR. TYTLER.

IF wisdom, learning, worth, demand a
 tear,
 Weep o'er the dust of great Monboddo
 here :
 A Judge upright to mercy still inclin'd,
 A gen'rous friend, a father fond and kind,
 His Country's pride for skill in Grecian
 lore,
 And all antiquity's invalu'd store.
 Yet, full of days, the sage resign'd his
 breath,
 And, long prepar'd, sunk easy down in
 death.
 Now with thy Plato shalt thou rest in
 peace,
 And tho' thy life on earth for ever cease,
 Yet, like the Sun, thy works the world
 shall light,
 Still warm to virtue, still like him be
 bright ;
 Thy fame, like him, e'en to the skies shall
 soar,
 And last, like him, till time shall be no
 more,
 While the full blaze to little stars returns,
 While from thy dazzling beams illumine
 their urns.
 —Lo k down, blest shade ! accept the
 votive lay
 Which one, not quite unknown, desires
 to pay,
 Laments, yet hails, thy flight to realms
 of day !

THE BARN, OR DURDLE DOOR ROCK, NEAR LULWORTH, IN DORSETSHIRE.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THIS natural curiosity projects from the Cliffs in the form of a quarter of a circle, and forms a little Bay with the shore. Being composed of a species of chalk rock, and interspersed with sandstone, it gives it a most romantic and picturesque appearance ; and having through a perspective view of the island Portland adds considerably to the beauty of the scene. The Arch is about twenty feet from the water's edge at low water, and its breadth near fifty feet.

During the summer months, this place is much frequented by many visitors from Weymouth, who come here in sailing parties, dine at Lulworth Cove (a small harbour near this), and if the wind blows too fresh, or contrary to return by water, have the advantage of going back by land to Weymouth. Lulworth Castle, the seat of — — — Weld, Esq. being only two miles from the Cove, the Rock, and a visit to the Castle generally forms the excursion for the day. DR.



DR. CAMPBELL'S ACCOUNT

Of the Manner in which "Memoirs concerning the Affairs of Scotland from Queen Anne's Accession to the Commencement of the Union of the two Kingdoms of Scotland and England in May 1707. With an Account of the Origine and Progress of the deligned Invasion from France in March 1708; and some Reflections on the ancient State of Scotland. To which is prefixed, an Introduction, shewing the Reasons for publishing these Memoirs at this Juncture, 8vo. 1714," came to be published.

(FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT, IN HIS OWN HAND-WRITING.)

"THE time in which these Memoirs were published, as well as the singular preface prefixed thereto, has ever created some doubts about the book. Now the truth of this business stands thus:—Mr. Lockhart actually wrote them, and, what is more, continued them to the time up to his death, or very near it, as his son informed me. In the last parliament of Queen Anne, while in town, he happened to lodge in the same house with Sir John Houston, who desired the favour of perusing them, which being granted, he was so unpolite as to order his valet to copy them. Sir John's valet telling Sir David Dalrymple's valet what he was about, Sir David directed his servant to propose giving him twenty guineas if he would copy them likewise for him, which he did. Sir David, having thus obtained them, thought himself at full liberty to publish them, and the preface was of his writing. By a very odd mistake, as my noble friend the Duke of Argyle told me, Bishop Burnet mistook A——, in these Memoirs, for Argyle, which in reality stands for Annandale; and, in consequence of that mistake, makes the Duke of Argyle in King James's interest.

Feb. 7th, 1760,

Queen's-square, Ormond-street."

The following Account, by Mr. Boyer, is extracted from *The Political State*, Nov. 1714:

"The Duke of Athole, and some other Scotch Noblemen having, about this time, made their complaints to the Government aginst a Book, entituled 'Memoirs concerning the Affairs of Scotland, from Queen Anne's Accession to the Throne, to the Commencement of the Union; with an Account of the deligh'd Invasion,' &c. Mr. J. Baker, who had publish'd the Book, was thereupon summon'd to appear before the Duke of Montrose, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. Being examin'd by

his Grace, on Thursday the fourth of November, he produced a note, by which it appear'd that Mr. John Vere Kennedy had sold him the copy; upon which Mr. Baker was discharged. Mr. Kennedy was at the same time summoned and examined; but, whether or no he made an ingenuous confession about that matter, he was likewise dismissed: the Book in question having made a great noise, and containing matters of the highest importance, both for the present age and posterity; I desired one of my friends in Scotland, to give me what light he could concerning the same: upon which I received the following answer:

Edinburgh, Nov. 15, 1714.

SIR,

"THE Earl of Balcarras having some years after the Revolution, writ Memoirs giving an account of persons and things in Scotland, as they were at and after that memorable juncture, for the service and satisfaction of the late King James, and his Court at St. Germain's, his Lordship retired thither with his original manuscript, after having left several copies of it behind him. In imitation of the Earl of Balcarras, some persons of the same Jacobite party did lately write other Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland; after the late Queen's accession to the throne with the character of the most considerable persons concerned in those transactions, calculated and designed for the service of the Pretender; that he might know how to treat both friends and foes, when, as they fondly and firmly expected, he should come over, upon, or even before, the Queen's demise. The true Authors of these last Memoirs are yet unknown; nor were my friends or myself able to trace the discovery farther backwards than what follows. The Manuscript was, it seems, first sent up last winter from Scotland to London, to Mr. Lockhart, by a person known only to him, who gave copies of it to some

of his friends. These copies were afterwards multiplied by a surreptitious one, which one of his amanuenses, Mr. Brown, communicated to Sir Andrew Kennedy's eldest son, who, upon the quite contrary view to the design of the original author, sold or gave other copies to several Noblemen and others, particularly to the Earl of Oxford. From one of these copies the Book was printed and published in London, immediately upon King George's accession to the throne; and because these Memoirs severally reflect on the Scotch Whigs, call'd here Squabroni-Men; or such as made the Union, they all agree to father them upon Mr. Lockhart, who opposed that transaction more stoutly and more violently than any other. The Editor of the Memoirs, in the Introduction he has prefixed to them, seems to embrace that opinion: but those who are well acquainted with that Gentleman, think him most unfit for a work of so nice a nature: both because he is a young man (not much above thirty), and consequently cannot relate, upon his own knowledge, matters that were transacted when he was a youth, and because he wants those advantages of education that qualify a man to be an author: being altogether ignorant of the Latin and polite modern languages; and speaking but indifferent English. Upon this consideration, some are apt to believe, that Mr. Lockhart collected the materials of these Memoirs, and that he afterwards caused them to be digested into form by his chaplain, Mr. Gulen: but men of the best sense judge them to be the production of a Club, of whom Mr. Dowgal, Stewart of Blairhal, brother to the Earl Bute and a Lord of the Session deceased, was the Chief; and that he was assisted by Mr. Lockhart, his chaplain Mr. Gulen, Mr. Houston, Mr. Dundas of Arnistoun, and some others. If I can make a further discovery, I shall forthwith communicate it to you; and readily embrace all opportunities that may fall within my small sphere, to advance the reputation of your useful and entertaining Journal.

'I am, &c.'

"To this letter I shall only add, that the Memoirs mentioned in it, and said to be written by the Earl of Balcarras, were, about the beginning of this month, likewise published by Mr. Baker, with this title, 'An Account of the Affairs

of Scotland, relating to the Revolution in 1688, as sent to the late King James II. when in France, by the Right Honourable the Earl of B——, &c. Both these and the other Memoirs, father'd upon Mr. Lockhart, contain a full account of Scotch affairs from the Revolution in 1688, to the disappointment of the Pretender's Invasion in 1708; and are so far entertaining and useful both to the English and foreigners, as they contain bold, lively pictures and characters of the most considerable persons in Scotland, written by Scotchmen themselves. How the latter can justify to their own consciences the bespattering so many men of honour, and the laying such a load of infamy on their own country, let themselves determine; I shall only here take notice of two or three remarkable passages in the Earl of Balcarras's Memoirs. The first is page 108, 109, and 110, as follows: 'Next day (says the Author) after the fight, an officer riding by the place where my Lord Dundee fell, found lying there a bundle of papers and commissions which he had about him. Those who stripped him thought them but of small concern, that they left them there lying. This officer, a little after shewed them to several of your friends (meaning King James's, to whom these Memoirs are addressed), among which there was one paper did no small prejudice to your affairs; and would have done much more, had it not been carefully suppress'd. It was a letter of the Earl of Melfort's to my Lord Dundee, when he sent over your Majesty's DECLARATION, in which was contained not only an INDEMNITY but a TOLLERANCE, for all persuasions. This the Earl of Melfort believed would be *breaking** to Dundee, considering his great hatred to fanatics, for he writes, That, notwithstanding of what was promised in your Declaration, Indemnity and Indulgence, yet he had couched things so, that you would break them when you pleased, nor would you think yourself oblig'd to stand to them. This not only dissatisfied him, but also many of your friends, who thought a more ingenious way of dealing better both for your honour and interest: which shews how much the Declarations of injur'd Princes to their subjects are to be depended upon.' The second passage (page 119.) acquaints us, 'That the Prince of Orange (to the Author calls the late King William III.) was so weary of

* A Scoticism for *breaking*.

the Scots, that he told Duke Hamilton, that he was so much troubled about their debates, that he wished he were a thousand miles from England, and that he were never King of it.' But here either the Author, or the transcribers of his manuscript, committed a mistake; for King William's saying was, 'That he wished Scotland were a thousand miles from England and that Duke Hamilton were King of it.' The third passage I shall quote is this (pag. 129. 130): 'Sir James Montgomery, in the first meeting we had with him, laid out the great advantages your interest could obtain, if this succeeded (viz. the Jacobites joining with the Williamites, in order to break the army). The strength of his own party, and all the influence he had over them. He told us likewise of their sending a messenger to your Majesty, with assurances of their returning to their duty, but said nothing of the instructions, commissions, and pernicious advices he had sent along, believing (as undoubtedly) it would have hindered us from joining with them, for by this we should have clearly seen it was only trying to make a better bargain for themselves, made them change parties, and not out of any sentiments of conviction, for having done amiss: but though it was very evident to us what disorders we would make among our enemies, and what profit to your party by going into the Parliament, yet to join with our mortal enemies, only to make the one half ruin the other; and to take the Oath of Allegiance to an Usurper; and to comply with them in things that had always been against our principles, were so hard to get over, that some of us had greater difficulties to overcome them; nor even could any have

done it, but the great desire we had to be instruments of your Majesty's RESTORATION, and RUIN of your Enemies.' This, without any further comment, plainly shews, that the Scotch Jacobites would stick at nothing that is *base and infamous*: for what can be more so than the breaking of solemn oaths?

"This shews likewise how little their professions of affection and loyalty to King George are to be relied on, who have all along notoriously been in another interest. To this purpose we may compare the Address of the Scotch Highlanders, printed in the Flying Post of January 30th, 1713-14, and presented to the late Queen Anne, with the Letter from the Chieftains of the Highland Clans, to the Earl of Mar, printed first in the Post-Boy of October 7, then in the Scots Courant of the 13th of October; and lastly-reprinted in the Daily Courant, of the 23d of the same month."

These Memoirs, a few years after, were the occasion of the Author's son being brought into some danger, as may be seen from the following paragraph in The British Journal, January 30, 1725:

'On Tuesday night last, his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Mr. Lockhart, son to Mr. Lockhart, who wrote the Memoirs of Scotland, had the misfortune to quarrel about the said Memoirs at his Grace the Duke of Wharton's house, in Lincoln's inn-fields, and did propose to fight a duel as next morning; but the same was prevented, Mr. Lockhart being put under an arrest before day by Col. Howard, and had notice given him of what was intended by a Justice of the Peace, who was present when the quarrel happened."

AN ESSAY ON HUMOUR *.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN. *

THE celebrated St. Evremond gave the following advice to his friend Count d'Olone, who had been banished from the court of Louis XIV. "The

unfortunate ought never to read books which may give them occasion to be afflicted on account of the miseries of mankind; but rather those which may amuse them

* Though it is generally believed, and though Congreve has been at great pains to prove, that the words *humour* and *humourist* are originally English, it is however certain that they are derived from the Italian. We find the word *umorista* in the comedies of Buonarrotti, who wrote in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and it was employed also by several other writers of that period. According to the Dictionary della Crusca, this word signifies

them with their follies; prefer therefore Lucian, Petronius, and Don Quixote, to Seneca, Plutarch, and Montaigne." In the early part of my youth, I happened to meet with this passage, and I have since often reflected upon this great truth, that events apparently of very little importance have sometimes the greatest influence upon our happiness or unhappiness during the course of our lives.

The lively impression which the advice of St. Evremond made on my mind, induced me very clearly to follow it; and whenever I found myself too much afflicted by disappointments or misfortunes, I had recourse to his remedy, and always with the happiest success. Researches respecting the nature of that powerful antidote against melancholy, will not therefore I hope displease those, who, tormented by its black vapours, may have need of such assistance. A celebrated physician of the mind*, who with this remedy performed miraculous cures, shall be my guide. The English call this antidote *Humour*, and its history is as follows. It was found out among the Greeks by Aristophanes: and after him Lucian, and other authors who succeeded, carried it to perfection. Plautus, Horace, and Petronius, among the ancient Romans, employed it with advantage; among the modern Latinists, Erastus, Sir Thomas More, and Holberg; among the Italians, Pulci Ariosto, Caesar Caporali, Passeroni, Gozzi, and Goldoni; among the Spaniards, Cervantes, Quevedo, Hurtado de Mendoza, Diego de Luna, Luis Velez de Guevera, and Father Isla; among the French, Rabelais, Cyrano de Bergerac, Sorel, Moliere, Regnard, Dufresny, La Fontaine, and Scarron in his *Roman Comique*; and among the English, Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Butler, Congreve, Skadwell, Swift, Addison, Steel, Arbuthnot, Fielding, Smollet, and Sterne. Of the Germans, I shall

say nothing; by naming no one in particular, none of my countrymen, who have pretensions to Humour, can reproach me with having treated them with neglect †.

England produces more characters of this kind than any country in Europe, and the cause of this is attributed to that liberty, which distinguishes the English Government from all others. This opinion appears very probable; but I should believe it to be better founded, were we to take the word liberty in a more extensive sense, and to consider it not only as the absence of arbitrary power, and of all restraint imposed by the laws, but as a neglect of those rules of conduct, which are expressed by the words *urbanity* and *foliteness*. These laws are not written, and the execution of them does not depend on the sovereign power; but in the circle where they are adopted, they are perhaps better observed than those which, under the sanction of Government, have been formed into a code. An entire freedom from such rules, is, if I mistake not, absolutely necessary for Humour. Fielding's Squire Western, and Sir Andrew Freeport, in *The Spectator*, may serve as examples. Politeness and good breeding tend indeed to extirpate all those seeds of humour, which nature has implanted in our souls. To convince the reader of the justness of this observation, I must explain in what humour consists. Several authors, have spoken of it, as an impenetrable mystery; but what is most extraordinary is, that others have given a very clear and just definition of it, assuring us, at the same time, that they did not know what it was. Congreve says, in a letter to Dennis, "We cannot determine what humour is," and a little after, "there is a great difference between a comedy in which there are many humorous passages, that is to say, expressed with gaiety; and those, the

some one, *che ha humore, persona fantastica ed inconstante*. In the beginning of the last century, there was a society or academy at Rome, called *Societa de gli humoristi*.

The French have no expression answering to humour, in the sense in which it is here taken. *Facetiosité* is, perhaps, that which would approach nearest to it could it be adopted. The Germans have *Laune*, and the Dutch *Luim*, which correspond perfectly with the meaning of our English word.

* Fielding, in his *Covent Garden Journal*, No. 55.

† The principal humorous writers among the Germans are Henry Alcmar, who wrote a heroic comic poem, *Rollinshagen*, whom they consider as their Rabelais, Lifcow, Wieland, Michalis, Layan, &c. The Dutch have Van Meonen, Rusting, Weyerman, Doeyden, Dekker, Huisman, Langendyk, and Fokenbrog, who is accounted the Dutch Scarron.

To the English writers of this class, mentioned by the author, we may join Garth, Philips, and Pope. Among the Italians we may reckon also Dolce, Arifin, and the Archbishop of Capri, author of a work, entitled *Capitolo del Forno*.

characters

characters of which are so conceived, that they serve to distinguish in an essential manner the personages from one another. This humour," continues he, "is a singular and unavoidable manner of speaking and acting, peculiar and natural to one man only, by which his speech and actions are distinguished from those of other men. The relation of our humour with ourselves, and our actions, resembles that of the accidental to the substance. This humour is a colour and a taste, which is diffused over the whole man. Whatever be the diversity of our actions in their objects and forms, they are, as one may say, all chips of the same block." This definition of Congreve has been attacked by Home*. According to this author, a majestic and commanding air, and justness of expression in conversation, ought also to be called humour, if the opinion of Congreve be true; and he adds, that we cannot call humour any thing that is just or proper, or any thing that we esteem and respect, in the actions, the conversation, or the character of men.

Ben Jonson, whom I shall quote as one of the first humourists of his nation, says, in one of his comedies †,

—Humour as (tis *ens*) we thus define it,
To be a quality of air, or water,
And in itself holds these two properties,
Moisture and fluxure: as for demonstration,
Pour water on this floor, 'twill wet and
run:

Likewise the air forc'd through a horn or
trumpet
Flows instantly away, and leaves behind
A kind of dew; and hence we do conclude,
That whatsoe'er hath fluxure and humidity,
As wanting power to contain itself,
Is humour. So in every human body,
The choler, melancholy, phlegm, and blood,
By reason that they flow continually
In some one part, and are not continent,
Receive the name of humourous. Now thus
far

It may, by metaphor, apply itself
Unto the general disposition:
As when some one peculiar quality
Doth possess a man, that it doth draw
All his affects, his spirits, and his powers
In their constructions, all to run one way.

These three explanations may enable us to give a fourth. Humour, then, in my opinion, is a strong impulse of the soul towards a particular object, which a person judges to be of great importance, although it be not so in reality, and which, by constantly engaging his most serious attention, makes him distinguish himself from others in a ridiculous manner. If this explanation be just, as I hope it will be found, the reader will readily observe, how much humour must offend against the rules of politeness and good breeding; since both consist in the art of suiting our conduct to certain regulations, tacitly adopted and generally followed by all those who live with us in society.

Thus far have I spoken of humour, as belonging to character: I shall now consider that which is to be found in composition. Singularity, and a certain air of seriousness, indicate humour in character, and they are also the marks of humour in writing. This singularity and risibility are found either in the invention † or the style §. An author possesses real humour, when, with an air of gravity, he paints objects in such colours as promote mirth and excite laughter; and in company, we often observe the effect which this humour produces on the mind. When, for example, two persons amuse themselves in telling ludicrous tales, he who laughs before he begins to speak, will neither interest nor entertain the auditors half as much as he who relates gravely, and without the least appearance even of a smile. The reason of this, perhaps, is the force that contrast has upon the mind. There are some authors, who treat serious subjects in a burlesque style, as Tassoni in the *Rape of the Bucket*, and Scarron in his *Typhon*. Such authors, without doubt, excite mirth; but as they are different from real humourists, we cannot properly rank them in that class. They possess only the burlesque, which is very distinct from humour ||. However, if their works are good, they are no less deserving of praise. No kind of poetry is contemptible, from the epopea and tragedy to fairy tales and farces. Every thing consists in treating a subject well; and the *Devil let Loose* ¶,

* Elements of Criticism, vol. ii. page 44.

† Every Man out of his Humour.

‡ Gulliver's Travels.

§ Tom Jones, by Fielding.

|| Fielding, in his dissertation prefixed to Joseph Andrews.

¶ A German comedy so called.

may be as good in one kind, as *Zara* is another. Irony and parody are great helps to authors who are humourists. Of this *Lucian* furnishes proofs without number.

In this species of writing, comic comparisons have a great effect, especially when one part is taken from morals and the other from nature. Of this, the first chapter of *Tom Jones* may serve as an example. The author there compares himself to a person who keeps a public ordinary; his work is the dishes provided for his guests, and the titles to the chapters are his bill of fare. The singular character of *Uncle Toby* in *Tristram Shandy*, and many passages in *The Spectator* and *Tatler* are of the same kind, and may all serve as models of true humour.

In Dr. Johnson's *Idler*, we find also a passage of this kind, where the author proves, that the qualities requisite to conversation are very exactly represented by a bowl of punch:

"Punch," says he, "is a liquor compounded of spirit and acid juices, sugar and water. The spirit, volatile and fiery, is the proper emblem of vivacity and wit; the acidity of the lemon will very aptly figure pungency of raillery and acrimony of censure; sugar is the natural representative of luscious adulation and gentle complaisance; and water is the proper hieroglyphic of easy prattle, innocent and tasteless."

Authors who possess humour in character, show it also in their writings; strokes of it even escape involuntarily from them, when they wish to treat a

subject in a grave and serious manner. Sir Roger L'Éstrange, in his translation of *Josephus*, speaking of a queen extremely violent and passionate, who was so much displeas'd with a proposition made to her by a certain ambassador, that scarcely had the latter finished his speech, when she rose up suddenly and retired, translates the latter part of this sentence in the following manner, *scarcely had the ambassador finished his speech, when up was Madam.* No one will be astonished at the humour which reigns throughout the works of Fontaine, when we are told that this author asked an ecclesiastic one day, with much gravity, whether *Rabelais* or *St. Augustine* had most wit*. An author who is a humourist will do better to attack small foibles than great vices. As men fall into the former every hour, without reflecting, they have more need to be reminded of them; while the laws take care to suppress the latter. The Archbishop of *La Casa* was therefore right in saying, that he would be more obliged to one who should tell him the means of securing himself from the stinging of insects, than to one who should teach him how to prevent his being bit by tygers or lions.

These are my observations respecting this powerful antidote against melancholy, and I advise all those who may be subject to frequent fits of it, to read a few pages of *Lucian*, *Don Quixote*, *Tom Jones*, *Tristram Shandy*, or some other work of the same kind; the salutary effects of which, I am certain, they will soon experience.

THE MORALIZER.

NO. III.

THE FORTUNATE HINDOO †.

—When Fortune means to men most good,
She looks upon them with a threatening eye.

SHAK.

—With short plummetts Heav'n's deep
will we sound,

That vast abyss, where human wit is
drown'd!

DRYDEN.

IN the dark ages of antiquity, before Plenty had poured her cornucopia into the lap of Commerce, or Arts and

Sciences had illum'd the mind of Industry—while Manufactures yet were in a state of infancy and imperfection, and men were unskilled in discovering and improving the gifts of Nature—on the golden coast of Hindostan, in one of the most fertile and picturesque tracts of that country, the Hindoo, *VENDRAPEDROO*, raised his hut, and cultivated a little spot of ground, which had been granted him by the Rajah, on account of some signal service formerly rendered his family.

It is well known that Fontaine asked this question of the Abbé Boileau, brother of the celebrated poet, who made no other answer than to tell him, that he had put on one of his stockings with the inside out, which was really the case.

† This tale has for its foundation a tradition in the *Mosulipatam* Circar.

Here he sunk wells, and bordered his tanks with spreading trees, for the comfort and convenience of the weary traveller, who constantly sought their refreshing shade amidst the fervent heats of noon.

At a little distance, the ocean like Ganges rolled his mighty torrent, in which the oriental beauties performed their morning ablutions, and rose, like the poetical divinities, dripping from the waves, with their vases on their heads, to supply the contiguous temples with the refrigerant element.

His excursions were seldom extended beyond the gunge*, whence he procured the necessaries of life. His mind was untainted by envy, as was his body by intemperance. His humane and generous disposition, his decent deportment and hospitality, gained the love and admiration of all who knew him.

In this neighbourhood resided an avaricious Chief, named SHAMARAUZE, who, as they lay in the vicinage of his own lands, cast a covetous eye on the little possessions of this worthy individual.

VENDRAPEDROO, rambling one day on the confines of the jungle, with his hunting spear in his hand, beheld his proud neighbour taking an airing in his palanquin, attended by his slaves; when a royal tyger, suddenly springing from his lurking place, overtook the carriage, and dispersed the attendants; but before he could seize his prey, the intrepid Hindoo rushed upon the brindled bear, and plunged his weapon into its heart.

The bravery of this action resounded throughout the country, and Shamarauze long shewed every mark of kindness and gratitude to his deliverer.

In process of time Vendrapedroo fell ill of a climacteric disease, in which he was advised by a wandering Bramin to make a voyage to sea, as the only method of accelerating his recovery.

The envious Shamarauze could not resist the impulse of his predominant passion; he was impatient to put into practice a project hastily formed; and for this purpose he offered his galley to the unsuspecting man, according to the custom of the times to coast along the shore for a few days; and, to navigate it, put on board some of his trusty slaves, to whom he gave secret orders to run into an uninhabited island, and there to

set the poor valetudinarian on shore, in order that he might perish.

A stranger himself to artifice, and unsuspecting of others, Vendrapedroo fell into the snare, accepting the proffered kindness with confidence and thankfulness. Every necessary preparation was soon made; and, after prostrating himself at the pagoda, and imploring the favour of all the benevolent deities, he embarked, under the auspices of a cloudless sky and a reviving breeze.

Towards the evening they beheld the sloping shores of the destined island; and, as the unhappy man's malady increased, they proposed to disembark and rest for the night under the thick foliage of the over-arching banyan.

For this purpose they ran up a creek, moored their vessel, took some refreshment, and, making a soft bed of leaves, laid their charge at a little distance from the spot where they betook themselves to rest, under a feigned anxiety for his quiet and repose.

Waiting till the dead of night, the treacherous crew stole away, got on board, and put off to sea with the greatest expedition and silence, rejoicing in the accomplishment of their purpose, and confident that the unhappy victim must soon inevitably perish.

Many days they coasted along the shores of the continent, in conformity to their orders not to return till a certain portion of time had elapsed, at the expiration of which, a fabricated story of the natural death of the sick man might bear the "fairest semblance" of authenticity. At length, excited by an irresistible curiosity to ascertain the event of their artifice, they resolved to return by the same track, and go again on shore, to seek the remains of the deserted exile.

It is not easy to conceive how greatly they were confused and astonished to find him not only alive, but enjoying a better state of health than they had ever before known him possess. They concluded that he must have been supplied with the means of subsistence by some supernatural power; and, having no apology to offer for their perfidy, endeavoured to divert his attention by curious interrogations.

"Come along with me," said he, "and I will shew you how I have been supplied with food and medicine."

They followed, and he led them to

* Or market.

the centre of the island, where they entered a little thicket of *Sugar Canes*. He took one of them, and, bruising it with a large stone, expressed the juice, saying, "Though you left me here to perish of sickness and hunger, from hence have I obtained health and nutriment."

The consciousness of their guilt struck them dumb; but the generous man relieved them from their embarrassment, by observing that he knew they acted only from compulsion, and was too well convinced that their Lord was the grand projector of this infernal plot. They acknowledged the truth, and deprecated his pardon for the part they had taken. He as readily forgave them, and proposed, that since a failure in their expedition would inevitably subject them to the rage of a violent master, on whose caprice their lives depended, they should return without him, as faithful to their trust, while he patiently submitted himself to his fate.

This instance, of unexampled submission overcame them; and, at their departure, they invoked Heaven to shower blessings on his head, and favour him with a speedy release.

On their return, their master received them with every mark of satisfaction, and applauded their fidelity in the work on which he had employed them, shortly after taking quiet possession of the lands of his late injured neighbour.

Some months had rolled away, when a casual circumstance led to a development of this nefarious stratagem.

The tyrannical Shamarauze, for some petty offence, had doomed one of his late confidential agents to a severe chastisement. The poor menial wished to avenge himself, and resolved to seize the opportunity chance had thrown in his way.

He fled by night to the Rajah, and made an ample confession of all he knew. This Chief was naturally a lover of justice and humanity; and he expressed the utmost abhorrence at the disclosure of such a scene of consummate villainy.

However Modern Philosophy might have laboured to refine away guilt,* and give *Gratitude to Virtue**, every honest heart spurns with indignation at the

idea of ingratitude, from a natural antipathy to its blackness and deformity; and we have very frequent proofs of its being viewed with detestation by the eye of the omniscient and omnipotent Being, by his making it the object of his fearful resentment.

The generous Rajah sought the banished man in his retreat; and, having a ready penetration, early conceived that the *Sugar Cane*, thus accidentally discovered, would one day be accounted a very valuable acquisition.

Vendrapedroo had naturally a sound judgment and a fertile invention: he cultivated the Cane with astonishing success, and had contrived a machine of great powers, on a simple construction, to extract the sugar in large quantities.

His patron knew how to appreciate merit, while he felt justly disposed to punish ingratitude. He lavished favours on Vendrapedroo, and finally procured for him a grant of the island, as the reward of his deserts. He then turned his attentions towards his adversary, whom he caused to be divested of his possessions, and transported to the Fortunate Island, to become the slave of Vendrapedroo, and do the drudgery of his manufactories, whose assiduous exertions soon advanced him to wealth and honour. Sugar †, for its medical and other properties, became an invaluable article of commerce, and the spot which was chosen for his destruction was soon frequented by traders of every description. Succeeding generations respect his memory, and distant lands enjoy the benefit of his misfortune.

"Ah! Fortune! ce traite d'aventure propice,

"Repare tous les maux que m'a fait ton caprice!"

MOLIERE.

Thus very trivial causes often produce the most important effects, although human foresight is exceedingly circumscribed, and we are ever unwilling to consider evils as "blessings in disguise;" though

"Such dear-bought blessings happen ev'ry day,

"Because we know not for what things to pray."

DRYD.

* This is a dogma of the revolutionary school; and it has been frankly avowed by one of its acknowledged adepts, in his popular harangues.

† Sugar was first imported into Europe in the 12th century from Asia.—It was at first planted in vain to cultivate it in Italy.—It was not known in America till about the year 1492, when it was carried thither by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and has since become, in almost all countries, a capital article of trade.—*See* Robertson's Hist. Chas. V.

As we tread the labyrinth of life, we see not the hand which conducts us, and are ignorant of the goal to which our labours tend. When the path is smooth and strewn with flowers, we rejoice: but when rugged and planted with thorns, we repine. By submitting resignedly to misfortunes, we feel them lose their force, while the impatient man struggles with them, like a lion in the toils. Un-

able to judge for ourselves, we too often reflect on the proceedings of Providence; but, on a retrospective view, our hearts cannot but acknowledge the wisdom and the justice of this supernatural agent, whose eyes penetrate into futurity, and whose hands possess the powers of retribution!

W. H.

E. I. House, May 16, 1799.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN a late excursion to Edinburgh I purchased a Book, in which, on examining it since my return to London, I found the inclosed Letter. The name of the person to whom it was addressed does not appear, and probably, after the lapse of so many years, the writer of it may no longer exist. But as it is possible he may be yet living, I beg you will print only the initials of his name. I do not recollect to have seen any publication by him, though he appears to have been very capable of entertaining and instructing the public.

I am, &c.

G. H.

Dungannon, June 28th, 1762.

SIR,

I MUST entreat your pardon for the liberty which I, a perfect stranger to you, take, of troubling you with the following lines, which I know no other method of communicating to the Translator of Ossian's Epic and other Poems, in testimony of the great pleasure afforded to me by that elegant performance of his. The compliment may seem a little of the latest; but I live so far out of the world, that most things have had their run in it before they reach me; so that it is but a few days since the book came into my hands. It may also seem odd, that the whole should turn upon the antient, without one word of the modern Bard. Let him thank himself for it; if he had not done his part so well, there might have been room in my mind for both Author and Translator: but as he has managed it, Ossian pleased me too entirely, to suffer me to think of Macpherson. I now think of him much to my satisfaction, in the flattering hope of his kind acceptance of my little piece, which I subjoin without farther preface:

Unknown to Ossian, tho' the Muse's
name,
Parnassus' hill, and Hippocrene's stream;
Tho' ne'er of Pegasus he dream'd, nor
heard
Of Phœbus (Sire of ev'ry Southern bard),

Yet with the foremost shall he live in
fame,

If genius void of art, can give a claim.

From simple nature, all his stores he
draws:

Up-borne by her, he soars beyond the laws
Of critic lore, Yet sweet as bold, his
song

Its wild notes clear and various pours
along;

Soft in the feast, but thund'ring in the
fight,

Mild as the evening beam, and as the
mid-day bright.

Cold tho' his clime, and barbarous his
age,

Of manners rude and boist'rous; by the
rage

Of endless broils more savage made; yet
where,

Where in the climes by Heav'n most
favour'd; where,

In times of softest manners, can we find,
Than plaintive Ossian's, a more gentle
mind?

Tho' in th' ensanguin'd field of ruth-
less war

Fingal alone more dreadful mounts the car;
Soon as the horrid work of blood is o'er,

His gen'rous lays th' unhappy fall'n de-
plore;

Some widow'd fair our eyes are taught
to weep,

Or some sad virgin sunk in death's eter-
nal sleep.

Just

Just to the worth of ev'ry gallant deed
Of friend or foe, his ready harp, the
 meed
Of unbought praise is ever tun'd to give:
Snatch'd from oblivion's tomb, the beau-
 ties live
In his harmonious strains, whose charms
 cou'd move
Morven's rough sons or Innisfail's to
 love.
Take then the bays sweet Cona! Con-
 scious twine,
Thou King of Songs! around thy brows
 divine,
The wreath of genius. Thee, her first
 in fame,
Thy country boasts. And not of vulgar
 fame
Among the sons of melody her praise,
For strength of thought and harmony of
 lays.

I might leave off here; and probably
you may wish I did; but I have a strong
temptation to give you a morceau in
Latin; being a version of some favourite
lines in Hughes's Siege of Damascus.
If they please, they may possibly be fol-
lowed by some scenes of Cato, in tran-
slating which, I passed away some hours
of last winter, which had otherwise been
dull enough. Look in the third act for
the Soliloquy of Phocyas, beginning
with these words: "Farewell! and think
of death," &c.

Caled.]—Vale, & mortem cogita. [*Exit.*
Phocyas solus.]—Vale, & mortem cogita!
Hoc monet Barbarus?

Præcepta morum dant ergo & Sicarii?
Qui vero cogitem de quâ nil norant vivi,

Nec potis est defunctis, aut voluntas di-
 cere?
Effare quid sis, Terror O magne! &
 inscrutabilis.
Quâ patet iter ad te scimus. Indicant id
 morbi scilicet,
Id fames, id bellum, id vorax ignis, id
 innumera,
Et nunquam non hiantes indicant orci
 portæ.
Ulterius vero quid est? Quis velum
 istud retrahet?—
—At neque mors est illic.—Punctum
 haud dubiè est temporis;
Limes vitam inter mortalem, & mortis
 expertem,
Quem tamen nequeas attingere cogitando.
Omne quod citra, vitæ est. Credas te
 modo tangere;
At frustra compenius effugiet manum:
 dum tangit enim,
A tergo longè est, tetellitque mentem.
O! sinit mori, mortis perpeti angoris;
Si tormina, si animæ corpus deserentis
 agonias;
Nil restat quod sentiam; id enim omne
 fensi,
Nec est quod ultra reformidem.

I have left myself no more than room
to repeat my request, that you may par-
don this intrusion, and to subscribe my-
self, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
J— St. P—.

If you favour me with an answer,
be pleased to direct it to the
Rev. J— St. P—, at Dun-
gannon, in the North of Ire-
land.

LETTERS FROM MR. GRAY.

THESE Letters were written to
Charles von Bonstetten, Baillie of
Nion, Author of "Letters on the Pas-
toral Parts of Switzerland," published at
Basle in 1782; "Thoughts on the Mode
of Education in the Canton of Bern,"
published at Zurich in 1786; and "The
Hermit, an Alpine Tale," Manheim,
1787. This Gentleman in his youth
resided for some time at Cambridge,
during which time he enjoyed an almost
daily intercourse with our poet, who at-
tached himself to him with great ardour,
and soon became his warmest and most
confidential friend, though unnoticed by
Mr. Macon. These Letters were first

printed in a small volume of poems pub-
lished by Frederick Matthiesson in Switzer-
land, and since in an Appendix to "Let-
ters written from various Parts of the
Continent between the Years 1785 and
1794," by the same Author, and trans-
lated by Miss Anne Plumtre.

"Cambridge, April 12th, 1770.

"Never did I feel, my dear Bonstetten,
to what a tedious length the few short
moments of our life may be extended by
impatience and expectation, till you had
left me; nor ever knew before with so
strong a conviction how much this frail
body sympathizes with the inquietude of
the

the mind. I am grown old in the compass of less than three weeks, like the Sultan in the Turkish Tales, that did but plunge his head into a vessel of water and take it out again, as the standers-by affirmed, at the command of a Dervise, and found he had passed many years in captivity, and begot a large family of children. The strength and spirits that now enable me to write to you, are only owing to your last letter—a temporary gleam of sunshine. Heaven knows when it may shine again! I did not conceive till now, I own, what it was to lose you, nor felt the solitude and insipidity of my own condition before I possessed the happiness of your friendship. I must cite another Greek writer to you, because it is much to my purpose: he is describing the character of a genius truly inclined to philosophy. 'It includes,' he says, 'qualifications rarely united in one single mind, quickness of apprehension and a retentive memory, vivacity and application, gentleness and magnanimity: to these he adds an invincible love of truth, and consequently of probity and justice. Such a soul,' continues he, 'will be little inclined to sensual pleasures, and consequently temperate; a stranger to illiberality and avarice; being accustomed to the most extensive views of things, and sublimest contemplations, it will contract an habitual greatness, will look down with a kind of disregard on human life and on death, consequently, will possess the truest fortitude. Such,' says he, 'is the mind born to govern the rest of mankind.' But these very endowments, so necessary to a soul formed for philosophy, are often its ruin, especially when joined to the external advantages of wealth, nobility, strength, and beauty; that is, if it light on a bad soil, and want its proper nurture, which nothing but an excellent education can bestow. In this case he is depraved by the public example, the assemblies of the people, the courts of justice, the theatres, that inspire it with false opinions, terrify it with false infamy, or elevate it with false applause; and remember, that extraordinary vices and extraordinary virtues are equally the produce of a vigorous mind: little souls are alike incapable of the one and the other.

"If you have ever met with the portrait sketched out by Plato, you will know it again: for my part, to my sorrow I have had that happiness: I see the principal features, and I foresee the dangers with a trembling anxiety. But

enough of this; I return to your letter. It proves at least, that in the midst of your new gaieties I still hold some place in your memory, and, what pleases me above all, it has an air of undissembled sincerity. Go on, my best and amiable friend, to shew me your heart simply and without the shadow of disguise, and leave me to weep over it, as I now do, no matter whether from joy or sorrow."

"April 19th, 1770.

"Alas! how do I every moment feel the truth of what I have somewhere read, '*Ce n'est pas le voir, que de s'en souvenir*;' and yet that remembrance is the only satisfaction I have left. My life now is but a perpetual conversation with your shadow—the known sound of your voice still rings in my ears—there, on the corner of the fender, you are standing, or tinkling on the piano-forte, or stretched at length on the sofa. Do you reflect, my dearest friend, that it is a week or eight days before I can receive a letter from you, and as much more before you can have my answer; that all that time I am employed, with more than Herculean toil, in pushing the tedious hours along, and wishing to annihilate them; the more I strive, the heavier they grow, and the longer they grow. I cannot bear this place, where I have spent many tedious years within less than a month since you left me. I am going for a few days to see poor N—, invited by a letter, wherein he mentions you in such terms as add to my regard for him, and express my own sentiments better than I can do myself. 'I am concerned,' says he, 'that I cannot pass half my life with him; I never met with any one who pleased and suited me so well: the miracle to me is, how he comes to be so little spoiled, and the miracle of miracles will be, if he continues so in the midst of every danger and seduction, and without any advantages but from his own excellent nature and understanding. I own I am very anxious for him on this account, and perhaps your inquietude may have proceeded from the same cause. I hope I am to hear when he has passed that cursed sea, or will he forget me thus in *insulam relegatum*? If he should, it is out of my power to retaliate.' Surely you have written to him, my dear Bonstetten, or surely you will! he has moved me with these gentle and sensible expressions of his kindness for you: are you untouched by them?

C c c 2

"You

"You do me the credit, and false or true it goes to my heart, of ascribing to me your love for many virtues of the highest rank. Would to heaven it were so! but they are indeed the fruits of your own noble and generous understanding, which has hitherto struggled against the stream of custom, passion, and ill-company, even when you were but a child; and will you now give way to that stream when your strength is increased? Shall the jargon of French Sophists, the allurements of painted women *comme il faut*, or the vulgar caresses of prostitute beauty, the property of all who can afford to purchase it, induce you to give up a mind and body by Nature distinguished from all others, to folly, idleness, dissipation, and vain remorse? Have a care, my ever amiable friend, of loving what you do not approve. Know me for your most faithful and most humble despot."

"May 9th, 1770.

"I am returned, my dear Bonstetten, from the little journey I made into Suf-

folk, without answering the end proposed. The thought that you might have been with me there has embittered all my hours: your letter has made me happy, as happy as so gloomy, so solitary a being as I am is capable of being made. I know, and have too often felt the disadvantages I lay myself under, how much I hurt the little interest I have in you, by this air of sadness so contrary to your nature and present enjoyments: but sure you will forgive, though you cannot sympathize with me. It is impossible for me to dissemble with you; such as I am I expose my heart to your view, nor wish to conceal a single thought from your penetrating eyes. All that you say to me, especially on the subject of Switzerland, is infinitely acceptable. It feels too pleasing ever to be fulfilled, and as often as I read over your truly kind letter, written long since from London, I stop at these words: '*La mort qui peut glacer nos bras avant qu'ils soient entrelacés.*'"

THE WANDERER.

NO. XIV.

In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas
Corpora—

OVID.

Of bodies changed to various forms I sing.

DRYDEN.

I HAVE been always pleased with that fiction of the poets, which marked the different degrees of human excellence by the different metals, and have lately amused myself with the question, whether the state of female manners may not be denoted in the same way, and at separate pages resolved into Gold, Silver, Iron, or Brass? The question has at least novelty to recommend it, and may perhaps in future call forth the powers of some more ingenious investigator.

In the last century, the education of women, whether proceeding from barbarity or policy, was such as scarcely to entitle them to the character of rational beings. Writing and reading were qualifications respectable from their rarity; but the arts and sciences were thought objects so remote beyond the reach of their intellects, that it was even thought presumptuous in a female even to name them. The few shining exceptions that

were fortunate enough to burst through the barriers of prejudice, could not boast of exciting either admiration or esteem, but were rather looked upon as *lusus nature*; as a warning rather than an example. It is observable, that at this period female excellence was supposed entirely to consist in managing the affairs of the kitchen. A lady knew of an admirable receipt to make Marmalade, but perhaps could not spell the words of which it was composed; and could set an excellent dinner on the table, when the vulgarity of her conversation rendered her unfit for sitting at the head of it. The needle was the ceaseless instrument employed by that hand, which now wields the pen; books (if we except *The Family Physician*, *The Complete Housekeeper*, and a few more of a similar tendency) were held in abhorrence, as stopping the labours of the needle or the wheel, and filling their heads with idle non-

nonsense. Love, that natural passion of the heart, was bound in severe subjection; "his weapons blunted, and extinct his fires." The lover passed through a probation little short of the sufferings of the renowned Oroondates. The lady, with every look and motion watched, was thought a mere child till five and twenty, and the sighing swain made his approaches with all the tardiness and regularity of a siege. This æra of female manners, when despotic man lorded it over the suffering sex; when women were taught every thing that could make them menially useful, and nothing that could make them rationally agreeable, and duty was the only lesson enforced, may properly be denominated the *Iron Age* of the female sex.

In process of time this quaker-like stiffness abated; women were weary of acting the part of servants, and men found that a wife might be very dutiful and very dull. They now, in a secret manner, mingled with the pleasures of the town; they frequented plays, where it had hitherto been considered infamous for women to be seen, but cautiously made their appearance muffled up and concealed in a hood and mask. They ventured to walk out, attended by their maid, and would even appoint a lover in some retired part of St. James's park. Love assailed their willing hearts in serenades and poems; their most trivial actions were magnified in hyperbólical poetry, and the humble suitor taught his mistress to believe that her frowns killed, and her smiles revived him. This was the *Silver Age* of woman. The turbulent tribe dignified while they celebrated the beauty of the other sex, who on their part found modesty the most effectual female charm. The artless felt, and the hypocritical feigned it.

The Age of Iron and the Age of Silver having each for a while reigned in this our changeable kingdom, it was thought adviseable by those mighty though secret beings who mould female fashions, that a third race of beings should give the law to society. They at first had some thoughts of reviving the Iron Age or Age of Duty, but it was discovered that the trouble and renewed subjection attendant on such a scheme, would more than counterbalance the fame which its novelty would be calculated to produce. It was found that women had so long been unaccustomed to the "muzzle of restraint," that any new attempt to reduce them to obedience could only be

followed by disaster and defeat. The beauties of Bond-street took alarm at the bare mention of the idea, and Lady Lucy Termagant declared with something very like an oath, that she would sooner die outright, than suffer her insignificant husband to assume the reins of Government, after having detained him in subjection upwards of fifteen years. The Age of Silver, or, to speak without a metaphor, the Age of Pleasure, had continued long enough; and besides, women of an exalted turn of mind were weary of being either the dolls or the slaves of men; they felt the energies of man beat in their bosoms; they vented their complaints at first in duodecimo sighs, and afterwards in quarto upbraidings. Their sentiments assumed a martial form; many even aspired to the Senate, and the exploits of Semiramis and Thalestris were no longer reckoned fabulous. It had formerly been the fashion for a lady to faint at sight of a mouse or a spider, and to court the protection of the other sex by throwing herself upon it: it had also been customary to consider a blush as the greatest ornament of the female cheek; but the very reverse of this is the case at present. A fashionable fair one of the present day, so far from courting the protection of man, takes some young fellow under *her* protection, in order to *bring him out*, as the phrase is; assumes the air and manners of a martial hero; laughs and talks at the opera louder than the performers; tosses her head, and exhibits her ankle with as much *sang froid* as any of the *figuranti* on the stage:

Dauntless her air, her gesture proud,
Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her stride.

This third race of beings are in full blossom at the present period, and as the first class was called the Iron Age, or the Age of Duty; the second, the Silver Age, or Age of Pleasure; so we may denominate the third the Brazen Age, or Age of Rights. We shall presently see that this latter appellation is by no means improper.

We will here pause for a moment, and reflect on the progress which the female sex has gradually made in what some people are pleased to call civilization. They at first, as we have observed, adhered to their *Duties*; afterwards, as duty became irksome, they fastened on their *Pleasures*; and now, on a sudden, a formidable fair has started up, and professed

ness to teach her sex their *Rights*. The *Rights of Man* had already been tried with considerable success among the refuse of male society, and she who professed to teach the *Rights of Woman* was sure of finding an audience equally numerous and select among her own sex. The hint ran like wildfire through the nation; complimentary verses and mellifluous sonnets dropped from the pens of the minor poets, girls quitted their samplers, housemaids threw aside the untwined rap, and nothing resounded from shore to shore but *Mary and the Rights of Woman*.

This third sect, I am sorry to observe, daily increases in the number of its partizans; the higher ranks teem with these independent amazons, who take a box at the theatre in their own name, and drive to the opera without even a boy chaperon to save appearances. They will even ride on Sundays in Hyde-park unescorted, and familiarly nod to their male or female acquaintance with as much assurance as if they were performing a meritorious action. In literature they wade through every novel that Leaden-hall-street produces, because they are determined to read every thing as it comes out, in defiance of the repeated shocks which morals, modesty, and sense must receive from such productions.

"I had proceeded thus far with my sketches, when the entrance of Benignus into my apartment caused me to lay down my pen at the very moment when

inability to proceed was about to have the same effect. I stated my situation to him without reserve, and confessed that having set out with an intention to create four Ages, I had illustrated three of them to my entire satisfaction, but felt myself somewhat puzzled about the fourth. He smiled at my dilemma, and, seizing the pen I had thrown aside, produced the following conclusion to this Essay:

The all-wise Author of the Universe has so disposed it, that real good frequently proceeds from apparent evil; the lightning that "rends the knotted oak," gives new vigour to the atmosphere and the storm which beats on the head of the weary traveller imparts fertility to the earth. In like manner, the storms of faction have been known to strengthen and ameliorate Governments, by pointing out their errors, changing their administrations, and rousing their slumbering energies. If such be the case in the natural and political, may we not conclude that the moral world is bound by the same law; and that a *fourth* Age is not far distant, which moralists shall hail as a new and glorious epoch in female manners, under the denomination of the *Golden Age*, or *Age of Virtue*? When the rigour of duty, the dalliance of pleasure, the bold display of philosophic rights, shall not singly and exclusively usurp the female mind, but shall each be cleansed from its impurities, and be insensibly mingled in one golden stream of Humility, Modesty, and Wisdom.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CXVII.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,

PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

- A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 307.]

BISHOP BURNET
SAYS, in the conclusion of his History, "The breeding of young women to vanity, dressing, and a false appearance of wit and behaviour, without proper work, or a due measure of knowledge, and a serious sense of religion, is the source of the corruption of that sex. Something like *monasteries*, without vows, would be a glorious de-

sign, and might be so set on foot as to be the honour of a Queen on the Throne."

PETER THE GREAT,
CZAR OF RUSSIA,

was one day invited by one of his Nobles at his country-seat to go out a hunting. "You may hunt, Sir, if you please," replied the Monarch; "but a King ought never to allow himself that amusement

ment as long as he has one factious subject within the kingdom, or one powerful enemy without it."

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

"This Minister," says Beaumelle, "was one of those genius's of a superior class who permit men to talk."

"Great politicians," adds he, "never attempt to take away the right of complaining from those whom they govern: they let those persons write couplets, epigrams, &c. very quietly, who are contented with getting rid of their black bile in that way."

"To be worthy to govern, a Minister should have a regard for the People, and yet know how at certain times to despise them."

PASCAL.

This great writer has an excellent maxim, which should make us more indulgent to each other than we are:—"The more we know of the world, the greater diversity of characters we find in it, and the more shades of approximation of character to character."

MOKRANOFKY.

As this Nuncio, at the last Polish Diet, was speaking in favour of a free election of a King of that country, many persons advanced towards him with their swords drawn to intimidate him. He bared his breast to them, and exclaimed, "If you must have a victim, take me; but at least I shall die a free man, as I have lived."

PETRARCH

says comically of the Study of the Laws, "The Study of the Law is venal; instead of making mankind better, it serves but the more to corrupt them. Besides, there are so many Commentaries and Glosses written upon them, that no person can understand them, as the Poet says, by the pains that are taken to understand them better."

Dr. Johnson's account of Law is much grander and much more in its favour. "Law," said he one day to some blockhead who was canting against that profession, "Law, Sir," said he, "is the last result of human wisdom acting upon human experience."

* The late acute Dr. Warren was of opinion that the health of many of our young women in higher life is materially injured by the very early application they are made to give to sedentary occupations.

MR. CLINE.

A Lady in the City, who was brought to bed of several girls that became afterwards misshapen, asked this great Anatomist and practical Surgeon, by what means this defect might be in future prevented. "Let your girls, then, have no stays, Madam," replied he, "and let the next girl run about like your boys." She was wise enough to take Mr. Cline's advice, which was successful.—"This story," says the Author of 'Medical Extracts,' "Mr. Cline is very careful to deliver in the excellent Lectures which he reads twice a year at St. Thomas's Hospital*."

SIR WILLIAM CHAMBERS

was, perhaps, the finest draftsman of ornaments of our times. In this latterly he was much assisted by the ingenious Mr. Yenn, Treasurer of the Royal Academy, his grateful pupil. There is a breadth and a boldness in these drawings that are wonderful. The plates of ornaments added to the last edition of Sir William's excellent 'Treatise on Architecture' are exquisite, particularly that of the design for the Order of Solomon's Temple, made from the flowers and fruit of the pomegranate. This faculty of drawing grandly introduced Sir William to Lord Bute, who immediately put him about the King, with whom he was a great favourite, and of whose talents for architecture Sir William always spoke very highly; and particularly of his inventive powers in that art.

DR. JAMES

told a friend of his, that when he gave the specification of his celebrated powder into the patent office, he had put together such a farrago upon paper, that he desired the Devil himself to make any thing of it. The illustrious Father of Medicine in this country acted therefore with his usual sense, caution, and integrity, when he would never prescribe James's powder unless he was present. He would then indeed have been prescribing medicine, of which one person at that time really knew the secret.

HANDEL.

Pietro, Handel's old Italian servant, used to say of his Master, that he sup-

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ported many families regularly, who did not know till his death to whom they were obliged. Could his spirit have been conscious of the Commemoration of his Genius in Westminster Abbey, he might have exclaimed with King John,

Marry, now my soul has elbow room ;

as he had one day said to Mr. Kenrick, that there was no room in London (including the Theatres and Opera House) that was large enough for his oratorios. He composed the Messiah in a fortnight, and said that he must have been inspired when he composed it. It is, indeed, the finest of all his compositions, and unites all the excellence of the Master and of Music itself.

Impressions made in early life very often affect the whole tenor of the future one. The extreme attachment of his Majesty to Handel's music, perhaps, took rise from this circumstance:—At one of the concerts given by his father the late Prince of Wales, the King, then a very young boy, stood near to Handel, who

was at the harpsichord. This great Master observed him extremely attentive whilst he was playing one of his concertoes. Handel gently patted him on the head, and exclaimed, "There is good Poy! When I am dead, he will make my music live." And so indeed it has happened. *Regis ad exemplum*, Handel's music is at present in great vogue with the principal persons of this country, and with great propriety this inscription is placed under the portrait of Handel upon the organ of the Society of Ancient Music of Tottenham-Court-Road,

Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est.

With greater rapture, HANDEL, we thee hear,
As thy bright strains detain the Royal ear.

The fairest appreciation of the merit of this great Musician is to be found in Dr. Burney's 'History of the Commemoration of Handel,' written and published at the command of his Majesty.

THE SPEECH OF SIR NASH GROSE,

ON PRONOUNCING SENTENCE ON

GILBERT WAKEFIELD,

In the Court of King's Bench, May 30, 1799,

CONVICTED OF PUBLISHING A LIBEL.

"GILBERT WAKEFIELD, you stand here convicted, and to receive sentence for having written a book most pernicious in its tendency to the inhabitants of this kingdom, disgraceful to an author, who has been educated, and has lived under the protection of its laws; and still more so to a man, who is a Minister of its Ecclesiastical Establishment. To repeat its contents, however justifying it might be to you, would notwithstanding be offensive to the greater part of those who hear me. It is enough for me to observe, that the epithets which the Attorney-General has given to it, and the intention which is imputed to you in this work, has, by different Juries, been found on oath to be true, namely, that the work has been found

to be malevolent and seditious: that one great end it seems to have answered was, to traduce, vilify, and bring into contempt, the Constitution of this kingdom, the King's administration of the Government, and the persons employed by him in that administration, and thereby to withdraw from his Majesty the affection and allegiance of his subjects. That the other great end is to dissuade and discourage those subjects from opposing the enemy in case of an hostile invasion, that is, to invite the enemy to land 60 or 70,000 men in this kingdom, whereby your opinion is, the kingdom would be lost for ever.—Such is the crime of which you have been convicted. The evidence which was read abundantly warrants that conviction. In your address

therefore with the strictest propriety that the Doctor is in possession of the best portrait of Handel, at Chelsea College, that was ever painted of that divine Master of Harmony. Its size is three quarters; and it was painted by a German when Handel was at the Court of Hanover, in the flower of his age.

in

in mitigation of the judgment of the Court, you seem to glory in having committed the offence, and claim on your behalf a right to speak your opinion. That right you have, and may exercise it so long as it is exercised in a manner and in terms conformable to the law of the land, inoffensive to that society of which you are a member, and to the individuals, who, with yourself, compose that society. In the eye of the law, the enormity of your offence stands confessed; and it is very great, inasmuch as it strikes at the root of all government and all civil society. It is impossible any society can exist in safety, in which the members of it may with impunity libel the kingdom, and vilify that Constitution by which it is cemented, and which will be an encouragement to its inveterate enemy to effect its total subversion. I mean not, however, to comment at length on the composition or pernicious tendency of the work. I should lament if any thing which I may say should weaken; I do not flatter myself I can add to, those excellent observations already made, which are still in the memory of every one, and which have been so ably, so aptly, and so eloquently urged. The aggravation of your crime is, that you are an Englishman; that, professing to be a Christian, you are of one of the established orders of the Government; that you should be a Minister of the Gospel ordained to preach that, which in your speech, for pitiful purposes, you affect to enforce—peace and good will. Recollecting you to be an Englishman, it is impossible for the inhabitants of this country to read without horror your recommendation to Englishmen not to resist that most inveterate enemy, who have professedly waged against them a war, not of commerce, aggrandizement, or of religion, but a war of extermination. Their object is the complete destruction of England, as they have openly proclaimed in their Senate by that notable denunciation, *DELEND A EST CARTHAGO!*—He that endeavours to persuade, us not to resist such an enemy, invites that enemy. Your conduct as a Christian is not less offensive and alarming. You invite to these shores 60 or 70,000 men, the inhabitants of that country, who, within ten short years, have professed to be Catholics, Deists, Atheists, and true Mussulmen: men who have abjured their God, trampled upon their altars, execrated their Priests, and murdered their King.

I know not how to reconcile what is your duty to preach with that which you have written and published. Your address to this Court abounded with that doctrine, and you seemed as if desirous to enforce it, and yet nothing can be more repugnant to those divine precepts, than the character, the invitation, and introduction of men into this country, who have carried confusion and anarchy, poverty and desolation, into the land of their enemies; who have attacked and laid waste countries who supposed themselves to be in amity with them—who have considered nations as their enemies for no other reason but because they had not waged war with Great Britain. Examining their conduct in Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Egypt, I have in them no proof of peace and good will; and yet these are the men (though you would wish it to be understood that you are an advocate for peace and good will) that you invite into this country. You say your only motive and intention in writing this pamphlet was to scatter around us the blessings of Liberty, of Humanity, and the Gospel. If we compare your conduct with your speech, it is impossible you can be sincere in your professions contained in it, and also in your work, which invites into this country a number of men whose avowed object it is to subvert our Constitution, to plunder our country, and to extirpate its inhabitants. Your speech affects to breathe peace and good will to all men. However, from some parts of it, men may be inclined to consider it as proceeding from the visions of a deluded imagination; yet if we go, as we must, by the Verdict of the Jury, your pamphlet is malicious, wicked, and seditious. Your speech has a direct contrary tendency. In that part of your pamphlet, where you speculate on what you call an Alteration, you assert, on that speculation, that all the difference the English would feel would be the name of their Sovereign. Look into the countries that nation has desolated—look into their own country, if nothing has been lost but the name of their Sovereign. Have they not lost the blessings that accompanied that name, and the influence of him who bore it? They have banished their arts, their commerce, their liberty, their religion. These are the blessings which England yet enjoys, and which the alteration you have mentioned with 70,000 men brought into the country to effectuate it.

it, would effectually banish from this kingdom. Your words are these:—"This kingdom would be lost for ever." In one part of your address, which is directed to our compassion, we learn, that in your punishment must necessarily be involved those who have committed no offence—your children. The Court will ever lament that the innocent should suffer with the guilty. Such, however, is the present state of human affairs, that in inflicting punishment, that is and must frequently be the unavoidable consequence. Lamenting this, I still more lament that before you sent this mischievous production into the world, it had never occurred to you that the future happiness of your children was involved in your conduct, and that your duty and affection to them, however little you felt for your country, had not led you to suppress a work that might involve them, as well as yourself, in misery and ruin. Thus you would have spared the country the necessity of this prosecution, yourself your present disgraceful situation, and me the painful task of passing sentence on a man whose talents, whose learning and education, in the opinion of those who are eminently fitted to judge of literary merit, might have proved an ornament

and a blessing to the nation. We have deemed it our duty to consider whether a punishment in this case, proportioned to the magnitude of the offence, might not be attended with perpetual imprisonment. The first great object of punishment is example—the next is the correction of the offender. It is never the wish of the Court to doom men to perpetual imprisonment, unless the law has imposed that painful duty upon them.

"The Court, taking into their consideration all the circumstances of your case, doth order and adjudge, that for this offence, you be imprisoned in his Majesty's jail of Dorchester, for the county of Dorset, for the space of two years, and that you give security for your good behaviour for the term of five years, to be computed from the expiration of that term, yourself in the sum of 500*l.* with two sufficient sureties in 250*l.* each, and that you be farther imprisoned till such sureties be given. And may the hours of your imprisonment produce contrition and sincere repentance! And may the remainder of your life exhibit one uniform scene of atonement for the offence you have committed to your King, your Country, and your God!"

HISTORY OF THE PUNISHMENT OF CUTTING OFF THE HAND.

(Concluded from Page 296.)

THE famous Lord Viscount Saint Alban hath given us an History of the *Felicities* of Queen Elizabeth's reign; but neither of the before-mentioned cases are recorded by him, though he was so eminent a writer on the Laws of England.

The relentless Charles, of execrable memory, and his devoted minion and prime minister Laud, that imperious Churchman, were both for having the hand of Felton cut off, with which he murdered George Villiers, the Duke of Buckingham, the first of the name and family raised to so high a dignity; he was the bosom favourite of two Kings, viz. James and his son Charles I. But

the other Lords of the Council opposed such a stretch of power, and prevailed on his Majesty to take the opinions of his Judges, which he indeed vouchsafed to do, but with the utmost reluctance.

The vindictive Monarch, according to † Rushworth, wished his Judges to commit a ‡ crime, in inflicting a punishment, for he sent to them, and intimated his desire that Felton's hand might be cut off previous to his execution; but the Court, as became them, and much to their honour, unanimously answered, it could not be *legally* done.

Charles was not only very much vexed but also extremely surprized to think, that the mere striking a person in § West-

* The student will find this case in Litt. Rep. 237, and translated in Hetb. Rep. 126.

† Hist. Coll. i. 640. calc.

‡ The cutting off a man's hand is held to be *murder*, for which an indictment, as well as an *attainder*, will lie. Black. Com. 17. 205, 206.

Com. 17. 205.

minster Hall, or within the verge of his palace, should be subject to the punishment his Judges informed him they could not pronounce on so horrid an assassin, as the murderer of his father's and his own favourite; Charles lamented that the persons of royal favourites were not so sacred as his Courts or his Judges; again,

A condemned felon flung a brickbat at Sir Thomas Richardson, his Chief Justice of the † Bench, at Salisbury, 31 Aug. 1631, Summer Assizes, 7 Car. 1. for which he was immediately indicted, and, being convicted, his right hand was cut off and fixed to the gibbet, on which the felon himself was ‡ immediately hanged, in the presence of the Courts.

James Mitchell was punished with the loss of his right hand, for the barely attempting to shoot Sharp, Archbishop of Saint Andrews, in Scotland (such attempt of assassination being so punished by the law of that kingdom), in the reign of Charles the Second.

It seems rather remarkable, that though eight persons only suffered the cruel punishment we have been discoursing of from the time of King Alfred, about the year 875, down to Charles II. A. D. 1677, containing a period of above eight centuries and an half, one moiety of them suffered in the happy reign of our Queen Elizabeth; and two of them were brother lawyers.

17th May 1799.

N. R.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JUNE 1799.

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

A Voyage performed by the late Earl of Sandwich round the Mediterranean in the Years 1738 and 1739, written by Himself. To which are prefixed, Memoirs of the Noble Author's Life. By John Cooke, M. A. 4to. Cadell and Davies. 11. 11s. 6d. 1799.

THIS Voyage, after sixty years concealment, now makes its appearance, and, though kept from the public eye too long, will amply gratify those who either have travelled in the same track, or who wish for information of what is to be viewed in the course of such a Voyage. The noble Author seems to have made Addison and Wright his models, and has interspersed his Work with quotations (but not pedanti-

cally) from the Classics, which are culled at the same time to amuse and instruct. They are not too long, so weary, but are aptly introduced, and illustrate the history, and explain the manners, customs, habits, and peculiarities, of people; many of which have suffered little by the lapse of ages. The fidelity of the writer appears in every page: we are not surpris'd with extraordinary incidents, nor alarmed with

* See Stat. 33. Hen. 8. chap. 12. Treas. Pl. Cr. 190. Black. Com. iv. 324. *Christian's* Edition.

† Emphatically styled the Court of Common Pleas, Co. Pref. to viii. Rep. Co. Inst. 1. [or Co. Lit.] 72. b. See Hogarth's Print of the Bench.

‡ Among the notes on the margin of Dyer's Rep. 288. b. pl. 20. Folio Edit. 1698, said to be published by Sir Geo. Treby, Chief Justice of the Bench at the Revolution.

§ See So. Tr. ii. 625. a. 628. b.

breadth escapes. The narrative raises no wonder or amazement; but such entertainment as truth and observation, clothed in an elegant unornamented style, can afford, may be looked for, and with certainty found. It exhibits the traveller in the light of a well-informed enquiring English Nobleman, seeking improvement by a course which few of his rank had then ventured upon, and preparing himself, by a knowledge of mankind, for those situations which he afterwards filled with so much reputation in the political world.

Prefixed are some Memoirs of the Author, by which we learn that he was born Nov. 3, 1718, and received his education at Eton; from whence, in 1735, he was transferred to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he remained two years, and then, at the age of twenty years, set out on the Voyage now presented to the public, in company with Mr. Ponsonby, late Earl of Besborough, Mr. Nelthorpe, and Mr. Mackye. He returned in 1739, and took his seat in the House of Lords; and, connecting himself with the late Duke of Bedford, began his political career. In 1744 he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and in 1746 was sent to Bréda as his Majesty's Plenipotentiary for treating of a general peace, which ended in the definitive treaty at Aix la Chapelle, signed 7th of October 1748. The next year he was promoted to be First Lord of the Admiralty, a post which he held only until June 1751; from which time, until 1755, he was out of the Ministry. In the last mentioned year he became, with Lord Cholmondely and Welbore Ellis, joint Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, which he resigned in 1763, on receiving the appointment of Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Spain. He did not, however, go there, but in April was again promoted to his former post of First Lord of the Admiralty; from which, in September, he removed to be Secretary of State for the Home Department.

At the latter end of this year he was a candidate for the High Stewardship of the University of Cambridge, which he lost by a majority of one only. In 1765, on the change of the Ministry, he was deprived of his place, with the rest of his friends; but in 1768 he was made Post-Office General with Lord Despatches, and he became Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, which he soon

lost, and a third time appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. "The extraordinary ability and extensive knowledge," says the Biographer, "with which he conducted the various business of this important office are still felt and acknowledged by persons best informed of maritime affairs. The great man whom he succeeded was a brave and gallant officer, whose services his country will always remember with gratitude; but perhaps even his warmest friends will acknowledge that he did not appear with equal advantage in a civil capacity. On his entering into office, Lord Sandwich found a fleet which had been exceedingly neglected, and greatly out of repair; distressing deficiencies in stores of all kinds, particularly of timber, owing to several causes, which had been left to operate without check or controul; alarming irregularities amongst the workmen in the dock-yards, &c. All these he had to amend or to supply: which, with the concurrence and aid of the Navy Board, in the course of a few years he substantially effected, by the help of an extraordinary sagacity, assisted by uncommon activity; which penetrated into the inmost recesses of every department; developed all the secret arts there practised; discovered every defect which called for supply, and every abuse which wanted reform. New regulations were continually occurring to his inquisitive mind, and many material improvements were adopted."

Of the merits of Lord Sandwich in this office, the general sentiments of the public have been long decided. They have not been surpassed, hardly equalled. To account for this, our Biographer says: "Added to this knowledge and activity, by which he was enabled to carry his great plans into execution, he was particularly distinguished by another quality of the first consequence in such a department — the gracious manner in which he received all suitors at his office. Every person on business had easy access to him. His attention to the applications made to him by those who had claims on his patronage, when a worthy object was recommended, deserves the most unqualified approbation of the public, and the imitation of every one placed in the high offices of state. In conformity with this condescending attention he was ever strictly punctual in returning answers to all his correspondents. He rose at an early hour, and generally wrote all his letters before breakfast. It was a common expression with him, that he

was not a letter in arrear.' So that when in the course of about twelve years he resigned his place, he declared he had not a letter unanswered."

In 1782 Lord Sandwich quitted his office; but in the same year, on the coalition ministry succeeding, he took a place of less responsibility, that of Ranger of the Parks, which he held until that unnatural association was dissolved by the appointment of Mr. Pitt's administration.

From this time Lord Sandwich took but little concern in public affairs; a few months before his death his health declined; and, after lingering some time, he expired, 30th April 1792, with perfect composure and resignation; and his Biographer has done no more than justice to him in the following character:

"Many calumnies were thrown upon the noble Earl; but they have all died away, and his name will descend to posterity in its true colours; never failing to raise, wherever it is received, the warmest sentiments of love, esteem, and admiration.

"Lord Sandwich was in every relation of life truly amiable. He was a good and affectionate father, a kind master to his servants, most of whom were known to live in his service many years; and some at this day remain in the family, maintained under the protection of the present Earl. They who were in the habit of living with him had every day occasion to observe and admire the sweetness of his temper, which shewed itself in continual acts of kindness and benevolent attention to all around him. His Lordship's heart was ever open to the exigencies of the distressed, and at all times most ready and willing to administer relief; which he was the more enabled to do by his influence and interest, when in power, than in his individual capacity; his patrimonial estate, particularly in his early days, being too narrow to allow the exertion of his benevolence in the extent which he wished. He was however, as it were, instinctively disposed to relieve the miseries of life, in whatever shape they presented themselves to his notice. Numberless instances crowd upon the Editor's recollection of the happy consequences produced by the habitual exercise of these social virtues. No man was ever more beloved by his acquaintance, friends, and relatives, than Lord Sandwich.

"But his benevolence was not confined to persons of this description only;

it extended to others, who, on the various contests in which he was engaged, opposed him with much vehemence in the pursuit of objects which he had most at heart. So placable was his disposition, that when the contest was over, he rendered to many of them essential services; so open to reconciliation, that on the slightest overtures he forgave even those who, after having received from him the highest obligations, were most forward to assist his enemies in the virulent attacks so repeatedly made on him while in office."

As a specimen of this Work, we shall extract his Lordship's account of a place which has lately been the object of much attention, we mean Grand Cairo:

"From Bulac we proceeded to Grand Cairo, mounted upon asses, a condescension to which all infidels in this country are obliged to submit. Grand Cairo, the present capital of Ægypt, was founded by Giover, Lieutenant to the Caliph Meezledin, Conqueror of Ægypt. Its first beginning was a large wall, which served only as an entrenchment to secure the army, encamped within, from the assaults of the enemy. The Caliph, finding this a more agreeable country than that in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, which was at that time the metropolis of Ægypt, after the manner of the Arabs, ordered his tents to be pitched within the entrenchment. This, being now become the place of residence of the Sovereign, began, by degrees to increase by the addition of several mosques and houses built out of the ruins of the adjacent towns and villages, deserted by their inhabitants, who flocked in great numbers to this new capital. It was named by the Caliph El Cahera, which in the Arabian language signifies the Victorious, in memory of his conquest. This name, by the corruption of succeeding ages, was changed into Cairo, which, upon account of its great extent, and the incredible number of its inhabitants, was distinguished by the Europeans, under the title of Grand Cairo. This city, comprehending Bulac, is about twelve miles in circuit, situated upon the eastern bank of the Nile, about fourteen miles to the north-east of the ruins of Memphis. In the structure of the city there is little regularity or magnificence; the streets being narrow, crooked, and without pavement, and the houses built without any kind of ornament. They are indeed higher than what is usual in other parts of Turkey, and composed of better materials.

series, being universally either of brick or stone. The apartments within, in some of them, are spacious and noble, adorned with variety of gildings and other decorations, which are fashionable in these countries. The tops of the houses are all flat, and in the summer time it is frequent for whole families to sleep upon them, spreading a light tent over their heads to keep off the dew. They count in Grand Cairo one thousand mosques, comprehending those which are erected over some of the sepulchres; but they are all far inferior, both in taste and grandeur, to those of Constantinople. Joining to Jamèl Azehar, or the Mosque of Flowers, is a college in which the students are instructed in logic, astronomy, judicial astrology, history, and the principles of the Mahometan religion. There is another mosque, contiguous to which is an hospital, with very plentiful endowments for two thousand blind men, which number is always complete, there being above half the inhabitants of Egypt, who have some natural or acquired defect in their sight. The structure of these mosques is very different from those of Constantinople, the minarets being in quite another taste, and seem to have nothing near the fine effect of those made use of in the metropolis, which at a distance make the city appear as if it was full of obelisks and single pillars. There is in Grand Cairo one large square, called Rumeli Meidani, or the Square of Romelia, which is between the great mosque and the castle; but it is without any kind of ornament, and is rather a disadvantage to the city than an embellishment. The inhabitants of this vast capital are innumerable; and, notwithstanding the frequent plagues and sicknesses which infect the country, it undoubtedly maintains itself one of the best peopled cities in the world. The inhabitants are composed of Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians; the greatest part of which are coptes, who are reckoned to amount to the number of thirty thousand. The city is built on a plain, overlooked by an eminence, on which stands the castle or citadel, imagined to have been first founded by the Babylonians, who were established in these parts by Semiramis, in order to keep the city of Memphis in subjection. It is however a place of very little defence, being commanded by a hill situate to the eastward, whence an enemy could in very few hours oblige it to surrender. It is garrisoned by two bodies

of militia, the janissaries and the asaps; who are lodged in different quarters, and have their separate magazines of armour and ammunition. These asaps are upon a different establishment from those in other Turkish provinces, being in Egypt a very considerable body of infantry, whereas in other parts they are but few in number, and serve on horseback. In this castle the Pacha, commissioned by the Grand Signior to act as supreme Governor over all Egypt, makes his residence. His palace, though it is but an ordinary structure, is spacious, and the inner apartments magnificent; it has also joining to it a very large hall, serving as a divan or senate-house, in which the Pacha sits president. But what is most remarkable in the citadel is the well, commonly called Joseph's well. It is uncertain who was the author of this grand work; but I am inclined to believe it is not of so great antiquity as is commonly imagined. The form of it is a square of twenty-six feet, and the whole depth two hundred and eighty-five: it is cut entirely out of the solid rock, through which, by an easy winding, without the extent of the square, you descend for the space of one hundred and twenty-six perpendicular feet, after which you come to a square platform, of the same dimensions as the mouth of the well, upon which there are constantly nine or ten oxen at work in turning round a wheel, which conveys the water from out of the second well one hundred and fifty nine feet deep into a large cistern placed upon the platform, whence it is drawn up to the top by an equal number of oxen labouring at another wheel without the mouth of the well. As before the invention of guns this citadel must undoubtedly have been a very strong place, some Monarch resolved to render it almost impregnable by removing the only difficulty which rendered it incapable of maintaining a long siege, the want of water. With this view he contrived this well, which, when he had with the utmost labour and expence finished, he to his great disappointment found the water brackish and unwholesome. This did not however discourage him from pursuing his design, in a manner different indeed, but not less expensive, which was to bring the water of the Nile by an aqueduct, as it is furnished at this day; the water of Joseph's well being employed in other uses, to which its disagreeable taste is no objection. Near the southern wall of the castle is a large

large square building, the roof of which is supported by several vast granite pillars. It is called by the inhabitants the Divan of Joseph, to whom they attribute every thing which is in the least extraordinary, though it is easy to discover it to be Turkish workmanship, by the gilding and ornaments of the roof, and by the cornices filled with inscriptions in Arabic characters. Hence one has a fine view of the whole city of Cairo, which at this distance affords a most noble and magnificent prospect. The castle is of an irregular figure, and the fortifications not only very indifferent, but kept in so bad repair, that they are scarce of strength sufficient to defend the Pacha from the insults of the populace."

The following account of the Arabs may not be unentertaining to our readers:

"The Arabs, who form the chief body of the inhabitants of Ægypt, are distinguished by the denomination of the zizis or husbandmen, and the bedowens or those who live under the tents. The zizis live in the towns and villages, employ themselves in the cultivation of the land and breeding of cattle, and the bedowens pitch their tents upon the verge of the desert, paying to the public a certain sum of money for the land which they occupy. Though these people have maintained the language, name, and some of the customs of the true Arabs, inhabitants of the desert, yet they differ from them entirely in their tempers and principles, having as many ill qualities as the others have good ones. They are universally unpolished, brutal, and ignorant; guilty of the blackest pieces of treachery; cruel to the last degree; not sparing even their own brother, if his death will turn out any thing to their advantage. Their bodies are usually tall and well proportioned, but their features irregular, and their complexions very tawny; their dress (if they have any) consists in a blue shirt, which they fasten round their middles with a piece of packthread; but in the summer time both boys and girls, till the age of twelve, go about stark naked. The women wear veils over their faces, with large copper or silver rings in their noses and ears, and bracelets of the same metals about their arms and legs; in every other particular they are dressed like their husbands. The Seghs or Chiefs of the villages are generally distinguished by a turban, a long black robe, and a piece of blue and white linen,

which they throw over their shoulders in the manner of a cloak. In their food and habitations they express the utmost poverty and misery, living more like beasts than human creatures; their usual food is eggs and a sort of dough cakes, which they stick up against the walls of the oven, and soon after take them out, and devour them with the utmost greediness. They have also a sort of sour cheese, which they produce upon particular occasions, and stinking butter, in which, upon any extraordinary festival, they fry their eggs. Their houses are built entirely of mud, and have nothing within them but the bare walls, it being a very great piece of magnificence to have a mattress or carpet to sleep on. The Bedowens are continually at variance with those who inhabit the villages, as indeed the latter have reason to fear them, since their chief subsistence is in pillaging their lands and habitations. The chief occupation of the Bedowens is in exercises of horsemanship, in which they are extremely well skilled. These, in their customs, approach nearer to the true Arabs; though they are, notwithstanding, equally despised by them, being esteemed as slaves, upon account of the tribute which they pay for the lands on which they spread their tents. When they go out in search of booty, they generally march in a body of fifty or sometimes one hundred men, armed with long lances, and mounted upon excellent horses. In case of necessity, they in a very short time can be reinforced, by dispatching one of their party to alarm those of the neighbouring habitations, as they are frequently forced to do, in order to oppose the troops sent from Cairo for the defence of the villages, with whom they have frequently very sharp encounters. Nothing is more common than for them to rebel, and refuse to pay their tribute, in which case the Beys dispatch large bodies of troops against them, and sometimes march out in person, as it happened while I was in Ægypt. A Bey was sent against the rebels near Alexandria, who committed all sorts of disorders, confining the inhabitants within the walls of the city. He was, however, obliged to return to Grand Cairo, without having brought them to reason; for the rebels, immediately upon the notice of the approach of some superior force, fly into the innermost parts of the desert; where, as they are the only people who are acquainted, it is very easy for them to escape the pursuit

of

of their enemies. The Bedoweens are wholly averse to all sort of industry, looking upon labour as mean and unmanly; for which reason they make their women perform all the necessary drudgeries, riding themselves on horse-back, while their wives follow them on foot, loaded with their spare arms and domestic utensils. Those who inhabit the villages have however quite different sentiments, being naturally industrious, and employing themselves daily in the hardest labours. They are by no means unskilful in the practical part of agriculture, and are acquainted with several methods of breeding and nourishing their cattle, which other natives are entirely ignorant of. The most extraordinary practice is that of hatching their eggs, which they always perform by an artificial heat. They have for that purpose in each village several square rooms, the walls of which are made of a kind of bricks dried in the sun. In the middle of these rooms they make a large fire, round which they place their eggs at regular distances, that they may all enjoy an equal degree of heat; in this manner they let them lie for fourteen days, now and then turning them, that the warmth may be the better administered to all parts alike; and on the fifteenth day the chicken makes its appearance, and proves in every respect as strong and perfect as those hatched according to the rules of nature. Nor is this any other than the continuance of a custom practised by the ancient Egyptians, since we are taught by Diodorus Siculus that they used this manner of hatching their chickens. They have a secret also to defend themselves against the bite of vipers, the effects of which are so extraordinary, that had I not been an eye witness, I should have given very little credit to any accounts of them. There are many of these Arabs who make it their livelihood to gather vipers, which they find in great quantities upon the verge of the desert, disposing of them for three sequins an hundred to the apothecaries of Grand Cairo. The manner of their gathering them is by observing early in the morning their traces in the sand, which they follow till they discover the animal, which, without the least hesitation, they take up in their fingers, and put him into a large leather bag, which they bring to Cairo, containing sometimes six or seven hundred vipers. It was in an apothecary's shop that I saw one of these people come in

with a bag of an hundred, who, after he had made his bargain, seated himself upon the ground, together with his two companions, and, taking the vipers out of the sack one by one, cut off their heads, skinned, and gutted them, in which manner they are obliged to deliver them before they receive their payment. They make no sort of difficulty of putting their hands into the sack, and taking up an handful of these noxious animals, in same manner as I have seen people put their hands into a basket of corn, and take up an handful to examine the goodness of it. Upon asking them what was the reason that these animals, commonly so fatal to whoever touches them, should never so much as offer to bite them, I was answered, it was a gift enjoyed only by two families, delivered to them by a Saint many ages ago, who, to recompence his adherents, had, by blessing them, invested them with a power of charming all venomous animals, so as to be able to manage them without the least hurt. This was the only account I could get out of them, and was informed, that in reality the secret was known only by some families of them, who gained their livelihood by this extraordinary traffic. What to me seems most probable is, that they are acquainted with some herb, to which these venomous creatures have such an antipathy, that if they rub their hands or any part of their bodies with it, it incapacitates them from biting that part, by these means infected with an odour which in a manner suffocates and deprives them of their usual power of hurting. Among these vipers there are some of a species peculiar, I believe, to Egypt. They are rather less than the others, whom they resemble exactly in form and colour, differing only about the head, upon which they carry two horns about a quarter of an inch long. The venom of these horned vipers is of a far more inveterate nature than that of the common sort, insomuch that the bite of one of them, notwithstanding the most immediate assistance, is inevitable death: the Arabs, however, treated these with the same familiarity as they did the others, letting them run between their fingers, putting them into their bosoms, and farther, to satisfy my curiosity, running their fingers into their mouths, without the least dread or hesitation."

Our limits will not allow any further extracts from this intelligent and authentic Voyage.

A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and round the World. By CAPT. GEORGE VANCOUVER. 3 Vols. Quarto. Robinson and Edwards.

[Continued from Page 319.]

ONE of the principal objects of this voyage, and without which it could not have been so successfully completed, was, the amicable adjustment of the disputes that had subsisted between the Courts of *Madrid* and *London* relative to the possession of Nootka Sound and territory, a prior right to the whole being claimed by the Spaniards to the total exclusion of the English, and indeed of the subjects of all other nations, either as navigators or as traders with the natives of the country.

It is therefore well worthy of remark, that for some time previous to, and on his arrival at Nootka, Captain Vancouver experienced every act of civility and friendship from the Spanish Governors and other officers belonging to their different settlements in those parts; and from various circumstances we have every reason to believe that the Spaniards in general are well disposed towards the English, inasmuch that a war with England is always regretted by the people, individually considered.

The surrender of the building, and the districts or parcels of land occupied by British subjects, as well in the Port of Nootka, or of St. Lawrence, as in another Port called Port Cox, and of which they were forcibly dispossessed in the month of April 1789, was accompanied with such formalities as render the relation of that event highly gratifying to every loyal Briton, as it affords a convincing proof of the great care and attention of our Ministry to support the dignity of the Crown, and the commercial interests of their fellow subjects, in the remotest regions of the habitable globe. On the first meeting of Capt. Vancouver, and Signior Quadra, commander in chief of the Spanish Squadron stationed at Nootka, on board the *Discovery*, where the former breakfasted, the utmost harmony and cordiality prevailed; and as many of his officers as could be spared accompanied the British Commander on shore, the next day, to dine with Signior Quadra by invitation, when they were agreeably surprized by a sumptuous entertainment, which they had not the most distant idea of meeting with at such a place. "The repast consisted of five

courses, containing a superfluity of the best provisions, served with great elegance: a royal salute was fired on drinking health to the Sovereigns of England and Spain, and a salute of seventeen guns to the success of the service in which the *Discovery* and the *Chatham* were engaged." After this friendly intercourse, Capt. Vancouver sent on shore his tents, observatory, chronometer, and other instruments, and every preparation was made for a temporary settlement, as well to repair the ships and boats, as to be in readiness to negotiate and conclude the important business of ceding the territory, &c. as required by the first article of the Convention of 28th October 1790, between the two Courts, and the letter of instruction of Count Florida Blanca, the Spanish Minister, dated the 12th of May 1791. A written correspondence then took place, commenced by Signior Quadra, who in a long letter to Captain Vancouver entered into a detail of the various circumstances which had come to his knowledge respecting to the capture of the *Argonaut*, and the Princess Royal British merchantmen, in the year 1789, by Don Estevan Joseph Martinecz, who first took possession of the port of Nootka, and on that possession founded the prior right of the Crown of Spain, acting under the orders of the Viceroy of New Spain. The letter was accompanied with several documents, all calculated to justify the conduct of Martinecz, and to criminate Captain Colnett commanding the English vessel called the *Argonaut*, who, according to the Spanish statement, "did not confine his views to the commerce of the country, but wished to fortify himself and to establish an English factory," upon which proceeding Martinecz arrested him and sent him to the Spanish settlement at St. Blas. He likewise offered to demonstrate in the most unequivocal manner that the injuries, prejudices, and usurpations, represented by Captain Meares were chimerical. Upon the whole it appears that both our own and the American traders to the North West Coast of America are highly censurable for misconduct in the Spanish settlements, and for frauds and impositions in their traffick with the uninformed natives of the country; but it was

was not the business of Vancouver to enter into retrospective investigations: he therefore very prudently declined them, and confined himself to the exact tenour of his instructions, which produced the happiest effects; for on his next visit to Signior Quadra, he requested to know who he intended to leave in possession of the territories to be ceded to him; and being answered, that it would be Mr. Broughton in the Chatham, he gave directions that the store-houses should be immediately cleared, had a large new oven built expressly for the service of his people, ordered all the houses to be repaired, and the gardens to be put in order. He likewise supplied them with plenty of poultry, black cattle, and swine, and said that he should take only a sufficient quantity for his passage to the southward, leaving the rest, with a large assortment of garden seeds for Mr. Broughton. In addition to these civilities, Signior Quadra with several Spanish officers accompanied the British Commander and his officers in different excursions to the neighbouring villages, and introduced them to the chiefs or the princes of the districts. And he finally offered to accompany Captain Vancouver in his researches to the southward, and to conduct him to any of the Spanish ports he might wish to visit, or to sail first, and wait his arrival at any place he should think proper to appoint, recommending St. Francisco or Monterey for that purpose. Yet after all a difference of opinion between the two commanders prevented the completion of that restitution which Captain Vancouver's instructions required; for Signior Quadra offered to surrender only that identical space on which Mr. Meares's house and biscuit work had been situated, which could not possibly be considered as the objects expressed by the terms *tracts of land, districts, or parcels of land*, in the first article of the Convention, and thus the negotiation terminated, and our Captain wrote to the Lords of the Admiralty an account of his conduct, which he entrusted to the care of Mr. Mudge his first Lieutenant, together with extracts from the most important parts of his journal, and a copy of his Survey of the coast; a passage was procured for him in a vessel bound to China, from whence he was to proceed with all dispatch to England, and the Captain observes, "that he had every reason to indulge the hopes of his speedy return, with further instructions for his conduct in those regions."

In the mean time the friendly intercourse continued between the two Commanders, and the assistance given by Signior Quadra to our Navigators in the further pursuit of their Voyage of Discovery was as effectual, as if no difference of sentiment had arisen respecting the cession of Nootka.

Accordingly they parted in the most cordial manner, and our Navigators continued their survey along the Southern Coast, the particulars of which are accurately related. On their arrival at a very considerable Spanish settlement called The Mission of St. Francisco on the 15th of November 1792, early in the morning, they found their anchorage to be in a most excellent bay, within three quarters of a mile from the nearest shore. The herds of cattle and flocks of sheep grazing on the surrounding hills were a sight they had long been strangers to: these indicated the residence of their proprietors not to be far remote. On hoisting the colours at sun rise a gun was fired, and in a little time afterwards several people were seen on horseback coming from behind the hills down to the beach, who waved their hats, and made other signals for a boat, which was immediately sent to the shore, and on its return, says the Captain, "I was favoured with the good company of a priest of the order of St. Francis, and a sergeant in the Spanish army to breakfast. The reverend Father expressed the pleasure he felt at our arrival, and assured me that every refreshment and service in the power of himself or Mission to bestow, I might unreservedly command; since it would be conferring on them all a peculiar obligation to allow them to be serviceable. The Sergeant expressed himself in the most friendly manner, and informed me, that, in the absence of the commandant, he was directed on our arrival to render us every accommodation the settlement could afford." On the return of the Commandant, he went on board the Discovery, repeated the offers of service that had been made them by their former visits, and informed the Captain, that Signior Quadra was waiting for him at the settlement of Monterey. This polite reception was the result of general orders from the Court of Spain, which through Signior Quadra had been communicated to this commandant and to the neighbouring settlements and missions; consequently our countrymen passed their time very agreeably at this place, whilst the ships were taking in plenty of wood and water, and repairing

some damages they had sustained by tempestuous weather since they left Nootka. The description of this delightful spot, of the buildings, mode of living, and other circumstances relative to the Mission, render the first chapter of the second Volume highly entertaining. The Mission we are informed was founded in 1778, and is one of the northernmost settlements of any description, formed by the Court of Spain on the continental shore of North West America, or the Islands adjacent.

Their next visit was to another settlement called the Mission of St. Clara, about forty geographical miles from St. Francisco, to which they rode on horseback; here they met with the same hearty welcome, and the account of the country, its state of cultivation, products, and manufactures carried on by the native Indians under the direction of the reverend Fathers of the Mission is equally interesting. "In this country the Oak, as timber, appears to take the lead. A tree of this description, near the establishment, measured fifteen feet in the girth; and I am confident that on our journey thither, we passed several of greater magnitude. The timber of these oaks is reputed to be equal in quality to any produced in Europe."

At the famous Port of Monterrey, so distinguished by the Spaniards, the Captain had the satisfaction to find his friend Signior Quadra, when, after reciprocal civilities and the usual naval ceremonies had passed between them, the Spaniard informed him, that he had received orders from his Court to capture all vessels he should find engaged in commercial pursuits on this coast, except the vessels belonging to the people of Great Britain, who were to proceed without the least interruption or molestation. These orders induced both gentlemen to believe that their respective Sovereigns had adjuted, and finally concluded every arrangement with respect to the territories at Nootka; and this opinion cemented still more closely their personal attachment.

Captain Vancouver now judged it proper to forward fresh dispatches to the Admiralty, as it was only by such communications, that any just or reasonable conclusion could be drawn, either in respect to the national advantages which were likely to result from a further prosecution of commercial pursuits in these regions, or of the most proper situations for the purpose of establishing permanent establishments on the coast, to protect and facilitate the trade, if carried into

execution. He had likewise obtained the possession of all the charts of the Spanish discoveries to the northward of his own researches.

Lieutenant Broughton then commander of the Chatham was entrusted with these documents and the dispatches, and the liberal conduct of the Spanish Commander upon this occasion deserves recital in Captain Vancouver's own words: "On this occasion, I requested Signior Quadra, if it were compatible with his inclination, and the disposition of the Spanish Court, that Mr. Broughton should be permitted to take his passage by the way of New Spain to England. To this Signior Quadra, without the least hesitation, and in the most friendly manner, replied, that Mr. Broughton might accompany him to St. Blas. where he would supply him with money, and every other requisite in his power, which could contribute to render his laborious journey across the continent of America as pleasant as could be expected from the nature of the undertaking." Before his departure Mr. Broughton also had the satisfaction of accompanying the two Commanders and several English and Spanish officers on an agreeable excursion to St. Carlos near Monterrey. An elegant engraved view of this Mission illustrates the description of the country.

To fill up the measure of Signior Quadra's liberality, he refused to receive, or to suffer any of his countrymen to receive any money, or to deliver in any account of the stores, cattle, and refreshments from time to time delivered for the use of the vessels under the command of Captain Vancouver, and all his remonstrances to this effect only produced this generous reply, "That the only settlement in which he could possibly engage was that of seeing we were accommodated to the extent of our wishes with every supply the country could bestow, and that repayment would be most amply made, by the promised success attending every creature and production, that we had either received for our own use, or that were destined for other purposes." It is the more essential to record this transaction as our Navigator met with a very different and even a rude reception in the month of October 1793, from the then commandant of Monterrey, when they anchored in the bay, nearly in the same spot, and in the vicinity of the Presidio of St. Francisco, where they had been so hospitably entertained during the months of November and December of the preceding year.

Some of the chapters of the second Volume necessarily oblige the reader to recede from the future progress of the Discovery, in order to review the past transactions of the Chatham during her separation from the Commander: they parted company in a heavy gale of wind off the entrance of Columbia River on the 21st of October 1792, and from that time to the rejoining the Discovery in Monterey Bay about the latter end of November, Mr. Broughton had explored that river, as far as it was navigable in the Chatham, and where it was not he had made excursions in the cutter and the boats belonging to her. The description of the country on its shores, and of the inhabitants of the few Indian villages they visited, affords ample gratification to laudable curiosity.

By the additional instructions from the Lords of the Admiralty recited in Vol. I. Captain Vancouver was to expect the arrival of the *Dædalus* storeship either at Nootka or at some of the Sandwich islands, she was to deliver as much of her cargo as the Discovery and Chatham might want, and afterwards to remain under his command till he should judge it convenient to send her with a fresh stock of cattle, and other provisions for the use of the Colony at Port Jackson in Botany Bay. The *Dædalus* arrived at Nootka during the first absence of Captain Vancouver in the pursuit of his discoveries; but a melancholy event had taken place during her voyage, of which an account is given in Chapter IV. of this volume, from the narrative of Mr. Thomas New the master: he states that the *Dædalus* proceeded from Owhyhee, where Mr. Hergest received the orders Captain Vancouver had left there for him, to the N. W. side of *Woo'oo*; on the 7th of May 1792 she arrived in the bay, and Mr. Hergest at first determined not to anchor there, as he considered the inhabitants of that neighbourhood to be the most savage and deceitful of any amongst the Sandwich islands; but unfortunately he afterwards receded from his former wise resolution, and ordered the ship to be anchored. The cutter was hoisted out and veered astern for the convenience of purchasing water from the natives, but before three casks were filled, which was soon done, he ordered the cutter alongside, the full casks to be taken out and replaced by empty ones; and then, accompanied by Mr. Gooch, he went on shore, and another boat was hoisted out for the purpose of obtaining water, while those on board continued

making purchases of refreshments until near dark. At this time the cutter returned, with only five persons instead of the eight who had gone on shore in her, from whom was learned the distressing intelligence, that Mr. Hergest, Mr. Gooch the astronomer, and two of the boat's crew being landed unarmed with two of the water casks to fill, their defenceless situation was perceived by the natives who immediately attacked them, killed one of the people, and carried off the two gentlemen. The other seaman, being a very stout active man, made his escape through a great number of these savages, fled to the boat, and with two others landed again, with two muskets, and with an intention to rescue their officers, and to recover the body of their messmate. They soon perceived that both Mr. Hergest and Mr. Gooch were yet alive amongst a vast concourse of inhabitants, who were stripping them, and forcing them up the hills behind the village: they endeavoured to get near the multitude, but were so assailed by stones from the croud, who had now gained the surrounding hills, that they were under the painful necessity of retiring; and as night was fast approaching, they thought it most advisable to return on board. Mr. New immediately assembled all the officers, to consult with them what was best to be done. It was agreed to stand off and on with the ship during the night, and in the morning to send the cutter well manned and armed on shore, and if possible to recover their unfortunate commander and his companion. An old Chief belonging to *Attowai*, who had been on board since the *Dædalus* entered the Bay, went also in the boat as an interpreter, and to employ his good offices. He was first landed, and went towards the natives, of whom he demanded the absent gentlemen; on which he was informed that they were both killed the preceding night. Having delivered this message, he was sent back to demand their bodies; but was told in reply, that they had been cut in pieces, and divided amongst seven different chiefs.

Thus terminated this horrid transaction; and we find that on his second visit to the Sandwich Islands Capt. Vancouver sailed to *Woaboo* for the express purpose of seeking for and punishing the murderers. Three of them were accordingly, with the consent of the Chiefs of the island, apprehended, carried on board the Discovery, tried and executed fifteen months after the melancholy event. The whole

whole proceeding is detailed in Chapter VIII. of this Volume, and it is of particular importance, as some of our brother Reviewers have arraigned the conduct of the Captain upon this occasion, the observations we have to submit to the public upon this, and other transactions with the rude inhabitants of such remote regions, visited by civilized Europeans, or Americans, for the purposes of commerce, or the improvement of navigation, we reserve for our concluding review of the third and last volume.

A small degree of irregularity is discernable in the order of relating the progress of the whole voyage, which the judicious reader will easily rectify by adverting to the chapters which contain digressions from the main subject, and separating them from the progressive surveys of the coasts of North West America, during the respective summers of the years 1792, 3, 4, and 5. For instance, the resumption of the Voyage of Discovery commences at Chapter II. *Book the fourth*, which in fact is the eleventh chapter of Vol. II. and there does not appear to be any reason for the primary division into books, extending through the three volumes. It is only after the departure of Lieut. Broughton with the dispatches for England, and a second visit to the Sandwich Islands, that the Discovery and the Chatham, then commanded by Lieutenant Puget, sailed to the northward; they took their departure from those islands on the 30th of March 1793; the Chatham, as on the former voyage, was detached to take a different track from the Discovery, and the rendezvous was fixed to be at Nootka, where she arrived first; and Lieut. Puget, after repairing some damage the keel of his vessel had sustained, and leaving with a Spanish officer, by whom they were faithfully delivered, a letter, journal, and other papers for the Captain, he pursued his voyage alone to the North West Coast of America. Few occurrences worthy of particular notice had taken place during Mr. Puget's separation, but at Nootka Captain Vancouver found another opportunity to forward dispatches to the Admiralty, containing a brief abstract of their transactions from the commencement to the month of May 1793. The Discovery joined the Chatham in Fitzhugh's Sound, the latter end of this month, when they again found it necessary to lay to, in a place called Resolution Cove, for repairs to the Discovery, and during their stay there two boat excursions were made into

the country, by a canal which they thought proper to name *Burke's Canal*, in honour of the celebrated Edmund Burke: they were now in latitude 51 deg. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ min. N. longitude 232 deg. 9 min. Many of the inhabitants visited them in a friendly manner, and appeared to be of a different race from those they had seen to the southward, used a different language, and were totally unacquainted with that of Nootka: they brought skins for sale; amongst them was that of the animal from whence the wool is procured, with which the woollen garments worn by the inhabitants of North West America are made. Our Navigators at first supposed them to belong to some animal of the canine race, but on measuring them they were found to be too large; they were either entirely white or of a cream colour, but so mutilated that it was impossible to ascertain the species, and it appeared very singular, that in the regions of New Georgia, where the principal part of the people's clothing is made of wool, they never saw the animal, nor the skin from which the raw material was procured.

The following account of a female party who came on board the Discovery, points out the only essential difference between these, and the other tribes of Indians described by Captain Vancouver, and former Navigators. "Those of the women who appeared of the most consequence had adopted a very singular mode of ornamenting their faces. A horizontal incision is made about three tenths of an inch below the upper part of the under lip, extending from one corner of the mouth to the other, entirely through the flesh; this orifice is then by degrees stretched sufficiently to admit an ornament made of wood, which is confined close to the gums of the lower jaws, and whose external surface projects horizontally. These wooden ornaments are oval, and resemble a small oval platter or dish made concave on both sides: they are of various sizes, but the smallest I was able to procure was about two inches and a half; the largest was three inches and four tenths in length, and an inch and a half broad; the others decreased in breadth, in proportion to their length. They are about four tenths of an inch in thickness, and have a groove along the middle of the outside edge, for the purpose of receiving the divided lip. These hideous appendages are made of fig, and neatly polished, but present a most unnatural appearance and are an instance of human absurdity, that would scarcely be credited with-

without ocular proof." In the evening of the 17th of June, the Chatham's cutter, and the Discovery's cutter returned from an excursion, which, besides having been very fatiguing and laborious, was rendered very distressing by the melancholy loss of one of their seamen, who had been unfortunately poisoned by eating mussels. Two or three others of the party narrowly escaped the same fate. In the relation of this disaster, we find two observations worthy of particular notice: the first, that violent exercise so as to produce perspiration, and copiously drinking warm water, are effectual remedies; secondly, that the shells found in the sands were of a deleterious quality, and that those they found on the rocks were eaten without producing any bad effects. This may serve as a caution to those who are fond of this species of food, the writer of this article having suffered from not knowing the distinction, yet it is a very clear one, for the largest and best mussels brought to our fish markets are not sandy, but those usually sold about the streets are remarkably gritty even within the shell. The branch they named *Pointe de la Crosse*, and the branch leading to it *Muscle Canal*, in latitude 52 deg. 43 min. longitude 1 deg. 42 min. The survey of the coasts along the continental shores by the ships, and of the various inlets and canals, was pursued with the greatest accuracy, and investigated in all the directions of different winds, which some adventures with the ships not altogether successful in their nature. Early in September their discoveries led them to that year, named *Pointe de la Crosse*, one of their mates, situated in latitude 55 deg. 38

min. but it appears that they had extended their survey to a point, which they called *Pointe de la Crosse*, in honour of the present Lord Bridport, in latitude 56 deg. 44 min. longitude 2 deg. 11 min. They then proceeded southward and arrived the third time at Nootka, on the 5th of October, but made no longer stay than to leave a letter with the Commandant for the guidance of the Master of the *Dædalus*, or of any other vessel that might arrive there with stores for the Discovery and the Chatham. Proceeding still southward, the Chatham was sent to Port Bodega, from which station she repaired to Port Francisco, where she found the Discovery, and Mr. Puget gave an account of his proceedings. Here they met with the *Dædalus*. But Captain Vancouver experienced such a coolness on the part of the new Spanish Governor, that he thought proper to leave the place as soon as he had procured a supply of wood and water. At Monterey they found a similar change of affairs, and the Governor sent Captain Vancouver a letter from his predecessor Signior Quadra, in which he gave him to understand that the civilities he had shewn the Captain were only for that time, and were not to be considered as necessary to be shewn him in future, neither did his Excellency expect that the English ships would repair a second time to the ports under his jurisdiction. Thus circumstanced our Commander resolved to pay a third visit to the Sandwich Islands, of which an ample account, as containing several important transactions will be given in our next, and concluding review. The Volume closes with a satisfactory description of the other Spanish settlements in New Albion.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A Vocabulary of Sea Phrases and Terms of Art used in Seamanship and Naval Architecture. In Two Parts. I. English and French; II. French and English. &c. By a Captain of the British Navy. 2 Vols. 12mo. 8s. Debrett. 1799.

THIS very useful Compendium, which is dedicated with great propriety to the Noble Lord, at the head of the Admiralty Board, to whose vigilance and judgment this Nation has been so long indebted, professes to have been scrupulously collected from the best authorities, written and oral, aided by a long and intimate acquaintance with the nautical language of Britain and France. It contains all the orders necessary for

working a ship, and carrying on the duty on board, as well at sea as in port.

To us, upon a pretty close inspection, it appears to fulfil all that it promises. We do not perceive that the Author has omitted any term or phrase that can be useful either to the Sea-Officer, the Naval Architect, the Ship-Owner, the Reader of Voyages, or the Translator. In the execution of such a work he must have encountered many difficulties, particularly

larly in the French parts. Few of the French Dictionaries, he says, afforded him any essential assistance; their authors having frequently given false definitions of some of the most material articles, and having been totally silent respecting others; while, from their not being professional men they were utterly incapable of supplying those terms which habit renders familiar to a seaman's mind and tongue. The Author, with an appearance of just confidence, points out the following as advantages which his Marine Vocabulary will, on a strict comparison, be found to possess over former publications of a similar nature; and we do not see reason to dispute his assertions:

"1. It contains (says he) many words not to be met with in any other.

"2. Many obsolete terms and phrases, with which other Marine Dictionaries abound, are rejected.

"3. It comprehends every order necessary for working a ship and carrying on the duty on board; so that, by means of this book, an English Officer can make French prisoners useful, either in assisting to navigate his own vessel or his prize.

"4. Few (if any) words are omitted,

that are likely to occur in the discussion of naval affairs, whereby the necessity of having recourse to another dictionary is entirely obviated.

"5. The senses of each word are more copiously enumerated, and more faithfully rendered.

"6. The terms of Naval Architecture are so defined, as to give the reader a just conception of the different methods practised by the builders of both nations in putting together a vessel's frame.

"7. Examples are given in such number and variety, as to include almost every case that can arise either at sea or in port."

In several articles, which the Author has thought it necessary to treat at some length, will be found much pertinent elucidation. We allude particularly to *Underjet, Ware, Water-spout, Whirlpool, &c. &c.*

As well-known advocates for every endeavour to promote the Art of Ship-Building, as a prime advantage to the Naval Glory of Old England, we cannot do less than recommend the Compilation before us as a Work that was much wanted, and as being strong marks of industry and attention. J.

Medical Admonitions addressed to Families respecting the Practice of Domestic Medicine and the Preservation of Health. With Directions for the Treatment of the Sick, on the first Appearance of Disease; by which its Progress may be stopped, and a fatal Termination prevented from taking place through Neglect or improper Interference. By James Parkinson, 2 Vols. 8vo. Dilly, &c. 9s.

THE Author of these Volumes does not profess to give instructions for the cure of diseases in general, but simply to supply such information as may on the one hand prevent the reader from unnecessarily incurring the expence of medical attendance in various trifling ails, and on the other from sacrificing a friend or relation by delay or improper

interference in some insidious disease. Confined within these limits, we have little doubt but the present Work may be useful and deserving of encouragement. We have long observed the bad effects of a reliance on those books on Domestic Medicine, which recommend the application of particular recipes in disorders of the same name and description, but which require a different treatment according to the age, habits, or temperament of the patient; and are apprehensive that no small mischief has been incurred by publications of that species. "It is not," as the present Author observes, "a loose and vague assertion that the directions given in such a work are only intended for those cases in which a physician cannot be easily obtained, that will be sufficient to deter a weak mind from obstinately confiding even in the most serious cases in the know-

* In the year 1782, the Author being then First Lieutenant of a French line of battle ship taken by Lord Rodney's fleet in the West Indies, was enabled, from his knowledge of French sea-terms, to make the prisoners always assist in working the ship during the passage home, the head sails being mostly entrusted to their management. It is but justice to add, that in the dreadful hurricane in which La Ville de Paris, Le Glorieux, the Centaur, and Ramillies foundered, the uncommon exertions of these French seamen may be said to have preserved the ship from a similar fate.

ledge derived from a perusal of a specious, concise, and apparently comprehensive method of cure." The Work now before us avoids these dangers. Directions for the cure of diseases are confined to those in which no risk can be incurred by trusting them to the management of a domestic practitioner. Such diseases are not only accurately described, but the symptoms carefully marked out which distinguish them from those diseases which differ from them in degree of danger, and in the mode of treatment they require; the symptoms of those diseases, in which the attendance of a physician or other medical character is required, are carefully marked; the particular circumstances which render such further aid necessary pointed out; and the mischiefs likely to arise from improper interference particularized. Instructions are also afforded to the attendants on the sick, how they may best aid the effects of the means prescribed by the physician; and, on the whole, the Admonitions appear to be grounded so much on good sense and experience, that we have no hesitation in recommending them to the notice of the public.

A New Catalogue of Living English Authors: with complete Lists of their Publications, and Biographical and Critical Memoirs. Vol. 1. 8vo. Clarke. 1799.

The value of Works like the present depends altogether on their accuracy. Though a mere catalogue is considered as one of the easiest tasks of literature, and one from whence the smallest degree of credit is to be derived, yet we have witnessed failures enough in attempts of this sort to conclude that it requires different qualifications to succeed in a work of this kind than are usually to be found in those who submit to what is considered as little more than the drudgery of transcription. The present Author has in his Preface given an account of the several works similar to his own which have preceded him, all which are so imperfect and erroneous as to be of no value. His own performance is more correct; but still it is not without mistakes, which, if future biographers place their dependance on, cannot but disseminate error. Thus (p. 163,) he says, though not without a proper degree of doubt, he imagines that Mr. Barrington resigned with a pension. We have many strong reasons to induce a belief that Mr. Barrington resigned the offices he held without any stipulation whatever. (P. 277,) The Pension is improperly ascribed to Mr. Roader, (p. 306,) we suspect two pamphlets to be attributed erroneously to the Secretary of

the Antiquarian Society, which should be placed to the account of his namesake, whose article immediately follows. In the list of Dr. Butler's Works, his Translation of the Swedish Letters, and of Michaelis, with all his political works, by which he is best known, are omitted; and some of the living Authors, as Miss Brooke and Edmund Burton, have been some time dead. These are not the only inaccuracies and omissions. In works like the present, the Bookseller, if an intelligent one, would be no improper assistant, as he might prevent many mistakes. Our Author has in several places shewn a degree of spleen against the University of Cambridge, and some individuals of that body, which indicates personal offence. We hope the censure levelled both at this seat of learning and the members of it are without foundation.

A Proposal for restoring the ancient Constitution of the Mint, so far as relates to the Expence of Coinage, together with the Outline of a Plan for the Improvement of the Money, and for increasing the Difficulty of Counterfeiting. By the Rev. Rogers Ruding. 8vo. 1799. Sewell, &c.

"Whilst other nations have derived considerable advantage from their mints, Great Britain has for nearly a century and an half coined at a great and regular expence; and has given, with ill judged though doubtless well-intended policy, that profit to individuals, which might with more propriety have been applied to the public service." To controvert the propriety of this practice is the drift of the present pamphlet, in which the Author, after combating the objections that have been or may be offered, proposes the outlines of a plan for a new coinage of silver, in the several circumstances of the standard of fineness, the weight, the form, and the means of rendering the counterfeiting more difficult. He appears to have given the subject due consideration, and, from a note at the end of his Preface, we are led to expect from him further information on the subject of coinage at a future period.

Bubbles and Squeak, a Galli-manfry of British Beef, with the chopp'd Cabbage of Gallic Philosophy and Radical Reformation, 8vo. Wright. 1799. 2s. 6d.

This performance comes from the pen of the pleasant Author of Topsy Turvy and Salmagundi, and will take nothing from the reputation of that ingenious writer. Though it is difficult to reflect on the subject of French atrocities without asperity, the Galli-manfry

mausry before us is mixed in such a manner as to afford entertainment without diminishing the detestation which we feel for enormities which the history of the world cannot parallel. The diction of the poem, like that of Hudibras, is sometimes too familiar, and the numbers in some instances purposely neglected, yet we cannot avoid thinking that those who begin to read it will not be induced to lay it aside until they arrive at the concluding page.

Cupid and Psyche, a Mythological Tale, from the Golden Ass of Apuleius. 8vo. Wright. 1799.

The story here verified is too well known to render any further account of it necessary. Mythological Tales are not those which in the present day are calculated to excite attention; but the Author before us has retold the ancient story with so much elegance and poetical spirit, that we have read his work with approbation, and recommend it without hesitation. If we are not mistaken, this Tale is by the same Author whose piece is noticed in the preceding article.

Dialogue between Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Knowles. 8vo. Arch. 6d. 1799.

This small Tract contains Mrs. Knowles's narrative of a conversation between her and Dr. Johnson, which the lady avers is not

faithfully represented by Mr. Boswell. It has already been printed in *The Gentleman's Magazine*. In Mr. Boswell's accuracy we have had reason to confide, and cannot believe that on this occasion he has been biased either to suppress or mutilate any part of the dialogue, which, even according to his statement, is not very favourable to the great moralist. As other of the parties (particularly Miss Seward) are still living, we wonder their recollections have not been called upon to confirm or disprove the account given by each party.

Two Sermons preached before his Majesty at the Chapel Royal at St. James's, during Lent. By Broxtonlow, Bishop of Winchester. 4to. Wright. 1799.

In these two Sermons the Bishop animadverts with becoming energy on the practices of the enemies of religion and civil order in their attempts to establish Atheism in the place of that consoling and encouraging dependence on the Supreme Being, whose providence directs and governs the world. The second Sermon points out in forcible terms the misery brought on France by its departure from the paths of Religion and its attending comforts, and both these discourses are written in a manner worthy of a Christian Bishop.

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MAY 24.

PIZARRO, a Tragedy, altered from Kotzebue, by Mr. Sheridan, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow:

Pizarro.	Mr. Barrymore.
Alonzo	Mr. C. Kemble.
Las Casas	Mr. Aickin.
Ataliba	Mr. Powell.
Rolla	Mr. Kemble.
Elvira	Mrs. Siddons.
Cora	Mrs. Jordan.

FABLE.

Pizarro, the famous conqueror of Peru, having by his cruelty and injustice alienated many of his countrymen, they join the banner of Alonzo, who supports the cause of the injured Peruvians. Alonzo had married Cora, the daughter of Ataliba, Emperor of Peru, by whom he had a son, and he has therefore other ties be-

rides humanity towards the suffering natives for resisting the injustice of his countrymen. It appears that Rolla, a noble Peruvian, of the most heroic character, had been also attached to Cora, but makes a generous sacrifice of his love in favour of his friend Alonzo. Pizarro was accompanied to Peru by Elvira, a Spanish lady of great beauty, who became enamoured of him merely on account of his valour and martial success. An action takes place between the Spaniards and the Peruvians, in which the latter are defeated, and Alonzo falls into the hands of Pizarro, who determines on the most severe vengeance. Alonzo is sentenced to death, and Elvira, who becomes sensible of the depraved character of the monster she has loved, endeavours, however, to soften his feelings in behalf of Alonzo, but in vain. The Monarch of Peru and his daughter after his defeat retire into a

subterranean cave. Cora is in the bitterest anguish on the loss of her husband. Rolla informs her that Alonzo is not dead, but a captive in the hands of Pizarro, whose known cruelty forbids all hope that his life will be saved, telling her also that Alonzo in his parting words desired that he would be a husband to Cora and a father to her son. Cora, knowing the former passion of Rolla towards her, accuses him in the agony of her feelings of having led her husband into danger, that he might possess in her the object of his love. The noble mind of Rolla is deeply affected at the injustice of this suspicion; but he determines to prove his honour, and the disinterestedness of his friendship. Having discovered the place where Alonzo was imprisoned, Rolla assumes the disguise of a friar, and obtains admission. He then, with much difficulty, persuades Alonzo to conceal himself in the religious habit, escape from the prison, and leave him to endure the vengeance of Pizarro. Elvira enters the prison, in order to release Alonzo, but finds Rolla, whom she tempts to murder Pizarro, while he is sleeping in his tent. Rolla enters the tent where the tyrant is enduring all the agonies of a perturbed conscience in his dreams. Rolla is too noble to execute the office of an assassin, and therefore awakes Pizarro, who notwithstanding the cruelty of his disposition, is too sensible of the generous clemency of Rolla, and has too high a regard for military virtues, to injure him. Elvira enters, expecting to see the tyrant dead, and in the rage of her disappointment owns that she had endeavoured to incite Rolla to destroy him. The vindictive temper of Pizarro dooms her to death, but Rolla is permitted to return to his countrymen. During the absence of Alonzo, Cora, wild with despair at the loss of her husband, wanders with her child into a forest, exposed to all the horrors of the storm. In this situation she hears the voice of Alonzo, who repeats her name with impatient fondness. She flies to find her husband, leaving her child under the shelter of her veil. Soon after two Spanish soldiers enter the forest, and in pity take away the child. Cora returns with Alonzo, and of course is distracted at the loss of her son. The child is brought into the presence of Pizarro just as Rolla, having pleaded in vain for the life of Elvira, is going to return to his countrymen. Seeing the son of Alonzo, Rolla, in the warmth of his feelings, dis-

covers to whom the child belongs, and Pizarro exults in the thought, that tho' Alonzo has escaped, he is still capable of torturing the father by retaining the child. Rolla appeals in the most affecting terms to Pizarro, to let him bear the child to the afflicted parents, and even falls upon his knees to effect that purpose. Finding, however, that Pizarro is obdurate, Rolla snatches the child and hurries away with it. He is pursued, but he kills those who attempt to deprive him of the child, and at length reaches a bridge on the mountains. In this situation he is shot, but the child is unhurt, and he has still strength to bear the infant to his parents, when he falls exhausted and dies. The battle between the Spaniards and Peruvians is renewed, and at length Alonzo and Pizarro are opposed to each other. Alonzo is nearly fallen under the prowess of Pizarro; but at this moment Elvira, who had escaped from prison, appears and assists him with a sword, with which he kills the Spanish tyrant. Elvira determines on a religious life, to expiate her guilt in having lived with Pizarro; and the piece concludes with a funeral ceremony in honour of Rolla.

The fable of this play was not originally derived from the authentic history of the Conquest of Peru, but from the interesting romance of Marmontel. Considering that the story was not to be invented, and also how strictly the original drama is followed, it cannot but excite some surprize that it should have employed the alterer so many months. It cannot however be denied that the drama, though originally too long, is very interesting, and at present in many respects particularly well timed. It is supported by a strong vein of poetry, by impassioned sentiments, and by many passages of beautiful simplicity, that make their way to the heart. The decorations were splendid and appropriate, and the acting, particularly by Mr. Kemble, Mr. Charles Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, and Mrs. Jordan, though in a character out of her line of acting, uncommonly spirited. The music, by Mr. Kelly, was solemn and inspiring, such as was felt and applauded by the audience. The following Prologue and Epilogue; the first by Mr. Sheridan, and originally attached to Lady Craven's Miniature Picture, acted in 1780, was spoken by Mr. King; and the latter, by Mr. Lamb, was spoken by Mrs. Jordan:

PROLOGUE.

PROLOGUE.

CHILL'D by rude gales, while yet re-
 luctant: May
 Withholds the beauties of the vernal day,
 As some fond maid, whom matron frowns
 reprove,
 Suspends the smile her heart devotes to love,
 The Season's Pleasures too delay their hour,
 And Winter revels with protracted power;
 Then blame not, Critics, if thus late we
 bring
 A Winter's Drama, but reproach the Spring.
 What prudent Cit dares yet the season trust,
 Bask in his whiskey, and enjoy the dust?
 Hors'd in Cheap-side, scarce yet the gayer
 Spark
 Achieves the Sunday triumph of the Park;
 Scarce yet you see him, dreading to be late,
 Scour the New Road, and dash thro'
 Grosvenor-gate—
 Anxious—yet timorous too—his speed to
 shew,
 The hack Bucephalus of Rotten-row!
 Careless he seems, yet, vigilantly fly,
 Woes the stray glance of Ladies passing by,
 While his off heel, insidiously aside,
 Provokes the caper which he seems to chide.
 Scarce rural Kensington due honour gains,
 The vulgar verdure of her walk remains!
 Where white rob'd Misses amble two by two,
 Nodding to booted Beaux — “How do,
 how do?”
 With gen'rous questions that no answer
 wait—
 “How vastly full! A'n't you come vastly
 late?”
 “I'n't it quite charming? When do you
 leave town?”
 “A'n't you quite tir'd? Pray can we set
 you down?”
 These superb pleasures of a London May,
 Imperfect yet, we hail the cold delay.—
 Should our Play please—and you're indulgent
 ever—
 Kindly decree—“'Tis better late than never.”

EPILOGUE.

ERE yet Suspense has still'd its throbbing
 fear,
 Or Melancholy wip'd the grateful tear,
 “While e'en the miseries of a sinking State,
 “A Monarch's danger and a Nation's fate,
 “Command not now your eyes with grief to
 flow,
 “Lost in a trembling mother's nearer woe;”
 What moral lay shall Poetry rehearse,
 Or how shall Elocution pour the verse
 So sweetly, that its music shall repay
 The lov'd illusion which it drives away?
 Mine is the task, to rigid custom due,
 To me ungrateful, as 'tis harsh to you,

To mar the work the Tragic scene has
 wrought,
 To rouse the mind that broods in pensive
 thought,
 To scare Reflection, which in absent dreams
 Still lingers musing on the recent themes,
 “Attention, ere with Contemplation tir'd,
 “To turn from all that pleas'd, from all that
 fir'd,
 “To weaken lessons strongly now impress,
 “And chill the interest glowing in the
 breast—
 “Mine is the task; and be it mine to spare
 “The souls that pant the griefs they see to
 share;”
 Let me with no unhallow'd jest deride
 The sigh that sweet Compassion owns with
 pride—
 The sigh of Comfort, to Affliction dear,
 That Kindness heaves, and Virtue loves to
 hear.
 E'en gay THALIA will not now refuse
 This gentle homage to her Sister-Muse.
 O! ye, who listen to the plaintive strain,
 With strange enjoyment, and with rapturous
 pain,
 Who e'er have felt the Stranger's lone de-
 spair,
 And Miller's settled, sad, remorseful care,
 Does *Rolla's* pure affection less excite
 The inexpressive anguish of delight?
 Do *Cora's* fears, which beat without con-
 trol,
 With less solicitude engross the soul?
 Ah, no! your minds with kindred zeal ap-
 prove
 Maternal feeling, and heroic love.
 “You must approve;—Where Man exists
 below,
 “In temperate climes, or midst drear wastes
 of snow,
 “Or where the solar fires incessant flame,
 “Thy Laws, all powerful Nature, are the
 same—
 “Vainly the Sophist boasts he can explain
 “The causes of thy universal reign—
 “More vainly would his vain presumptuous
 art,
 “Disprove the general empire o'er the heart.”
 A voice proclaims thee, that we must believe,
 A voice that surely speaks not to deceive;
 That voice poor *Cora* heard, and closely prest
 Her darling infant to her fearful breast;
 Distracted dared the bloody field to tread,
 And sought *Alonzo* through the heaps of
 dead,
 “Eager to catch the music of his breath,
 “Though faltering in the agonies of death,
 “To touch his lips, though pale and cold,
 once more,
 “And clasp his bosom, tho' it stream with
 gore;”

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That voice too *Rolla* heard, and, greatly
brave,

His *Cora's* dearest treasure died to save,
Gave to the hopeless Parent's arms her child,
Beheld her transports and expiring smil'd.

That voice ye hear—Oh! be its will obey'd,
'Tis Valour's impulse and 'tis Virtue's aid—
It prompts to call, benevolence admires,
To all that heav'nly Piety inspires,
To all that praise repeats thro' length'n'd
years,

That honour sanctifies, and time reveres. . .

* * * The Lines marked with inverted Com-
mas are not spoken.

25. FORTUNE'S FROLIC, a Farce, was acted the first time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Whitfield. The principal Characters by Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Knight, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Emery, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Abbot, Mrs. Davenport, Miss Sims, and Mrs. Martyr. Though this piece was produced at a benefit, it deserves and will probably be again presented to the public in a more reputable manner. It possesses much originality of character, and was very successful in its representation. Fawcett's comic powers were very happily displayed.

JUNE 10. Covent Garden Theatre closed with *Ramah's* Dragoon and *The Birth-day*.

25. The Haymarket Theatre opened with *Peeping Tom*, *The Village Lawyer*, and *FAMILY DISTRESS*, a Play, from the German of *Kotzebue*, acted for the first time. The Characters as follow:

Maxwell	Mr. Pope.
Walwyn	Mr. H. Johnston.
Harrington	Mr. Swindall.
Dempster	Mr. J. Palmer.
Flood	Mr. Davies.
Dunfries	Mr. Abbott.
Landlord	Mr. Palmer.
Jew	Mr. Waldron.
Hartopp,	Mr. Davenport.
Master Maxwell	Master Tokely.
Mrs. Maxwell	Miss Chapman.
Mr. Maxwell's	} Mrs. Davenport.
Mother,	
Jane	Miss Leserve.

FABLE.

The scene lies in London. Maxwell and Walwyn were rivals for the affections of an amiable young Lady; but Maxwell, being the wealthier lover, has the most influence with the father of his mistress, and obtains her hand. They have been married eight years, and have one child, a fine boy. In the course of that period,

by misfortunes in trade, and confidence ill placed, Maxwell is reduced to the utmost distress, having a wife, child, and old blind mother, to support; much in debt, and without resource. Walwyn, indeed, had met him in the street, and, suspecting his condition, had made him spontaneous offers of friendship. The delicacy of Maxwell, however, forbids his receiving assistance from the lover of his wife. A draft for a thousand pounds is sent to him from an unknown friend, whom he suspects to be Walwyn; and earnestly appealing to his wife, she confesses that the letter containing this draft is in the hand writing of Walwyn. Reduced even to the want of food, which had been for some time hardly earned by the industrious labours of his wife's needle, Maxwell hurries into the street in quest of the lowest employment for mere subsistence for his family. A gamester offers to let him into a share of plunder at play; a man, engaged in a lawsuit, if he will be a suborned witness; and an agent for the East India service, promises him a place abroad, if he will quit his family.—Principles of integrity induce him to reject all those proposals. He next applies to Harrington, a gentleman of great wealth, who is full of agony, on the loss of a son recently drowned.—Harrington's charity is obstructed by his parental grief. At length, disappointed in all his aims, Maxwell applies to Walwyn, not for pecuniary assistance, but for protection to his family, when he shall have gone to the East; not meaning, however, to enter upon the voyage, but to get rid of his miseries and his life together. For this purpose he plunges into the Thames, but is drawn out before the vital principle is extinguished, and is restored by Agents of the Humane Society. Harrington, hearing of the event, influenced by the consideration, that a being has been saved from the element that destroyed his son, determines to adopt Maxwell as his heir; and the piece concludes with a moral exhortation against the evils of despair.

This piece is the SELF IMMOLATION of this successful Author, whose performances have been lately so often naturalized on the English stage. There is little variety of character in it, and the distress which pervades the whole play is of a kind which it may be doubtful how far it is proper for stage representation. It however powerfully seizes the imagination, and the moral, recommending a reliance on Providence, and forbidding

bidding Despair, is such as claims the approbation of the spectator. The scene is laid in London, and in our own times, in which it is to be presumed that such a scene of misery could not exist. It therefore wants a reasonable degree of probability. The acting was very good,

particularly by Mr. Pope and Miss Chapman; and Mr. Swindall, who now first appeared in London, gave the character of Harrington considerable importance. As a substitute for Mr. Atkin he shewed that he would be a very useful performer.

POETRY.

FANCY, AN IRREGULAR ODE.

BY DR. GRAINGER *.

I.

WHAT lunacy disacts my soul?
What sacred fury wings me through
the sky?

Beneath my feet the rattling thunders roll;
I mount, I fly.
The moon's dim earth's already past,
Uriel, to thy sublimer orb I haste.
Fancy broods amid thy rays,
I see the Phoenix shooting from thy blaze!
Fair winged steeds, more bright
Than Alpine snows or new-born light,
Whirl her chariot thro' the skies.
Before her Imitation flies,
Rob'd in a lucid veil
Of ever changing shape and hue,
And with a piercing eye looks Nature through.
The Sister Arts (her filial train) around
Catch her shape, her thought, her sound;
From each embolden'd dash what wonders
start?

Nature's improv'd by art!
The foremost steed
Fire-clad Inspiration rides,
Lashing with furious speed,
The airy vast procession guides.
The clouds their gayest livery wear,
Myriads of spruce ideas crowd the rear,
And symphony ascends from every sphere.

II.

What tho' your pleasing steps no more
Fair Meles' sedge banks detain;
Nor on th' Elean Alphicus shore
You shake with Pindar the gold-studded rein:
What tho' while Heaven's vast cope is in a
blaze,

And Cacodæmons wing'd with fate,
Pluck hoary Nature from her base,
No more to aggrandize your state,
You snatch up Shakespear in your car,
And stern enjoy the elemental war;
If you th' energetic fiat nod,
Erexit the God,

That lowly streamlet watering yonder dell
Shall Meles, Alphius' excell,
And Fame
With pen of adamant engrave
Before great Shakespear's my unnotic'd
name.

III.

Thee, Fancy, thee, th' Almighty Sire con-
prest,
Ere the fair Creation rose,
And leaning amorous on thy teeming breast,
To thee his beauteous purpose deign'd dis-
close.
When formless chaos started into shape,
And rest coeval leapt to organ'd life;
Thou first exulting didst descry,
Light ope the modest morning's eye;
The Negroe darkness in a stole of grape,
With frowning tardiness withdrew,
Then colours first forsook their antique thrall
And firm collected in a beamy band
Down flew,
And pouring diverse o'er the new-made ball,
Painted the curling clouds, vast deep, and
dry-broad land.

Thou saw'st yon Sun, like a rich bridegroom
drest,

First bursting from the East,
Thou infant Spring walk'd forth in cheerful
green;

Red Summers' blush adorn'd the rosy scene;
Then laughing Autumn plump and blythe,
Sprung with the dawn and whet her scythe;
Last churlish Winter, wrapp'd in furs of
bear,

Lash'd on his iron wane, and clos'd the varied
year.

Earth, Ocean, Air, the Stars of Morning
sung,

The wandering Planets stopp'd to hear,
And Heaven with acclamations rung.

IV.

From thee Cupid stole his bow,
On Pan thou didst his eaten pipe bestow,
Thou plac'dst with snakes the fury's hair;
And gav'st Medusa the petrific air.

* See Vol XXXIV. p. 192.

The shades of Pindus and the sacred Nine,
 And Aganippe's vocal fount are thine.
 The Sylphs and Gnomes that on the fair at-
 tend,
 Or round their robes in shining squadrons
 stray,
 Or in Neæra's ringlets stray,
 For being on thy breath depend.
 The love-creating zone thy fingers plac'd
 Round Cytherea's taper waste.
 Nor less thy bounty to the wond'rous pair,
 Ierne's boast, and Britain's care *,
 Thou to them gav'st thy choicest bloom,
 Their shafts and feather'd from thy plume.
 The naked Graces three
 Link'd in comely harmony,
 Derive their wond'rous charms alone from
 thee.

V.

With you Milton rapt on high,
 Trac'd all the wonders of the sky,
 Enter'd unbash'd the blest abodes
 Where darkness shrouds the God of Gods.
 But hark !
 Th' Archangel's trump sounds dire alarms,
 All Heaven's in arms.
 The rebel host the arch-apostate leads,
 The hierarchy bleeds.
 Portentous comets glare !
 Vast torn-up mountains shade the air !
 He comes, he comes !
 The son of God to war
 Whirlwinds draw his living Car.
 Heaven's steadfast deep foundations shake,
 Lightnings flash and thunders break :
 Havock and wild uproar,
 Th' Apostate legions goar,
 Th' Arch-fiend and furious Moloch quake.
 All drop their bolts, and diverse fly,
 Like chaff before the gloomy North ;
 Heaven bursts hideous beneath their feet,
 And the sweet mercy check'd the son's pur-
 suit,
 They plunge incontinent, and howling cry,
 To Hell to sing her brazen portals wide,
 And in her boiling seas of flame their anguish
 hide.

VI.

At thy glance the desert blooms,
 And fragrance sings her rich perfumes.
 Effulgent Fancy, at thy ray
 Zimbla's age-frozen mountains melt away.
 Her Naiads from their icy fetters freed,
 Wondering salute the new-enamell'd mead.
 While on their banks thy own sweet Cygnets
 sing,
 Her night becomes an english day,
 Her winter an eternal spring.
 The Rock dove hears her plaintive strain,
 Ceres waves her golden grain.
 Around the Elm with wanton twine
 Curls the cluster-blushing Vine.

And while Pan his flocks among
 Jocund pipes a Sylvan song,
 His flocks scatter'd o'er the mead,
 Lift'ning all forget to feed.
 Jollity and sportive springs,
 To the lay respondent sing,
 And with rosy chaplets bound
 Lightly trip the flowery ground.
 Cupid haunts the myrtle shade,
 And woos the unreluctant maid.
 Each new created object gives delight,
 And more than Arcady pours on the sight.

VII.

Without thy smiles spruce opulence gives
 pain,
 Thou can'st knock off the wretches' chain ;
 Inspir'd by thee, brown drudgery sings
 Of yuddy Mopsa's charms ;
 Nor envies the proud state of scepter'd Kings.
 Plenty without thee pines amid his store ;
 Thou spread'st an ample banquet to the poor.
 At courts thou can'st sequester'd peace sup-
 ply,
 And cottages are courts when thou art nigh.
 Proteus spleen expands his sooty wings,
 And fullen from thy presence sings.
 Podagra on a mattress bound,
 Light traverses with thee this earthy round,
 O'er Alpine ridges nimbly soars,
 And visits unfatigued the polar shores.

VIII.

Come then, while I upon a bank reclin'd,
 Where not a breath of wind
 Or shakes the trees, or whispers thro' the
 brake ;
 Or stirs yon sheety lake.
 Ere Phosphor leave the sky,
 Or morn of rosy hue
 From old Tithonus bosom fly,
 To shower on earth the pearly dew.
 O bid ten thousand shadowy forms arise,
 And skim before my raptur'd eyes.
 With buskin'd Emperors now I seem to
 strut,
 Now saunter to the straw-thatch'd hut ;
 Now frown on thrones where Cæsar sat,
 And then with simple shepherds chat.
 Anon I ride sublime on Saturn's ring,
 Now on the turf effus'd hear thrushes sing.
 Thro' every solar system then I rove,
 Or plunge me, in the dusky grove.
 Then on the verge exulting hing
 Of nature's furthest star, and hear its syren
 sing.

IX.

But Fancy, stop thy bold career,
 Nor traverse the Emphycean space,
 Where unveil'd seraphs scarce appear,
 Before th' Almighty woud'st thou shew thy
 face ?
 The grove of learning calls thy sect,
 Seek Academus olive seat,

There with thy son and fair Apollo's meet *.
 See, see Ilyffus from his mossy cave
 With sedges crown'd his awful figure rear,
 And hush his rapid wave
 The Heaven sent lore of Socrates to hear !
 But hark I see the Greek,
 The foe of Macedon, in act to speak,
 Silence, ye crest-fall'n venal throng,
 Like whirlwinds swift, like thunder strong !
 What foul-reviving energy divine
 Bursts out in every line !
 Their useless gold, the King †, and bribery
 mourn.
 Again they whet the falchion, grasp the
 shield,
 Yoke the steed, rush to the field
 And death, and millions for their country
 mourn ‡.

X.

To peep where no immortal ever dar'd,
 You led the Grecian bard,
 Who saw the blushing Queen of Heaven im-
 prove
 Her naked charms with all the wiles of love.
 And tho' a golden cloud is spread around,
 Clasp'd in each other's arms I see
 Th' imperial pair on the flower-shooting
 ground
 Expire in amorous ecstasy.
 The Heavens their choicest influence shed
 On the spontaneous rosy bed.
 Old Ida feels th' enamour'd God,
 And all his tops and forests shake with joy.

XI.

With you through all the Signior's guards I
 pass,
 In vain grim eunuchs bar my way, and doors
 of brass.
 In the seraglio's innermost recess
 Each greedy raptur'd sense I feast
 On all the flaming beauties of the East.
 But lovely Fancy wou'd you charm me more,
 Than song can tell, or poet ever knew,
 Assume a fairer face than e'er you wore,
 Fairer than pen or pencil drew,
 And bring Næra to my ravish'd view.
 Soft emotion in her look,
 Let her listen to my woes
 In an arbour, by a brook
 That invites to soft repose.
 The vision works, I clasp the maid,
 Trembling, sighing,
 Half complying,
 Struggling, wishing, fond, afraid.
 Dear arbour, thicken to a closer shade,
 Let none profane love's mystic orgies spy,
 I faint, I dye,
 Far, far each vulgar fascinating eye !

ODE

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,

BY H. J. FYE, ESQ.

SET TO MUSIC BY SIR W. PARSONS.

STILL shall the brazen tongue of War
 Drown every softer sound ;
 Still shall AMBITION'S iron Car
 It's crimson axles whirl around !
 Shall the sweet Lyre and Flute no more
 With gentle descant soothe the shore,
 Pour in melodious strain the votive Lay—
 And hail in notes of Peace our MONARCH'S
 Natal Day ?

O, Seraph PEACE, to thee the Eye
 Looks onward with delighted gaze ;
 For thee the Matron breathes the sigh—
 To thee their vows the Virgins raise ;
 For thee the Warrior cuts his course
 Thro' armies rang'd in martial force,
 Tho' distant far thy holy form is seen,
 And Mountains rise, and Oceans roll be-
 tween !
 Yet ev'ry sword that War unsheaths,
 And ev'ry shout that Conquest breathes,
 Serve but to make thy blest return more sure,
 Thy glorious form more bright, thy empire
 more secure !

When Northward from his wintry goal,
 Returns the radiant GOD of DAY,
 And climbing from th' Antarctic Pole,
 Pours ev'ry hour a stronger ray,
 Yet, as he mounts thro' Vernal Signs,
 Oft' with diminish'd beams he shines,
 Arm'd with the Whirlwind's stormy force,
 Rude MARCH arrests his fiery course,
 Sweeps o'er the bending Wood, and roars
 Infuriate round the wave-worn Shores ;
 O'er the young Bud while APRIL pours
 The pearly Hail's ungenial show'ers,
 Yet balmy Gales and cloudless Skies
 Shall hence in bright succession rise ;
 Hence MAIA'S Flow'rs the brow of SPRING
 adorn,
 Hence SUMMER'S waving Fields and Au-
 TUMN'S plenteous Horn !
 From climes where Hyperborean rigours frown
 See his bold hands the warlike Vet'ran
 bring ;
 Rous'd by the Royal Youth's renown
 Loud AUSTRIA'S Eagle claps her vig'rous
 wing
 Mid' fair HESPERIA'S ravag'd Dales !
 The shouts of War the Gallic Plunderers hear,
 Th' avenging arm of JUSTICE learn to fear ;
 And low his crest th' insulting Despot veils,
 While their collected Navy's force
 Speeds o'er the Wave its desultory course,

* See Drog. Laert. in the Life of Plato.

† Philip.

‡ After the defeat of Chæronæa.

From BRITAIN'S guardian Fleet receding far,
Their proudest wreath to 'scape, nor meet
the shock of War!

LINES

Addressed by Mrs. OPIE to her Husband, on
his painting the Picture of her Friend
Mrs. TWISS, at her Request.

HALL to thy pencil! Well its glowing art
Has traced those features pictur'd on
my heart;

Now tho' in distant scenes she soon will rove,
Still shall I here behold the friend I love;
Still see that smile endearing truly kind,
The eye's mild beam that speaks the candid
mind,
Which sportive oft, yet fearful to offend,
By humour charms, but never wounds a
friend.

Within my breast contending passions rise
When this lov'd semblance anticipates my
eyes;

Now pleas'd I mark the painter's skillful line,
Now joy, because the skill I mark was thine;
And while I prize the gift by thee bestow'd,
My heart proclaims I'm of the Gigger proud;
Thus pride and friendship war with equal
strife,

And now the *Friend* exults, and now the
Wife.

A SONNET TO THE RIVER WANDLE.

SINCE, Wandle, on thy banks a youth I
stray'd,

Full many a year of fruitless toil has past;
And many an hour of pain and care, since
last

I trod these fields, or linger'd in this shade:

As I survey thee, once-lov'd stream, I sigh,
And muse on happier years, when friend-
ship's smile

Smooth'd the rude way of life, and hope
awhile

Prompted the frenzy'd dream of extacy.

Of those I lov'd, how few, alas! remain,
Yet these with pride and cold disdain pass
by,

For those best lov'd within their cold
graves lie,

And strange to me appears my native plain.

Yet, Wandle, on thy banks I love to stray,
And dream of many a theme that sooth'd my
infant day.

Temple, May 11. EDWIN.

ODE TO CYNTHIA.

BY THOMAS INOBT.

Written 10th June 1799.

GODDESS who list'ft thy lovely brow
O'erhung with beauteous locks of snow,
Who com'ft to rule the evening sky
From heaven's imperial bowers on high,

And rich bedeck'd with orient pearls
Plac'd graceful mid thine ivory curls,
Pure as a vestal saint array'd
In varying glow of light and shade,
Com'ft to reflect with mimic ray
The splendours of the god of day.
Cloth'd in his bright ethereal robe of flame,
His ray-girt head no more rich beams adorn;
But lo! with bashful forehead Phoebus tamed,
Or all his noontide glories shorn,
Earth's shadowy crown as Twilight 'gins to
weave,

And Hesper lights the starry lamp of Eve,
Soft sinking on whose downy breast
He seeks the Leathean power of rest,
The toils of day in Ocean's wave to drown,
While sleep's refresh'ning dews his golden
eyelids crown.

Now while his lingering radiance fades,
O'erwhelm'd by Evening's closing shades,
With beams of mellow tinted hue,
Thy tresses gem'd with fragrant dew,
Sweet power of softness, Luna mild,
Thou huntress of the roebuck wild,
From yonder sapphire throne of blue
Thou lovely meet'ft my pensive view,
While round each astral gem that glows,
Spangling adorns thy lilly brows.

Come chasten'd queen who rul'ft the sober
night,

Thro' heaven's bright arch in silvery bright-
ness rove,

And clothe in reflections borrow'd robe of
light

Some flower fring'd stream or fairy haunted
grove,

Where all supine in musing I may lay,
And watch thy shadow hast'ning thro' the
Or on the quivering waters play, [clouds;
Till chaos black thy amber visage shrouds,

Then hear the nightingale complain

In some sadly pleasing strain,

Singing recluse amid the shades of Eve,

And teaching him the love lorn youth to

Who nightly spends his dreary hours [grieve,

Mid Sallow Autumn's leaf strewn bowers,

And to "lone Echo" sadly tells

How, won by Hope's enticing spells,

In roseate links Love wove his artful chain,

Till Disappointment sickening came,

And blighted each fair blossom'd thought

Which Fancy's air spun visions wrought;

Then glancing from thy throne on high,

Mild regent of the ambient sky,

Smoothing Night's rugged brows, awhile

Thou bid'ft his sorrows wear a smile,

And with thy fainted looks dost calm

His woes with resignation's balm;

Queen of the pearly Bow and Crescent, hail!

O Cynthia! Goddess silver, fair, and bright,

Still may'ft thou smile, and with thy radiance

pale,

Cheer the "wide earth" with beams of
heav'nly light.

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

(Continued from Page 342.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, APRIL 22.

THE several Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

Several Bills from the Commons were brought up, and read a first time.

A Message was received from the Commons, stating that the House had concurred in their Lordships' Address; in consequence the Lords, with white staves, were ordered to wait upon his Majesty, to know when he would be pleased to receive the joint Address of both Houses of Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

The Lord Chancellor announced to the House that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint Friday next, at two o'clock, at St. James's Palace, to receive the joint Address of both Houses on the Union with Ireland.

Several Bills were forwarded in their respective stages, and some received from the Commons.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

The Bills upon the Table were forwarded in their respective stages.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

After forwarding the Bills upon the Table, their Lordships proceeded with the joint Address to St. James's.

MONDAY, APRIL 29.

The several Bills on the Table were forwarded in their respective stages; and the Duke of Portland having brought a packet sealed, containing papers of considerable tendency, gave notice, that he would move to-morrow for a Secret Committee to take the same into consideration, and make their Report to that House thereon.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

Their Lordships agreed to several Bills which were sent to the Commons.

Lord Grenville moved, that a Secret Committee be ballotted for to-morrow,

to consider and report the papers laid before the House by his Grace the Duke of Portland.

His Lordship then gave notice of his intention of moving that the Commons be requested to transmit their Report of their Secret Committee to that House, that the same might be referred to their Lordships' Secret Committee.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

On the motion for the Secret Committee, Lord Grenville acquainted their Lordships, that having a circumstance to communicate which nearly concerned the privileges of that House, he would move the order for the exclusion of strangers.

The strangers were accordingly ordered to withdraw—they were strictly excluded until the transaction of the routine business, during which interval the Secret Committee was ballotted for, to examine and report upon the State Papers laid before the House by order of his Majesty.

The Bills upon the Table were then forwarded in their respective stages.

FRIDAY, MAY 3.

Lord Grenville moved, that the Order of the House be read, commanding the attendance, at the Bar, of Mr. Flower, the printer of the Cambridge Intelligencer, for having published a libel on the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, a Member of that House. The order to that effect being read, on a motion of Lord Grenville, after a few observations of Lord Kenyon, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* and suffer one year's imprisonment in the gaol of Newgate.

MONDAY, MAY 6.

His Royal Highness Prince Edward took the oaths and his seat this day as Duke of Kent; and his Royal Highness Prince Ernest Augustus took the oaths and his seat as Duke of Cumberland.—Each of the Princes were placed on seats recently erected for them on the left hand of the throne.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

Some private Bills were received from the Commons, and other business of a like nature was transacted.

The other orders were discharged.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

Lord Grenville brought down a Message from the King to the effect following :

“ G. R.

“ His Majesty having been graciously pleased to take into his consideration the many and faithful services of Sir James Mariot, Knt. late Judge of his High Court of Admiralty, and being desirous of conferring upon him some lasting proof of his approbation of, as well as reward for such services, is also graciously pleased to grant him an annuity, during his natural life, of 2000*l.* the same to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, for which he desires the concurrence of this House.”

The Message being read, Lord Grenville moved that the same be taken into consideration in a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.—Ordered.

The Bill for granting to his Majesty 3,000,000*l.* by Exchequer Bills, was brought up from the Commons by Mr. Long, read a first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

Several private Bills were read a third time and agreed to.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

Lord Carnarvon's motion on the Militia Reduction Bill was postponed. Some Bills were received from the Commons.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Bill for granting to his Majesty a Loan of Three Millions ; to the Bill for extending the time for making returns to Commercial Commissioners under the Income Bill ; to the Land Tax Redemption Bills, and to 37 private Bills.—The Commissioners were the Duke of Roxburgh, the Earl of Leicester, and Lord Kenyon.

MONDAY, MAY 20.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Bill for continuing the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—the Bill for better regulating the Accommodations of Judges upon the Circuits—the Bill for rendering perpetual the Acts affixing Punishment of Felons in certain cases—and to three private Bills.

The Order for the second reading of the Slave Trade Limitation Bill, which was read for Thursday, was discharged, and ordered for Monday next ; for which

day the House was ordered to be summoned.

A number of private Bills were brought up from the House of Commons, which were read a first time.

TUESDAY, MAY 21.

Read and forwarded the Bills on the Table in their respective stages, and agreed to the Scotch Bail Bill and West India Governor's Indemnity Bill.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.

Read a third time and passed the English Small Note and other Bills, and forwarded those on the Table in their respective stages.

The House in a Committee on the Militia Reduction Bill, a long and uninteresting discussion occurred relative to its various clauses, which were read and agreed to, and the Report was ordered to be brought up, and the Bill to be read a third time.

THURSDAY, MAY 23.

The Order of the Day for the second reading the Slave Limitation Bill being read, Lord Grenville moved that the same be fixed for Tuesday next.—Agreed to.

Several Bills were received from the Commons.

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

The Report of the Militia Reduction Bill, which stood for this day, was, on the motion of Lord Grenville, postponed to Monday next, as were also the other Orders of the Day.

MONDAY, MAY 27.

The Duke of Clarence brought up a petition from the Liverpool Merchants against the Slave Carrying Bill. It was ordered to lie on the Table.

Lord Grenville, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to examine into the purport of the treasonable papers which, by order of his Majesty, were laid before their Lordships, reported the same, which upon his Lordship's motion was ordered to be printed.

The Bill for preventing sedition and seditious meetings was postponed.

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Slave Carrying Bill was postponed to a future day, after a conversation between the Duke of Clarence, Lord Grenville, and the Lord Chancellor.

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

On the motion of the Duke of Clarence, the House was resolved into a Committee on the Slave Limitation Bill, when witnesses were called in and examined.—Adjourned.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, APRIL 22.

ON the motion of Mr. Rose, the Bill for allowing further time to make returns of statement of Income to Commercial Commissioners, was ordered to be committed to morrow, being read a second time.

The Bill for allowing the importation of Rape Seed was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for taking into consideration the Address of the House of Lords to his Majesty, on the subject of the Union with Ireland, which being agreed to, and the Address read, he next moved, "That the same be now taken into consideration."

Mr. Douglas seconded the motion, and, in a speech which occupied upwards of three hours, took a most comprehensive view of the necessity and utility of a Union with the Sister Kingdom. He entered into a diffuse and general history of Ireland, and minutely animadverted on the rage of party in that country, opposed to its interest, for a succession of nearly 200 years. He then proceeded to combat the prevailing arguments urged on that side of the water against the measure, and seemed to be of opinion that prejudice more than principle governed those who resisted it.

General Loftus supported the question, and stated, that unless the measure be adopted, this country and Ireland would inevitably be separated, and the separation of either from the other would be the destruction of both.

General Fitzpatrick was of a different opinion, and could not see how a Legislative Union was to prevent such a separation, if the like were intended. On the contrary, as it would tend to aggravate the mind of that people, so it would tend to disunite the two countries. He also thought the forms adopted to carry this object were highly improper and impolitic.

The question being put and carried, it was agreed, that to the Address of the Lords the word "Commons" be added; therefore the Address to the Throne on this subject will be that of the Lords and Commons of Great Britain.

The Lord Mayor then brought in the Bill for the more effectual suppression of rebellion, which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading.

The House went through the English Militia Reduction Bill.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

A Message was received from the Lords, that their Lordships had agreed to the Bill for amending the Act for punishing Offences committed on the High Seas, within the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty; and also to the Innkeepers' Subsistence Bill, without any amendments.

Mr. H. Thornton moved the Order of the Day for the farther consideration of the Slave Trade Limitation Bill.

Alderman Lushington brought up a petition from the planters, merchants, and others, interested in the trade to the West Indies, against the Bill.

On the motion of Colonel Gascoyne, the petition of the Corporation, and also from the Merchants of Liverpool, against the Bill, were read.

Mr. Dent moved, that the farther consideration of the Bill be postponed to this day four months.

After a few words from Mr. Pitt, the House divided—for deferring the Bill, 14; against it, 35.

Another division took place on hearing counsel against the Bill, pursuant to the petition of the Merchants of Liverpool—ayes 19, noes 29.

Several new clauses were then brought up, and the Report was agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time to morrow.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee upon the Slave Carrying Bill,

Mr. Law was heard as counsel against the Bill, and several witnesses were examined.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

Mr. Abbot, pursuant to Resolutions of the Committee appointed to consider the state of the expiring laws, brought in several Bills to continue certain Acts now in force, for the punishment of offences within benefit of Clergy, and for other purposes, all of which were read a first time, and ordered for a second reading.

Mr. Pitt obtained leave to bring in a Bill to extend the time for making transfer of Stock to those who contracted for the purchase of Land Tax prior to the 1st day of May 1799.

The House then proceeded to the third reading of the Slave Trade Limitation Bill,

Bill, when counsel were called in and heard thereon.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

A Message was received from the Lords, stating that their Lordships had agreed to several private Bills.

Mr. Dundas obtained leave to bring in a Bill to render more effectual the recruiting for men to serve in the army of the East-India Company.

Mr. Pitt announced his Majesty's compliance with the Address of that House, in giving orders that certain other accounts should be laid before it.

The other Orders of the Day were postponed.

The House proceeded on the Committee on the British Herring Fishery.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

The Committee of Supply and Ways and Means, and the other Orders of the Day, were postponed to Monday, and the House then proceeded to St. James's, to present the Address to his Majesty.

MONDAY, APRIL 29.

On the motion of Mr. Henry Theron, the consideration of the Slave Trade Limitation Bill was postponed to Thursday, in consequence of the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; as was that of the Slave Carrying Bill, on the motion of Mr. W. Smith, for the same reason.

Mr. Long moved for an account of Exchequer Bills issued to be laid before the House.

Mr. W. Dundas brought in a Bill, which was read a first time, for regulating the Militia of Scotland—second reading ordered for Friday.

Accounts were laid before the House of the quantity of copper purchased for the use of his Majesty's Navy since the year 1788.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Huskinson brought in a Bill, which was read a first time, for the better recruiting the forces of the East India Company, and ordered for a second reading.

The other Orders of the Day were postponed.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

A Message was received from the Lords, stating that their Lordships had agreed to the Rape Seed Bill, and to the Attornies' Clerks' Certificate Bill, besides several Road and Inclosure Bills.

The Bill for the better suppressing Sedition was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday next,

Mr. Pitt having postponed the further consideration of the Report of the Secret Committee till this day to-night,

Mr. Abbott took that opportunity of giving notice, that on the same day he would move "for a repeal of the Acts of Queen Anne and his late Majesty, as far as they related to the forfeitures of estates of persons attached to the Pretender, for the purpose of introducing a Bill for extending the law of forfeitures in all cases of Treason hereafter."

The House then went into a Committee on the Bill for extending the time for making returns to Commercial Commissioners under the Income Act, and

Mr. Pitt then gave notice, that in a Committee of Ways and Means to-morrow, he would move for a further loan by the issue of Exchequer Bills.

The Bill for extending the period for transferring stock upon contracts for redeeming Land Tax, was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

Several petitions from Manchester and Bolton, against the East India Warehousing Bill, were received.

The House in a Committee of Supply,

Mr. Pitt moved for a loan of three millions, by issue of Exchequer Bills, for the uses of the current year. No Gentleman opposing this motion, the Resolution of course passed the Committee, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Master of the Rolls moved, that a printed Copy of the Report of the Secret Committee be sent to the Lords. It was ordered, and Mr. Bragge was desired to deliver the same.

THURSDAY, MAY 2.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the House having agreed to the Resolution for granting to his Majesty a loan of three millions, by way of Exchequer Bills, a Bill was ordered in accordingly.

The Bill for extending Bail in cases of Sedition in Scotland, was postponed to Monday, as was the Bill for preventing sedition and seditious assemblies, till the same day.

The Bill for limiting the African Slave Trade was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Lords.

FRIDAY, MAY 3.

Read a first time the Bill for granting to his Majesty a loan of three millions, by way of Exchequer Bills.

The

The House then went into a Committee on the Slave Carrying Bill, when several clauses were received.

SATURDAY, MAY 4.

On the motion of Mr. Long, the Bill for granting to his Majesty, for the service of the present year, the sum of three millions, to be raised on Exchequer Bills, was read a second time.

The Lord Mayor brought in a Bill for continuing, for a time to be limited, the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.—Read a first time.

MONDAY, MAY 6.

The Bill granting his Majesty three millions, by way of Exchequer Bills, went through a Committee, and ordered to be reported to-morrow.

Mr. Burdon moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the continuation of the Act for the authorizing the circulation of Small Notes in England.—Leave given.

The Bill for continuing the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, was, on the motion of Mr. Pitt, read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday next.

The House then proceeded to a Committee on the Bill for preventing Sedition and Seditious Practices, when several clauses were introduced by Mr. Pitt, and agreed to; amongst which was one for exempting Freemasons from its pains and penalties.—The Report was brought up.

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

Several petitions were received, among others one from persons confined for debt in the gaol of York. They were ordered to lie on the table.

The English Small Note Bill, on the motion of Mr. Burdon, was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Bill for extending the period for Returns under the Income Act to Commercial Commissioners, and that for extending also the period for transferring Stock, under the Land Tax Redemption Act, were severally ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. H. Thornton, the Slave Carrying Bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Lords.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

The Bill for granting his Majesty three millions by way of loan on Exchequer Bills, and that for extending the period to make returns to Commercial Commissioners under the Income Act, and some private Bills, were read a third time, and ordered to the Lords.

A Message from his Majesty (for which see page 410) was presented by

Mr. Pitt for granting 2000l. per ann. to Sir J. Marriot. It was ordered to be considered to-morrow in a Committee.

The House in a Committee on the Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act,

The Solicitor General filled up the blank for the same to continue in force till the 1st of March 1800. The Report was then brought up, and the Bill ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

The Report of the Sedition Bill was brought up, and the several amendments agreed to. It was then ordered also to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Marquis of Titchfield gave notice, that after the holidays it was his intention to bring forward a motion to amend two Acts passed relative to the Militia. He pointed out how far these Acts had proved defective, especially as they related to the Militia of Middlesex; and he should also propose, that the sum of about 2000l. raised from defaulters, be applied to the better recruiting of the Militia.

The Committee reported on the Acts for allowing a bounty on linen-yarn imported.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

The English and Scotch Small Notes Bill was forwarded; and the Bill for continuing the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was read a third time, and ordered to the Lords.

Mr. Pitt gave notice of bringing forward his New Budget on Saturday the 25th inst. He also gave notice, that in pursuance of the Report of the Committee of Finance, it was his intention, as soon after the recess as convenient, to make a proposition to that House relative to the situation of the Judges, who, from that Report, do not appear to be adequately recompensed for their laborious avocations.

Mr. Abbot rose, and, in pursuance of notice given, moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the Acts of the 9th of Anne, and the 17th of George II. as limits the forfeiture in cases of Treason, and to extend the same."

The Master of the Rolls vindicated the necessity, the policy, and the wisdom of the measure.

The question being put, was carried, and leave given to bring in a Bill accordingly.

The Sedition Bill was read a third time. A clause was added by Mr. Pitt; it was then passed, and ordered to the Lords.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

A Message was received from the Lords, stating their agreement to the Exchequer Bill, the Income Statement Bill, and to several private Bills.

The English Small Note Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House, in a Committee on Sir James Marriot's annuity, agreed thereto; and a Bill was ordered accordingly.

The House, in a Committee on the Parish Overseers' Bill, went through the same.

MONDAY, MAY 20.

The Tanners' Indemnity Bill and the Scotch Small Note Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Treason Forfeiture Bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow se'n-night.

The other Orders of the Day were deferred.

TUESDAY, MAY 21.

A Message was received from the Lords, stating that their Lordships had agreed to the West India Governors' Indemnity Bill, and to the Scotch Bail Bill.

The Order of the Day being read that the House should take into further consideration the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the state of the Prison in Cold Bath Fields, and the question being put, "that it be now taken into consideration,"

Sir Francis Burdett moved, that instead of the last Resolution of the Report, there be substituted the following, viz.

"That a Committee be appointed to examine into the present state of the said Prison, into the conduct of the gaoler of the same, particularly relative to his borrowing from the prisoners, and other abuses of his power, and to report the same to that House."

The Speaker suggested the propriety that it be an instruction to the Committee to reconsider their Report, as the forms of the House would not allow the Hon. Baronet's motion in its present shape, till that before the House was first disposed of. This was adopted, and Sir Francis having moved accordingly, Mr. Sheridan seconded the motion.

A long debate then ensued, when the question being loudly called for, the House divided—against Sir Francis's

147; for it, 6; majority, 141.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.

Message from the Lords stated that Lordships had agreed to a Bill to

continue the Expiring Laws, for a limited time, respecting the Transportation and Punishment of certain Offenders; the English Small Note Bill; the Debtors' Relief Bill; and to several private Bills.

THURSDAY, MAY 23.

Several clauses and amendments were introduced in the Parish Overseers' Bill, and the Report was ordered to be again considered.

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

The Secretary at War moved, that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration an estimate of the allowance to be granted to Subaltern Officers of Militia in time of peace.—Agreed to.

MONDAY, MAY 27.

Lord Belgrave said, that urged by the imperious necessity of increasing infidelity, he was bound to claim the attention of the Legislature to a nuisance of the most gross nature, which, for a series of nearly twenty years, increased with its irreligious and immoral tendency in this metropolis. He alluded to the printing and publishing Sunday Newspapers. We were sufficiently warned by the scenes of infidelity that prevailed in France, to prevent, by every means, the like invasion on religion here. He lamented the absence, on this occasion, of a Right Hon. Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), whose assistance he would anticipate; for although the Revenue might suffer a temporary loss by the abolition of these publications, yet as Religion would be preserved by it, and as no advantages could be reaped by the Revenue if they were to be obtained at the expence of our Religion, he flattered himself that on such ground he would have his warmest support. There were laws doubtful in their tendency relative to this abuse of the Lord's Day; for instance, there was a fine of 5s. upon the vending such articles; his intention was to have extended that to 40s. and to inflict a penalty of 20l. on such publications; but, whether these would be effectual, was to be another consideration. He threw out these general outlines, and would reserve the rest for future consideration. He then moved, "that leave be given to bring in a Bill for the suppression of the sale and circulation of Sunday Newspapers on the Sabbath Day." Leave was accordingly given. His Lordship then said, it was his intention to urge this measure as speedily as possible, that before the recess it might pass into a law.—Adjourned.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

VIENNA, APRIL 24.

A LETTER from Marshal Suwarrow, dated Veliggio, April 18, states, that the French had repassed the Adda, after throwing fifteen thousand men into Mantua, and five thousand into Peschiera; and that the Marshal was preparing to follow them, after leaving Gen. Kray with a corps of about twenty thousand men to invest those two places. Marshal Suwarrow's patrols had been pushed as far as Cremona, and Gen. Klenau's, to the neighbourhood of Bologna, without meeting any considerable body of the enemy. By accounts received in the evening of the same day, it appears that the enemy were employed in throwing up entrenchments at Lodi and Cassano. Marshal Suwarrow, with a body of between forty-five and fifty thousand men, was to have marched on the 19th to Monta Chiaro, on the Chiefa, in order to occupy Brescia, and then to advance on the Oglio and Adda.

VIENNA, APRIL 26.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles has reported the following particulars relative to the taking of Schaffhausen:—As the enemy still retained possession of the town of Schaffhausen and the suburb of Constance, called Petershausen, both situated on the right bank of the Rhine, with an apparent view to assemble there, and particularly in Schaffhausen, a number of troops, and to make an advantageous attack from both points upon the corps of Lieut. Gen. Count Nauendorf, which was posted in the neighbourhood, his Royal Highness directed that the enemy should be driven from those two points, and that their stations should be occupied by our troops. In consequence of this arrangement, Lieut. Gen. Count Nauendorf was charged to order Lieut. Gen. Count Baillet to advance against Schaffhausen with a considerable body of light infantry and cavalry, supported by four battalions of the line, and some reserve artillery. He obeyed these orders, and summoned the enemy to abandon the town in the course of half an hour, and to retire to the left bank of the river. The Officer who commanded in Schaffhausen sought to gain

time by negotiation, with a view to draw unto himself a reinforcement; but Lieut. Gen. Count Baillet, aware of the enemy's object, ordered his artillery, which he had posted to great advantage, to fire upon the bridge and the gate of the town, and without further delay he attacked the enemy in the town; and notwithstanding a very obstinate resistance, he drove them across the Rhine, the bridge over which they burnt in their retreat. The enemy lost upon this occasion several hundred men killed and wounded, and one hundred taken prisoners; seventeen pieces of cannon, and arms of various descriptions, were taken. Our loss does not exceed twenty men. Lieut. Gen. Count Baillet particularizes the spirited conduct of a private of the regiment of Lacy, who voluntarily swam across the Rhine, and, under the protection of our fire, loosened two vessels which were on the left bank, and got back with them as far as the middle of the river, where, however, the current drove him against the burning bridge, which set fire to the two vessels. This circumstance obliged the man to dive and to swim back to the right bank. His example encouraged another: both plunged into the Rhine and brought over some vessels; the consequence of which was, that seventeen or eighteen more men, of the regiment of Lacy, followed the others, and got possession of many more vessels. His Royal Highness, as a reward for so meritorious a zeal, and as an encouragement to others, gave the first man the golden medal, and the second the silver medal. On the 14th, at day-break, Major General Piaczek made an attack upon Petershausen with great spirit and decision, drove the enemy from it, and sunk the ships which were on the opposite bank. The detachment which was sent through Pforzheim and Brucksal, towards Philippsburg, on the same day that it had re-established the communication with that fortress, had pushed on patrols towards Mannheim. At the same time Lieut. General the Rhinegraf of Salm, Commandant of Philippsburg, reported that a patrol of the inconsiderable detachment of the dragoons of Bamberg, which formed

formed a part of the garrison, had pushed forward through Waghaifel, and had taken four French chasseurs with their horses. The Rhinegraf took this opportunity of commending the conduct of the above detachment, as well as the remainder of the garrison during the blockade.

[A Letter from Capt. Charles Cobb to Evan Nepean, Esq. states the capture of a French cutter privateer, of 12 guns and 98 men, by the Martin sloop of war, Capt. M. St. Clair.]

VIENNA, APRIL 26.

HIS Royal Highness the Archduke writes from Stockach, the 20th instant, that as the enemy, after having been driven from Schaufhausen and Pöterhausen, still occupied an advantageous position, in the small town of Eghsac, on the right bank of the Rhine, he had directed Prince Schwartzberg to dislodge them from that post; that in pursuance of these directions he approached the place, and summoned the enemy to surrender; that upon an answer in the negative being returned, he had attacked them with such impetuosity, that they were soon compelled to abandon their station and retreat. Our loss in this affair consists of only 14 men killed and wounded.

His Royal Highness also states, that from the report of Field Marshal Lieutenant Koszoth, it appears, that a detachment had been sent from Fribourg to Viex Brisac, in order to demolish the intrenchments that the enemy had raised there, but immediately had abandoned. The following day, a detachment of the enemy, consisting of 300 cavalry and 700 infantry, made their appearance on the right bank of the Rhine. In the mean time, in another quarter, we fell in with an enemy's picket of 10 horsemen, who were made prisoners.

General Melas sends the following account of the proceedings of the army in Italy, dated the 15th inst.

On the 14th, the whole army passed the Mincio, and encamped near Campagnola and Monte Olivetano, pushing the advanced posts as far as Marcaria on the Oglio, and Monte Ghiara on the Chiesà.

The enemy retreated on the right beyond the Oglio, and on the left beyond the Chiesà.

General Vukassovich instantly occupied Salò, by which he established his communication with the army.

On the 18th, the army encamped between Capriano and Casselò. Mantua is left to its own means of defence; it is blockaded at a certain distance; and our patrols advance to its very gates.

We took from the enemy, at Cassel Maggiore, a convoy of 36 pontoons, dispersed the escort, and made five officers and 180 men prisoners.

One of our detachments even entered Cremona, where they learnt that there were only 400 Frenchmen at Pizzighetone; that the enemy's army had retreated beyond the Adda, and their head-quarters were at Lodi.

A detachment from our Venetian flotilla had cast anchor at the mouth of the Premuna, where it had made several prizes, and released several of our boats.

In the Lago Sacro we took 128 prisoners (of whom six were Officers), with 15 brass cannon in a vessel, and 200 pieces of iron ordnance, without carriages, on the shore.

The armed peasants, supported by one single detachment of General Kleinau, attacked a detachment of Cisalpine near Mirandola, who had two pieces of cannon, and made 234 prisoners.

General Suwarow has already taken the command of the combined Italian army. When these accounts came away, the first column of Russian troops were at Villafranca; the remainder were following by forced marches.

In addition to the above, Major General Hohenzollern mentions the capture of two large merchantmen, several chests filled with uniforms, great quantities of ammunition, one cannon, and several gun carriages, with some prisoners at Cremona.

At Castelnuovo a park of fourteen pieces of artillery, four mortars, a prodigious quantity of ammunition, twenty horses, and several prisoners fell into our hands.

Major General Vukassovich, on taking possession of Salò, seized a large vessel fully equipped, having on board three chests full of muskets and other military stores.

Two Lieutenants, with 50 men, attacked a post near Brescia at two o'clock in the morning, consisting of three Officers and 100 men, of whom 25 were killed, 20 made prisoners, and the remainder, many of them wounded, fled.

VIENNA, APRIL 29.

Lieut. Gugenos, of the regiment of Nadasty, arrived here this day with the news

news that the town and fortress of Brescia were taken on the 20th inst. in the following manner:—Field Marshal Lieut. Kray, charged with this enterprise, detached for this purpose Field Marshal Lieut. Otto with his division, who had already marched on the 17th from his position at Monte Chiaro, by Castel Edolo, to reconnoitre the town.

The 20th at midnight, Field Marshal Otto quitted his camp with his division in two columns. The battalion of Nadasty, posted in Rezano, advanced upon the high road by Euphemia, as far as the entrance of the suburbs of Brescia.

Col. Biteskuti advanced on the high road leading from Castel Edolo to Brescia, with a battalion of Anthony Esterhazy, which he commanded; and two battalions of Nadasty, commanded by Col. Abfaltern, with the necessary artillery. The battalion of Esterhazy was posted on the left of the high road near the town, to cover the bomb batteries, and the battalion of Nadasty was posted on the right to keep up the communication with the battalion stationed at St. Euphemia. The third battalion of Nadasty remained in reserve near St. Polo.

These battalions directed their attack against the gate of Torre Longo. One battalion of Esterhazy, commanded by Major General Kraus, which was at Chedi, marched on the high road of Cremona by St. Zeno against the gate of St. Alexander. This column was augmented by a corps of horse artillery; and all the rest of the cavalry, commanded by Col. Sommativa, pushed forward as far as the high road to Crema to cover the left wing.

This enterprise was supported by 500 Cossacks, 1000 foot chasseurs, and 500 grenadiers, under the orders of the two Russian Generals, the Princes Gortchop and Bagration. The division of Field Marshal Lieut. Zoph was kept in reserve in case of necessity.

After these dispositions Field Marshal Lieut. Otto sent a second summons to the French Commander; and a refusal having been returned, the town began to be bombarded at six o'clock in the morning, and in the space of an hour and an half several cannon were dismounted. This circumstance, together with the approach of the battalion of Nadasty to the gate of Peschiera, caused the enemy to give way, and to retire with precipitation into the citadel.

Our pioneers immediately forced the

gate, and, by the exhortations of Field Marshal Lieut. Kray, the inhabitants assembled upon the ramparts lowered the draw-bridge. The battalion of Nadasty then entered the town, drums beating and colours flying.

One wing of the dragoons of Lobkovitz, which was posted in the rear, under the orders of Major Count Harach, and a battalion of the regiment of Esterhazy, took possession of the avenues and streets of the town, of all the roads leading to the citadel, and thus secured this important place.

The enemy kept up a continual fire from the citadel, but without doing any mischief. This induced Field Marshal Lieutenant Kray to summons the Commander of the citadel, who first demanded permission to withdraw his troops unconditionally; but perceiving the preparations of the Imperial and Russian troops to take the citadel by assault, he resolved to capitulate. By this capitulation the garrison, consisting of 1000 men, was made prisoners of war. Forty pieces of cannon, 18 mortars, 480 hundred weight of powder, a great number of muskets and gun carriages, with ammunition and provision of every kind, and a great quantity of stores, have fallen into our hands. This important conquest cost us only one artillery man.

The articles of capitulation, and further particulars, will be given hereafter.

VIENNA, MAY 4.

Field Marshal Lieut. Count Bellegarde has written, on the 24th of April, from Nauders, that he (in order to strengthen the operation of the Italian army, on their advancing over the Chiesia towards the Oglio) has given orders to Major General Vukassovich to co-operate with his troops to the utmost. At the same time, the General received an order from Field Marshal Suwarrow to advance across Feizone towards Isco, to support the movements of the army.

Before Count Bellegarde knew of the movements of the Army of Italy, he gave orders to Colonel Strauch, of the regiment of M. Wallis, to enter into the Val Camonica, and to advance from Tonal over Ponte di Legno towards Edolo.

After a most fatiguing march over mountains covered with snow more than two feet deep, the Colonel arrived at Vione. The first posts of the enemy retired without much resistance: but the

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the enemy defended themselves with obstinacy behind the entrenchments at Vione, but were driven from them by the bayonet.

Colonel Strauch marched then to Venza, and took possession of Anouzeno, and the passes which lay between Ponte di Legno and Edolo towards Canonica.

Our loss was but trifling; and Colonel Strauch says, that his troops, in this very fatiguing enterprise, and with such unfavourable weather, have shewn a praise-worthy and indefatigable perseverance, and in their battles an uncommon bravery.

Field Marshal Count Bellegarde gave orders on the 22d to reconnoitre in different directions on the borders of the Engarden and the Bretingau, to examine the mountains, which were not passable, according to reports.

These different detachments were so directed, that they might join and act offensively. But the reports from all quarters were alike, stating that the great quantity of snow, and the continued fall of it, made their progress impossible.

These circumstances determined Field Marshal Count Bellegarde to delay reconnoitring; but Major Smid of Naugebauer, who was ordered to make a diversion toward Fimba-Joch with a battalion of this regiment, had not received the counter order.

This active and skilful officer commenced therefore his march, in the evening of the 21st, over the Blockig Alpe, towards Fimba-Joch, marched with his troops over this very difficult point, and met the first pickets of the enemy near Jansenboden, who gave way without resistance, and retreated towards Manas. The advanced guard pursued the enemy warmly into the village, where an obstinate battle ensued. To disengage the advanced guard, and put an end to the battle, Major Smid ordered more troops to advance and take the village, by which the engagement became general.

The enemy, in the mean time, succeeded in bringing up their reserve to paralyze the retreat of our troops, fatigued by so difficult a march. Major Smid had, on this occasion, the misfortune to fall into the hands of the enemy, with a part of his troops and some officers. The rest of the battalion returned to camp.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 18.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Dickson to Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Monarch, off the Texel, the 14th inst.

Herewith I transmit, for their Lordships' information, a letter from Lieutenant Searle, commanding the Courier hired cutter, acquainting me of his having captured the Ribotteur French schooner privateer, on the 13th inst.

Courier, off the Texel, May 14, 1799.

SIR,

Having received orders from Captain Cobbe, of his Majesty's ship Glatton, to proceed from Yarmouth Roads, and put myself under the command of Captain Sotheron, of the Latona, I left Yarmouth on the 11th inst. and on the morning of the 12th I observed a brig in the act of capturing a merchant sloop, about eight or nine leagues off Winterton: I immediately made all sail, and at half past one brought her to close action, proving to be a French privateer of 16 guns, of six and nine pounders: we continued in close action an hour and forty minutes, when, after every exertion being used, her superiority of sailing, together with having the advantage of the wind, she accomplished her escape, though, I flatter myself, in that shattered state as to render her incapable of continuing her cruise: We continued in chase of her till midnight, when it came on thick and foggy weather, we lost sight of her. At daylight in the morning, we perceived a vessel in the North-east; supposing it to be the brig we had previously engaged, again made sail: at eight came up with and captured the Ribotteur French schooner, of six 3 pounders, two of which were thrown overboard in chase, and 26 men, which we found to be in concert with the brig above-mentioned. I have to observe, that, at the time of my engaging the brig, a lugger privateer was then laying at some distance to leeward, but shewed no inclination to assist the vessel we were then engaging.

I have the pleasure and satisfaction to inform you, that no men could have acted with a greater spirit of gallantry than all on board the Courier, and have particularly to mention Lieut. Campbell, of the Latona, and Lieut. Glanville, of the Ranger, for their great assistance during the whole of the engagement,

gement, as well as Messrs. Trefcott and Campbell, Mates of the Latona, and Mr. Willis, Mate of the Ranger.

I am sorry to add we had five men wounded; but have every reason to believe the enemy suffered considerably more.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

T. SEARLE.

*Archibald Dickson, Esq.
Vice-Admiral of the Red, &c.*

DOWNING STREET, MAY 22.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been this day received from the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, K. B. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, dated Vienna, May 7, 1799.

An Officer arrived here yesterday from Milan, with an account of Marshal Suwarrow having forced the passage of the Adda on the 27th ult. completely beaten the enemy, and established his head-quarters on the 30th at Milan. By this victory, all the Milanese, except the Castle of Milan, is wrested from the French, and it must also soon fall, as the garrison does not exceed 1200 men, of which 400 only are French. The disorder of the enemy in their flight was extreme; and it is supposed they went towards the Po. Another body of the enemy, it is said, are throwing up works at Reggio and Parma, in order to cover Mantua. I enclose the Extraordinary Gazette published late last night on this occasion, and most sincerely congratulate your Lordship on these brilliant and important events.

It is with great satisfaction that I add, that by accounts just received from General Bellegarde, it appears that that General has driven the enemy from nearly the whole of the Lower Engadine.

On the 3d inst. he himself was at Suz, and General Haddick was at Zernetz; Schuls was also occupied by the Austrians.

This Government is greatly hurt at the unfortunate event that has taken place near Rastadt, with regard to the French Plenipotentiaries.—Bonnier and Roerjot are said to be dead, and Jean Debry badly wounded. A severe enquiry has been set on foot, the result of which will be made public, and the guilty exemplarily punished.

TRANSLATION

OF THE VIENNA EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE OF MONDAY, MAY 6.

Count Bokarme, who arrived here this morning as Courier from Field Marshal Count Suwarrow Rimnikoff, has brought the following details of the movements of the United Imperial Armies, from the time of their passing the Oglio until their entrance into Milan.

On the 24th of April, the Enemy abandoned the Oglio on the approach of Col. Strauch, of Michael Wallis's Regiment, who with seven battalions forced his way from the Tyrol through the Val Camonica towards Lovera on the north point of the Lago d'Isio.

The Imperial Army passed the Oglio in two columns, the right commanded by General Rosenbergh, by the way of Palazuolo to Bergamo, the left under the command of General Melas by Ponte Oglio, Martinengo, Sola, as far as the River Serio.

The next day the army marched in three columns to the Adda. The right consisting of General Vukassowich's brigade, and some of the Russian troops, advanced by Ponte St. Pietro and Pontilla towards Lecco; the second, consisting of the divisions of Field Marshal Lieut. Ott and Zoph, marched against Baprio and encamped opposite the village; the third, commanded by the General of Cavalry Melas, marched by the great road through Caravate, Previllo, and encamped opposite Cassano.

In the mean time the enemy had strongly fortified Cassano. This place and the right bank of the Adda were defended by formidable batteries, and a tete-de-pont on this side the river.

The head-quarters of General Mureau were at Inzago, and two divisions of his army were posted there in order to prevent our passing the Adda.

Near Lecco the enemy was also strongly fortified, and had a tete-de-pont on the left bank. A division of the enemy, under Gen. Serrurier, defended the Upper Adda; one half of which was posted behind Lecco, a part near Porto Inberaago, and another near Trezzo.

On the Lower Adda towards Lodi, the enemy had a detachment under General Delmas, and a strong garrison in Pizzighetone.

On the 26th of April, the Russian troops attacked the enemy before Lecco,

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and Prince Pangrazian, Commander of the Chasseurs, supported by two Grenadier battalions, drove the enemy back to the bridge in spite of their advantageous position.

The same day General Seckendorf marched out of the camp near Trevillo with two battalions and two squadrons as far as Crema, where the enemy had shown themselves 1,500 strong, and sent his Patroles towards Lodi.

Gen. Count Hohenzollern, who had already advanced to Cremona, sent out some strong parties to Pizzighetone, and as far as Parma over the Po.

The enemy entrenched himself on the Adda upon every side, determined to defend himself to the very last. Field Marshal Suwarrow resolved on the 27th to force the passage of this river.

With this intention Gen. Vukassowich crossed the river in the night near Brivio, by the means of a flying bridge, which had been nearly destroyed by the enemy, but was afterwards quickly repaired, and took, with four battalions, two squadrons, and four pieces of cannon, a good position on the right bank near Brivio, sending his Patroles towards Ogillate and Garlate, where they met with the enemy.

An Austrian column arrived at nine o'clock in the evening behind the village Gervasio, opposite to Trezzo, consisting of the division of Field Marshal Lieut. Ott, as advanced guard; and that of Field Marshal Lieut. Zoph to support it. The Captain of the Pontoniers, who had been previously sent forward, reported that it was impossible to throw a bridge, owing to the declivity of the mountains, and the sharp turnings of the river.

On receiving this report, the Quarter Master General Marquis Chasteller went to the place himself, and finding the execution of this design difficult, though not quite impossible, resolved, with the assistance of the fourth Bannat battalion, and that of the Chasseurs (whose Colonel volunteered the service), to have the pontoons carried down by men, and to attempt to re-establish the bridge.

Between twelve at night and five in the morning all the pontoons and beams were fortunately brought down; and at half past five the bridge was completed. Thirty Chasseurs of the corps of Aspre and fifty volunteers of Nadasty were carried over in a boat to the opposite side, and remained at the foot

of the rugged mountain, on which the castle of Trezzo is built, without making the least noise.

The bridges being finished, Major Retzer, with six companies of the above-mentioned Chasseurs and one regiment of Russian Cossacks passed the Adda: one battalion of Nadasty, two of Esterhazy, and the fourth Bannat battalion then passed the river, under the command of Col. Bideskuti, and fell upon the enemy in and behind Trezzo.

The French, who considered the building of this bridge impossible, had not the least notice thereof. The above brigade was followed by the seventh Hussars and two Cossack regiments. The enemy was driven back as far as Pozzo, where Field Marshal Lieut. Ott, whose whole division crossed the river, fell upon that of the enemy commanded by Gen. Grenier, which was on the point of advancing against General Vukassowich at Brivio.

The battle was very obstinate; the enemy took post between Pozzo and Brivio, where it was most vigorously attacked. On this occasion the brave Colonel Bideskuti was wounded in the head.

The enemy, who in the mean time had drawn reinforcements from Vister's division, was on the point of turning our right wing, and the Bannat battalion had already begun to give way, when Gen. Chasteller led up the two Grenadier battalions Pers and Stentoch, which formed the head of Field Marshal Lieut. Zoph's division, just then coming up against the enemy.

The Battalion Pers having attacked in front, suffered considerably: but the Stentoch battalion, with two squadrons of Hussars of Archduke Joseph's regiment, under the command of Captain Kirchner, led on by Lieut. Bokarme of the engineers, (to the sound of military music), fell on the enemy's left flank, which was totally routed; and the Hussars, having broken through the French, made 300 prisoners, and cut 200 to pieces.

The village Pozzo was carried sword in hand. The enemy in the mean time had received reinforcement, and marched his troops up in order in the road that leads from Baprio to Milan, but was again attacked, and Major Retzer with the Nadasty battalion, took Baprio, and made 200 prisoners.

The enemy was pursued; and near Gergonzollo the French General Beker, and

and 30 wounded Officers, were taken prisoners.

At the same time General Melas marched against Cassano, and battered the entrenchments across the Ritorto canal with twelve-pounders and howitzers; and, as the French fell back, caused a flying bridge to be thrown over the Canal di Ritorto. First Lieutenant of the Pioneers, Count Kinski, completed it in spite of the heavy fire of the enemy. Gen. Melas immediately ordered the Reisky's regiment against the entrenchments which covered the bridge, which, with three cannons, was carried with so much rapidity, that the bridge, which had been set on fire by the French, was saved by our troops.

Gen. Melas crossed with his whole column the Adda; and the same evening marched to Gergonzollo, and the next day early (28th), to Milan.

The two divisions Frohlich and Ott advanced to Milan on the 28th; the right, under General Rosenberg, passed the Adda at Brivio on the 27th; but General Vukassowich, who had already passed the river, formed the advanced guard, met with a division of French under General Serrurier, at Bertero, which, after a most obstinate engagement, was beaten, and forced to capitulate. The whole corps laid down its arms; the Officers were permitted to return to France on their parole, and the privates remained prisoners of war.

After this affair, General Vukassowich marched to Corno, and the Russians to the right of Milan.

In Milan considerable magazines of clothing, arms, and provisions were found, of which an inventory is now making. A General with 500 men were also taken prisoners here.

The loss of the enemy, as far as could be ascertained when the Messenger left the army, amounted to four Generals and upwards of five thousand men taken prisoners, and six thousand killed. Eighty pieces of cannon were taken, of which forty-six are heavy besieging artillery; several standards were also taken.

Field Marshal Suwarrow, after having given due praise to the Austrian and Russian troops who signalized themselves on this important occasion, passes the highest encomiums on the following Officers:

General of Cavalry, Melas; Field Marshal Lieutenant Ott, Major General Vukassowich, Colonel Knefevich, of Archduke Joseph Hussars, Colonel d'Aspre of the Chasseurs, Colonel Bidekuti, Captain Count Reipperg, and especially Capt. Kirchner, who, though his battalion was but weak, forced his way with the bayonets through the enemy; Captains Messieri, Rothschütz, the last of whom received two wounds; Lieutenants Count Bokarme of the Engineers, and Habin of Nadasdy, as also the Second Lieutenant Ritko, of the same regiment.

But Field Marshal Suwarrow principally praises the discernment and vigilance of Quarter-Master-General Marquis Chatterler; as also Lieutenant-Colonel Tshelen, his Aid-de-Camp.

With regard to the Russian Troops the Field Marshal Suwarrow particularly commends General Prince Kozakow, Colonel Laborow, Majors Romanzow and Rosan, and Captain Stalerakow.

The Articles of Capitulation granted to Gen. Serrurier and his Division will be added in our next.

Field Marshal Suwarrow has left Field Marshal Kray, with a sufficient force in the environs of Mantua and Peschiera. Mantua is blockaded and Peschiera besieged.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 25.

[A letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, May 8, incloses the Capitulation of General Serrurier.]

VIENNA, MAY 12.

A messenger arrived this morning with letters from Marshal Suwarrow, of the 4th inst. from an obscure village near Cremona, and with the colours taken at Peschiera.

The Marshal states, that the enemy is flying on all sides, without daring to make head against him; that the Austrians are in possession of Novarra on one side, and of Pavia, whither the head-quarters were to be transferred that evening, and the Castle of Placentia, on the other; that Verelli is abandoned; that on the 7th he proposed to batter Pizzighetone; that a detachment had been at Modena, which they found evacuated by the enemy; that 400 Croats and a numerous body of peasants closely blockaded Ferrara; that

* A dispatch of a preceding date, supposed to contain the details of the taking of Peschiera, is not yet arrived.

preparations were making for forming and pushing with vigour the siege of Peschiera; that great quantities of cannon-ammunition, and other stores, had been taken at different places, particularly at Peschiera, where the booty far exceeded all expectation; that the inhabitants of the different countries showed the utmost gratitude for their deliverance; that the Piedmontese Officers who have been taken are, under the auspices of the Marshal, drawing up a Proclamation, inviting their brother officers and soldiers to rise and join them, for the purpose of assisting in the re-establishment of their Sovereign on the throne.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Colonel CRAWFORD to Lord GRENVILLE, dated Lindau, the 10th inst.

Part of General Bellegarde's army, has advanced from the Upper Engadine, in the direction towards Coire, and has passed the Albula. The French who were in the Upper Engadine have retired towards the Splugen. It is reported that there has been a considerable insurrection of the inhabitants of the Upper Valais and Uri; but the particulars are not known.

DOWNING STREET, MAY 30.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received from the Right Honourable Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and Lieutenant Colonel Robert Crawford, by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Extract of a Letter from Sir MORTON EDEN, K. B. dated Vienna, May 11.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I inform your Lordship of the surrender of the fortrefs of Peschiera by capitulation, on the 6th inst. to Gen. Kray, an event which will greatly facilitate the further operations in Italy. I have the honour of inclosing the Extraordinary Gazette published on the occasion, and also an Extraordinary Gazette of Wednesday last, containing an account of the operations of the Army under Gen. Bellegarde, of the toils sustained by the Army of Italy, in the different engagements on the Adige, and of the great joy with which the Army was received at Milan.—Accounts from Brindisi state, that on the 15th, the French troops, in consequence of orders brought to

them over land, evacuated the place, and with such precipitation as to leave both their magazines and booty.

VIENNA, MAY 11.

The General of Artillery, Baron Kray, who remained behind, in obedience to the orders of Field Marshal Suwarrow, to undertake the siege of Peschiera, has sent here as courier the First Lieutenant of Artillery, Vopartney, with the agreeable intelligence, that, on the 5th inst. after having made every disposition for the opening of the trenches, and for the bombardment of the citadel, he had offered the enemy's garrison, which, according to all accounts, consisted of one thousand five hundred men, a capitulation, by which it should be allowed to come out upon condition not to serve for six months against us or our allies. Our preparations and dispositions for attack made the enemy accept our capitulation, and deliver up the fortrefs, with all the artillery, ammunition, and provisions. The first account of General of Artillery Kray is, that ninety cannons and mortars were found in the place; besides sixteen gun-boats equipped, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions.—Early on the morning of the 6th, the General of Artillery placed a company at one of the gates of the fortrefs, and caused an inventory of all the ammunition and provisions to be taken. The First Lieutenant of Engineers Danno, and the Major of Artillery Gillet, the Count St. Julien, and others, particularly distinguished themselves.—The Grand Duke Constantine arrived at the moment that the garrison was forced to capitulate. That Prince, after the evacuation of the place, continued his journey to the head-quarters of Field Marshal Count Suwarrow.

CAPITULATION concluded between General Count St. JULIEN and the French Adjutant Gen. COUTHEAU, on the 6th May, by the Garrison of Peschiera.

Art. I. The garrison, and all belonging to the French Army, shall march out with all the honours of war.—Answ. Granted. Those who are however, who are not French, may return home.

Art. II. The garrison will evacuate the place as soon as possible after signing the capitulation. It will march out with arms and baggage, music playing, matched lighted colours flying, and four pieces of cannon, to go under

proper escort to the next post of the French army. — Answ. Granted, the garrison shall march out at eight o'clock to-morrow morning by the Brescia gate, lay down their arms near the convent of Capuchins, and take the shortest road to the first posts of the French army; it shall oblige itself not to serve against his Majesty the Emperor or King, nor his allies, for six months after the present capitulation. The gate of Verona is immediately to be opened to the Imperial troops, and at two o'clock in the afternoon the garrison of Peschiera is to quit that part of the place situated on the left bank of the Mincio.

Art. III. The sick who cannot conveniently be removed shall remain in the Hospital till their entire recovery; they shall afterwards experience the treatment stipulated in the preceding article, and the necessary number of carriages is to be granted for the conveyance of those that are unable to reach their destination. — Answ. Granted.

Art. IV. All the officers and other persons employed in the French army are to take with them their baggage, carriages, horses, and other effects belonging to them. — Answ. Granted, according to the general tenor of the capitulation.

Art. V. All those effects are not to be searched, and waggons are to be provided for the removal of such as want them. — Answ. Granted, under the restriction in the foregoing article.

Art. VI. The inhabitants are never and no wife to be called to an account, either for serving in the French army, or owing to their political and religious opinions and principles. — Answ. This article has nothing to do with a Military Capitulation.

Art. VII. Should any objections be made hereafter, respecting the present Articles between his Imperial Majesty and the French Republic, they are to be decided according to the rules of justice. — Answ. That point may be trusted to the good faith of the Austrian army.

Art. VIII. The Austrian Government shall alone guarantee the strict execution of these Articles of Capitulation. — Answ. That is understood.

Additional Article. — All the plans shall be faithfully given up, as well as all the ammunition, artillery, every sort of provisions, all the effects relative to navigation; in short, all that belongs to the French Nation.

Concluded upon the ramparts of Peschiera, the 6th May 1799.

(Signed)

COUNT DE ST. JULIEN, Gen. Major.
Baron KRAY, Gen. d'Artillerie.
COUTHEAU, Gen. Adjutant.

[Here follows an account of the operations of General Bellegarde, in the Lower Engadine, from the 30th ult. to the 3d inst. by which it appears that the French were driven from all their positions with considerable loss.]

SUPPLEMENT to the account of Field-Marshal SUWARROW, relative to the forcing the passage of the ADDA, and the taking of MILAN.

The General of Cavalry Melas, in a particular account, describes the general satisfaction expressed at the arrival of our troops in that city. The Archbishop and his suite, with all the Nobility, met the army at Cressenzago, and delivered the keys of the city, but could not find language sufficiently expressive of their respect and affection for his Majesty, and of their joy at the recovery of their religion and their ancient constitution. From that place as far as the town, which is at three miles distance, the army was accompanied by the people. The continued cries of "Long live our Religion and Francis the Second!" were so powerful, that even the Turkish music, which is heard in the midst of battle, could not be distinguished. In the evening, a general illumination took place. It was almost impossible to pass through the streets; yet, notwithstanding the general confusion, the military force was not employed, nor was there a single excess committed, so pure and so sincere was the joy of the people. Our loss in the different engagements in which we were concerned on the Adda, amounts to 240 men, and 105 horses killed; 368 men and 150 horses wounded; 307 men and 28 horses missing; in the whole, 915 men, and 283 horses.

VIENNA, MAY 15.

I have the honour of inclosing to your Lordship the Extraordinary Gazette published on Monday last.

VIENNA, MAY 13.

The First Lieutenant Eck brought yesterday to his Majesty, from Field-Marshal Suwarrow, the intelligence of 24 standards having been taken from the enemy in the late engagement. The Field-Marshal had moved with his army from Milan to Pavia, leaving 4000 men,

men, under the command of General Latterman, to blockade the citadel of Milan, and to support other operations. On the departure of the Courier he had advanced beyond Pavia. The enemy had left in Pavia 12 pieces of cannon of different sizes, 18 cases full of musquets for infantry, and a great many barrels of powder, with ammunition for the infantry and cavalry. General Bukassowich found at Novarra sixteen pieces of cannon, four mortars, 250 casks of cartridges, 15 barrels of case shots, and several other military effects. The enemy had also been repulsed as far as the little town of Livorno. Field Marshal Lieutenant Kaim, being employed to take possession of Pizzighetone, had regulated his disposition in such a manner as to ensure an attack upon that place at seven o'clock in the morning; in consequence of which, three sixteen-pounders taken from the enemy, 12 twelve-pounders, 10 howitzers, and a part of the Russian artillery, were sent to him. Field Marshal Kray, availing himself of the passage of the courier, forwarded the further particulars of the surrender of Peschiera, by which he informs us, that, owing to the capitulation, the garrison, of 1500 men, had quitted the town in the morning on the 6th; that the number of cannons and mortars, according to the inventory, amounted to 100; that, instead of only 16 sloops of war, there were found 19, completely equipped.

General Kray, of the Artillery, advanced on the 6th towards Mantua, in order to besiege that town, and to possess himself of the Po; so that the provisions destined for our army, which moves on but slowly, should not in any way be intercepted. General Major Klau makes very considerable incursions beyond the Po, and in the neighbourhood of Regio, Modena and Cento; besides which, Capt. Buday, who is in front of Modena, announces, that on the 4th, in the afternoon, he had sent a detachment forward, in order to disarm those people whom the enemy had armed in order to defend the town; that, having entered the town, he immediately detached 30 hussars from Fort Orbano, as far as the river Panaro, within three miles of Modena. The same day, at eight o'clock in the morning, 150 Cisalpines were gone from thence, and their retreat was so hasty that they left behind them a considerable quantity of provisions: 50 barrels of

powder were left in the Citadel. The above-mentioned Captain, having learnt that there were at Svilambesto (which is about nine miles from Modena) 90 quintals of powder, a quantity of saltpetre, and other articles of ammunition, had them all conveyed to a place of safety during the night, by a patrol that he had dispatched thither. A Cisalpine Captain, who could not escape the day before, was made prisoner at five o'clock in the morning by Capt. Buday, who has sent him to Sassetta. Our troops were received by the inhabitants with the most lively joy, and their eagerness to see us was so great that the army could scarcely advance; the enthusiasm of some carried them so far as even to kiss our horses. Capt. Buday also says, that, from the reports of several of the peasants that came there, he learnt that the Tuscan territories had been most shamefully pillaged; that the contributions which had been exacted from them were insupportable; and that even Deputies from Florence had arrived at Modena to implore assistance against the exactions of the enemy.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles informs us, that since the late events nothing of consequence had happened, but that the enemy most probably was endeavouring to engage our attention by manœuvres and continual changes in the line of his advanced posts. In return, the patrol sent forward by Generals Gorger, Merveld, and Guilay, to make incursions, harass the enemy continually, do him great injury, and are perpetually making prisoners. There have also been two battles at Odenwald, in which the peasants have taken a part. It was near the village of Birkenau, and above and below Steinau, with the aid of the division commanded by the First Lieutenant Goringer, and the Hussars of Szeckler, that the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss. The Hussars took 20 horses from the enemy. Upon the Bergstrasse another party of the same Hussars took upon the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Rastadt, a transport, with 180 barrels of flour, which they conveyed to Gerbach.

VILNA, MAY 16.

An Officer arrived in the night from Italy, with the news of the surrender of Pizzighetone on the 10th, by capitulation, to General Kaim. The intelligence brought by this Officer further

states, that a part of the Russian troops was already in possession of the town of Tortona.

Head-quarters of Lieut. Gen. HOTZE,
Mayenfeld, May 14th, 1799.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that this day General Horze made a general and completely successful attack on the French corps in the Grisons country, dislodged them from all their positions, from St. Lucius Steig (which is on the Northern Boundary) to Coire inclusive, and took 16 pieces of cannon and 2,000 prisoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFURD.

P. S. The immediate departure of a courier from General Horze prevents my giving at present any further detail.
Right Hon. Lord GRENVILLE, &c.

PALERMO, MAY 1.

By accounts from the Continent, it appears, that Salerno has been taken by Captain Hood, of his Majesty's ship Zealous, who had placed there a garrison, composed of a detachment of marines and of loyal inhabitants. The King's colours were also flying at Castel del Mare. On the 25th of April, Gen. Macdonald left Naples for Capua, with all his troops, except 500, which were left in the castle of St. Elmo.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

THE King of Sweden has, in his character of Duke of Pomerania, formally joined the coalition. He has made a Declaration to the Diet of the Empire, stating that he considered the Congress of peace at Rastadt no longer constitutional, after the renewal of the war, and in consequence thereof he recalled his Minister; this Congress ought to be considered as dissolved; he that reads in the hearts of men, is his judge, and he will assuredly see that no motive of ambition has induced him to take this step, and that his only incitement is, the degree of re-establishing union, confidence, and integrity in the Germanic body; do we not already owe thanks to the Emperor, that shewed us the example by fulfilling his promises so sacred that should be revered among us, as they were by our ancestors. It is by these means alone, not by insultating oneself, and disregarding that submission which is due to the Chief Supreme, that the integrity of the Empire will be maintained. He declares then here to his co-

estates, that he is ready at this moment to make his contingent march, as Duke of Pomerania, and wishes that all the well-disposed members of the Empire, particularly those who have the power to maintain it effectually, may imitate the example of this brave Sovereign.

Paris Papers to the 9th of June contain more important intelligence than any that have reached this country for a long time past. A violent rupture has taken place between the Legislative Body and the Directory. In the sitting of the 6th instant the Council of Five Hundred voted an address to the Directors, full of complaints and reproaches, in which they undisguisedly state that a general fermentation exists, and that they are surrounded by dangers. After observing that the French Government is instituted for the well being of the people—that the two principal parts are the Legislative Body and Executive Directory; and that tho' the care of the external safety is placed in the latter, yet in times of peril, the former ought to be advised with, respecting measures.—This address proceeds as follows.

“ Citizen Directors, every thing announces that the safety of the Nation from without is threatened, and that the interior tranquillity may be involved in it.

“ From without we have to sustain a violent war; six months ago we were every where victorious: it appears now that the enemy has obtained some advantages over us.

“ The public voice announces that some Powers who have hitherto taken no part, at least apparently, in the war, are against us in arms, and in a state of hostility, not only imminent, but real.

“ In these circumstances the Council of Five Hundred had reason to expect, that the communications required by the constitution would be made to them.

“ Citizen Directors, you are no doubt sensible that it does not consist with the dignity of the French people to assume a humiliating appearance towards other Nations. They must therefore resume that attitude which nature, strength, courage, and industry destine for it.

“ It is publicly notorious, that in several parts of the interior of the Republic, uneasiness, and even fermentation exists; and the causes are equally notorious. But before we adopt any measures on this head, the Council think it their duty to require from you information as far as you know, what are the causes,

causes, and what the means which you think most proper to put an end to the troubles that may arise from such causes.

“ In this situation of affairs, a longer silence on your part would give uneasiness to the people and the Legislative Body.

“ We invite you, therefore, to give us, without delay, information as to this double object of our anxiety.”

The following is the Declaration published by M. Von Steiger, late Schultheiss, or Mayor of Bern, and entitled, the “ Declaration of the United Swiss, who have returned for the Restoration of their Country.

“ Swiss, Brethren, Confederates, who yet wish well to your country, collect your last strength, and exert it to obtain vengeance; for now is the time, come unite with those worthy Swiss who have assembled to deliver their country, and extirpate the common Enemy, who has subjugated you. Confide in God, who will protect the just cause; confide in German integrity and fidelity, which never has broken its word. Receive as friends the Austrian Armies, who come for deliverance, and solemnly assure you that they will again restore your ancient independence, your laws, rights, and government. They have the same views and wishes with yourselves; unite with them, follow their directions, and assist them with your advice and exertions as much as may be in your power. At their head is a Prince of the House of Austria, who, by his splendid yet modest virtues, has acquired the greatest glory throughout

Europe, and the love of millions of men, who honour him as their father and deliverer. Under his orders is a distinguished General (Hotze,) who himself is a native and a brave Swiss; who seeks the crown of his military glory in the deliverance of his country, and the freedom of his fellow Citizens. He will lead you on, and share all labours, and all dangers with you.

“ Fear not, therefore, but prove yourselves worthy of your noble ancestors, who will look down upon you from heaven, with complacence. They would have expired with shame, could they have known that their descendants would ever have submitted to so disgraceful a yoke. Fall then upon the enemy, who intolently calls you to his assistance, and extirpate him, that your Country may be freed and secured from similar violence for ever. Then may we expect from our endeavours, with the powerful support and blessing of God, that the reign of Crime shall have an end; guilt receive its punishment, religion and justice again return among us, agriculture, manufactures, and trade flourish, oppression of every kind cease, and public tranquillity and domestic happiness be once more restored. Then shall we be again a free and virtuous people, respected abroad, and happy at home, as we formerly were.

“ With these views we return to you, to fight for you or die with you.

“ FREDERIC VON STEIGER.

* Late Mayor of Berne, in the name of all the United Swiss.”

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 4

B EING his Majesty's Birth Day, the several Associations of the metropolis and its neighbourhood, consisting of sixty-five well equipped corps, and amounting to upwards of 8000 effective men, assembled in Hyde Park, where they were reviewed by the King. The Temple Association, commanded by Captain Graham, was the first that entered the Park: it arrived at seven o'clock, during a heavy shower of rain, which continued incessantly from the time it left the Temple Gardens. Several other corps followed soon after; and at half past eight the whole were on the ground. The necessary dispositions, agreeably to the official regulations were then made, and about

ten minutes past nine his Majesty appeared, attended by the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, and Gloucester, a number of General Officers, and a formidable detachment of the Life Guards. The line being formed, a cannon was fired, to announce the approach of the King: on which all the corps immediately shouldered in perfect order, and the artillery then fired a royal salute of twenty-one guns. A second gun was fired on his Majesty's arrival in front of the line, and each corps immediately presented arms, with drums beating and music playing. A third cannon was fired, as the signal for shouldering, which was promptly obeyed. His Majesty having passed along the line, and returned by

by a central point in front, a fourth cannon was fired, as a signal to load; and upon the fifth gun being fired, the different corps began to fire volleys in succession from right to left. The same loading and firing were repeated, upon the sixth and seventh cannons being fired: in all fifty-nine rounds. On the eighth cannon being fired, three cheers were given, and the music played "God Save the King." The corps then passed his Majesty in Grand divisions, in a most excellent manner, under the direction of General Dundas, who headed them on horseback; after which they filed off to the stations respectively allotted for them. The whole of the evolutions pointed out to them in the general orders having been performed, and another royal salute of twenty-one guns fired, his Majesty, after expressing the highest satisfaction at the martial appearance and excellent conduct of this loyal and patriotic army, departed from the ground at a quarter before one, amidst the joyous shouts and affectionate greetings of the people, who assembled on the occasion to the amount of upwards of 100,000, including all the beauty and fashion of the metropolis. The sight was truly grand and highly grateful; and, notwithstanding the evolutions were considerably impeded by the high wind and some rain, the whole were performed in a manner that reflects much credit upon every corps present, whose conduct fully entitles them to the very handsome compliment of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, paid them by order of his Majesty, in the Gazette of that evening. The ground was kept clear by the London and Westminster, and Southwark Volunteer Corps of Cavalry, who preserved the lines from being infringed by the immense multitude who crowded the Park.

Her Majesty and the Princesses, accompanied by the Countess of Harrington and Lady M. Stanhope, viewed this splendid assemblage of citizen soldiers, armed in defence of the best of Sovereigns, and the happiest and most perfect Constitution upon earth, from the house of Lady Holderness, in Park Lane, and that of Lord Cathcart, at both of which they received refreshments.

10. Lord Thanet and Mr. Fergusson, accompanied by the Duke of Bedford, Lord Derby, &c. being in Court,

The Attorney-General said, he had received his Majesty's commands to enter a *nolle prosequi* with respect to the first,

second, and third counts of the information, upon which some doubts had arisen in the breast of the Court, as to the sentence which they were by law bound to pronounce. In obedience to those commands he had entered a *nolle prosequi*, and had now only to pray for the judgment of the Court upon the two defendants upon the fourth and fifth counts.

Mr. Justice Grose then addressed the defendants in a speech of considerable length. After commenting upon the impartiality of the trial and the justice of the conviction, he observed, that the rank and situation of the defendants were such as ought to have made them the last men in the world to have been guilty of such conduct. He then proceeded to pass the sentence of the Court upon Lord Thanet, which was, that he should be imprisoned for one year in the Tower of London; that he should pay a fine of 1000l.; that at the expiration of his imprisonment he should give security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in 10,000l. and two sureties in 5000l. each; and that he should be further imprisoned till the said security was given and the fine paid.

The sentence upon Mr. Fergusson was, that he should pay a fine of 100l.; that he should be imprisoned for one year in the King's Bench Prison; that at the expiration of his imprisonment he should give security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in 500l. and two sureties in 250l. each; and that he should be imprisoned till the said security was given and the fine paid.

On the same day, about three o'clock, the Duke de Sorentine, a Sicilian Nobleman, who has resided in this country some years, went into Lowthorp's Coffee House, St. George's Fields, and sent the waiter with a note to Count de Lambert, in Lambeth Road. He then desired to have a private room, and was shewn into one up stairs. A short time had only elapsed when the mistress thought she heard the report of a pistol, but not being certain, she waited the arrival of the servant before she sent up stairs, who, on entering the room, found the Duke in an arm chair dead, and the pistol with which he had shot himself laying at his feet. Count De Lambert arrived soon after, and observed, that he had saved his life twice at a former period, when he had attempted a similar act. The Count made particular enquiry after a pocket book, which he was certain would be found

found about the deceased, as it contained some secret matter that he would never disclose either to his wife or friend; but it could not be found. The Duke resided in Charles Street, Fitzroy Square, and had been married to a respectable English Lady a few months. A Coroner's Inquest was held on his body, which brought in a verdict of *Lunacy*. It is supposed that embarrassment in his affairs led him to commit this rash act.

11. Mr. Flower, who had been committed to Newgate for six months by the House of Lords, and had been ordered to pay a fine of 100l. for publishing a libel on the Bishop of Llandaff, in the Cambridge Intelligencer, was brought into the Court of King's Bench, by a *habeas corpus*, in the custody of the Keeper of Newgate.

Mr. Clifford said, it was his duty to state to the Court those grounds on which he conceived Mr. Flower must be discharged. His speech consisted of three points. 1st, That the House of Lords had no jurisdiction to imprison any person beyond the period of the Session. 2dly, That they had no power to fine. And, 3dly, which was the principal and great point in the question, that the House of Lords had no power or jurisdiction to punish by fine or imprisonment any commoner, not an Officer of their House, for any contempt committed out of the House, such contempt being triable in the ordinary Courts of Law.

Lord Kenyon, in the conclusion of his observation on this subject, said, "Un-

less we overfet all the law of Parliament; unless we lend our hand to do that most sacrilegious act, to attempt to confound and overthrow the Constitution, this person must be remanded."—PRISONER REMANDED.

On the same day a party, consisting of two Gentlemen, two Ladies, and their servant, arrived at Gravesend from South End, in a little half-tilted boat, navigated by two men belonging to the latter place. During their stay, some of the experienced Gravesend watermen saw that the boat was improperly conducted, and strongly advised the shortening of the sail—a caution which was fatally disregarded, for within a few minutes after the party had quitted the town, on their return, the wind increased as they were passing the Coalhouse Point, and the men improperly heaving the boat in stays, her head was greatly lifted up, when the Gentlemen and Ladies taking shelter under the tilt, she instantly darted down, stern foremost, and every one perished.

The boat was dragged up, when the body of a beautiful young woman, apparently about seventeen, was alone discovered, having her arms closely entwined in a part of the furniture.

They prove to be the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, Curate of Prittlewell, in Essex, Lieut. T. Kemp, of the Volunteers of that town, Miss Sarah Lascelles, niece, and Miss Jones, cousin to Mrs. Pritchard, and two boatmen, brothers, named Sutton.

MARRIAGES.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL Copley to Lady Cecil Hamilton, late Marchioness of Abercorn.

Colonel Ramsbottom, of the Queen's light dragoons, to Miss Pryor, of Portland place.

William Devon, esq. of Red-lion-square, to Miss Mary Heath, sister of Mr. Justice Heath.

Lord Wentworth, eldest son of the Earl of Strafford, to Miss Louisa Packington, eldest daughter of Sir John Packington.

Lord Bagot to the Hon. Miss Fitzroy, sister of Lord Southampton.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Thos. Spens, physician, to Miss Bertha Wood.

Comte de Viscount de Bruges, a Frenchman, to Miss Sarah Harvey, eldest daughter of Colonel Stanhope Harvey.

Lord Hobart to Miss Eden, eldest daughter of Lord Auckland.

Lieutenant Colonel Driffield, of the marines, to Miss Ann Caroline Bligh, second daughter of Vice-Admiral Bligh.

Richard Oliver, esq. of Layton, Essex, to Miss Brassey, eldest daughter of the late Nathaniel Brassey, banker.

The Rev. Mr. Disturnell, rector of Wormshill, Kent, to Miss Cranke.

William Willoughby Prescott, esq. to Miss Blackmore, of Briggins, Herts.

Colonel Calvert to Miss Caroline Hammetley.

B. Thompson, esq. translator of "The Stranger," to Miss Bourne, of Chesterfield.

Sir Robert Williams, M. P. for Caernarvon, to Miss Anne Hughes.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MAY 9.

JOHN Grant, esq. of Kincardine. At Sineaton, near North Allerton, in his 63d year, the Rev. Thos. Joy, B. A. vicar of Grinton, in Yorkshire.

12. At Edinburgh, Mr. John Forbes, paper stainer.

16. At Woodland, near Plymouth, Mr. Thomas Leece, aged 75 years.

At Broughton, near Chester, John Brailey, esq. late postmaster of that city.

17. Mrs. Hoare, widow of Richard Hoare, esq. late of Boreham, in Essex.

Mr. John Rendall, Dean street, Soho.

18. At Holt, the Rev. Tower Johnson, rector of Befton Regis and Barningham Norwood, both in Norfolk.

At Bexted Hall, Suffolk, the Rev. John Waller Poley.

At Hawarden, aged 48, Francis Glynn, esq. justice of peace for the county of Flint.

The Rev. George Neale, curate of St. Margaret Pattens, and lecturer of St. Bennet, Gracechurch, aged 43 years.

20. Mrs. Cook, at Forty-hill.

Lieut. John Bell, of the navy, on board the Scorpion gun-boat, in Poole harbour.

In St. John's square, Clerkenwell, Dr. Joseph Towers, successively pastor of the congregations of Highgate and Newington Green. (See an Account of this Gentleman, with a Portrait, in our Mag. for Nov. 1797, p. 291.)

At hester square, Sir John Lambert, bart. of Mount Ida, in the county of Norfolk.

Thomas Galbreath, esq. at Ilington.

21. Mr. E. C. Gregory, of Leiman-street, Goodman's fields.

Gilbert Francklyn, esq. of Aspeden Hall, by Buntingford, Herts.

At the Hot Wells, Bristol, Mr. William Farley, an officer in the East India Company's service.

At Wareham, Dorsetshire, aged fourscore years, Mr. Robert Carruthers, an eminent and very old supernuated surgeon of the royal navy. He sailed with Admirals Hawke and Boscawen, and the present Lord Hood, in the old Thunderer, of 74 guns.

22. Mr. Rob Grimshaw, of Manchester.

James Mackenzie, esq. of Woodstock.

Lately, in Park-street, St. James's square, Lieutenant Colonel O'Reilly.

Lately, at Great Milton, Mr. Henry Cornelius, of Craig's court.

24. At Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selkirk.

Lately, at Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, aged 49, the Rev. Abraham Bennet, rector of Bentley, near Ashborne.

25. At Harlow, in Essex, Matthew Harrison, esq. aged 67 years.

Mr. William Baines, B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Rev. Richard Stock, vicar of Chestnutden, and rector of Liddington, in Wiltshire.

Lately, at Edinburgh, in his 77th year, the Rt. Hon. Robert Macqueen, of Braxfield, lord chief justice clerk.

Lately, the Rt. Hon. Thos. Elder, late lord provost of Edinburgh, and postmaster-general for Scotland.

26. At Edinburgh, James Burnett Lord Monboddo, one of the lords of session. See p. 367; also an Account of this Gentleman in our Magazine for December 1784, and a Portrait and further Account in our Magazine for March 1790.

Samuel Daniel, M. D. of Crewkerne.

28. The Hon. John Tullon, brother to the Earl of Thanet, and member for the borough of Appleby.

George Menick Ascough, esq. barrister at law, of the Inner Temple.

Philip Webber, esq. aged 90, formerly an eminent attorney, at Falmouth.

Captain Thomas William Moore, late consul of Newport Rhode Island, North America.

Lately, at Stirling, Provost Henry Jaffray.

29. The Rev. Thomas Cornthwaite, vicar of Hackney, Middlesex, and curate of Mottlake, in Surry, in his 79th year.

Lately, the Rev. Henry Carver, LL D. rector of Bredicote, Worcestershire, and prebendary of Lichfield.

30. The Rev. Edward Mitchell, of Bruton, Somersetshire.

31. Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. Thos. Cable Davis, of Fish street hill.

JUNE 5. Colonel Shadwell, of the 25th light dragoons. On his return from London, coming out of the yard at the Bull inn, Wrotham, he observed two men passing the road in the undress of dragoons, whom he accosted, and enquired from whence they came. One of them answering from Maidstone, the Colonel asked who had the command, and received for answer Captain Neville. He said they must be mistaken, as Captain Skeene was the commander at present; when the men, appearing to recollect themselves, said; Yes, he was. The Colonel then desired to see their furlough or beating order; and one of them pointing to his

his comrade, who was endeavouring to escape, said, He has got it : upon which the Colonel attempted to secure him ; but the other instantly drew out a pistol from his pantaloons, and at the distance of four yards fired at him, saying, There is our pass. The whole contents were lodged in the right side of the Colonel, who, turning round to his servant, said, John, I am shot ; and, staggering about thirteen yards, fell, and instantly expired.

The man who fired the pistol loaded it again upon the spot with the utmost deliberation, and then, with his companion, ran up the hill, pursued by a number of the inhabitants of Wrotham, who were afraid to approach on account of these desperadoes presenting their pistols, and threatening to fire—however, a man with a gun loaded for shooting rabbits, going within ten rods, called out to them to throw their pistols away and surrender, when the fellow who shot Colonel Shadwell immediately snapped his pistol at him, which missed fire, and whilst in the act of presenting a second time, he received part of the contents of the gun between his eyes, which for the moment blinded him, and the other throwing his pistol away, they were both secured and lodged in the county gaol. They are both young, the oldest not more than 23 years of age, and had deserted from the 17th light dragoons, lying at Canterbury. The Colonel was a native of Ireland, and rose from the ranks.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Richard Crutwell, printer, at Bath.

2. Daniel Spurgeon, jun. esq. of Welwyn, Herts.

At Bath, Arthur Blennerhassett, esq. of Ballyfeedy, in the county of Kerry, Ireland.

3. Beilby Thompson, esq. of Ebrecks, in the county of York, esq.

Charles Poole, esq. of Somergangs, formerly an alderman of Hull, aged 84 years. He was a descendant of Sir William De La Poole, who built the Charter-house in that town about the year 1356.

At Richmond, in Yorkshire, John Radshaw, esq. aged 82.

At Bath, James Poyas, esq.

At Limerick, Thomas Rahilly, surgeon.

4. At Hertford, Richard Hles Byron, esq. Lately, a Ripon, in his 76th year, Thos. Horner, esq.

5. At Port Witham, in Lincolnshire, in his 66th year, Mr. William Howardine, Author of many Songs relative to the Politics of the times, and of a volume entitled 'Hilaria,' 8vo. 1798, containing a collection more remarkable for its indecency than its wit or humour. This Bon Vivant, who like Tom

Durfey was celebrated for singing his own songs, once appeared on the stage at Covent Garden, 14th May 1787, in Young Philpot, in The Citizen, for Mr. Booth's benefit, but without any success.

6. Elijah Goff, esq. of Broad-street, St. George's East.

At Merrow Common, near Guildford, in Surry, in the 104th year of her age, Mrs. S. Battey. She was born 19th of April 1696.

Lately, at Wollington, in the county of Durham, aged 81, the Rev. Edward Wilson, vicar of Stockton upon Trent, formerly rector of Washington, in the same county.

7. Richard Ward, esq. aged 72, lieutenant-colonel of the East Norfolk militia, after having passed many years as an officer in the regular forces.

8. Joah Bates, esq. of John-street, King's-Road, one of the commissioners of the customs, and director of Greenwich Hospital. He was of King's College, Cambridge, to which he went from Eton in 1759 ; B. A. 1764 ; M.A. 1767.

Mr. Bowman, banker, of Lombard-street, aged 80.

Mr. Francis Bouvilla, Old Quebec-street, Marybone.

Lately, in Leicester square, Mr. James Tapie, well known as a modeller, and whose ingenious imitations of antique cameos and intaglios have not been surpassed.

10. At Anderdon, near Glasgow, Mr. John Freeland, linen-printer.

Lately, aged 78, the Rev. Henry Bryant, rector of Coleby, and vicar of Langham Regis, Norfolk, formerly of St. John's College ; B. A. 1749 ; M. A. 1753.

12. George Mercer, esq. Margaret-street, Cavendish square, aged 75.

Other Hickman Windsor, Earl of Plymouth. He was born May 30, 1751 ; succeeded his father April 20, 1771 ; married Miss Archer May 20, 1788.

At Birnet, the Rev. Mr. Stringer, formerly rector of St. Paul's, Philadelphia.

At Basingstoke, the Rev. J. Lyford, late fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

At Hackney, in his 19th year, Augustus Koppel Parker, only son of the late William Parker, proprietor of The General Advertiser.

Lately, at Kilmarnock, the Rev. Mr. John Robertson, in his 67th year, and 35th of his ministry.

Lately, at the Seven Churches, Athlone, the Rev. John Bayley.

14. At Lochind, Scotland, Sir Patrick Warrender, bart.

15. Mr. Frederick Hunter, of the navy office, son of John Hunter, esq. of the same office.

DEATHS ABROAD.

MARCH 15. At Kingston, Jamaica, John Graham, esq. at an advanced age, 50 years of which he had passed in that island.

At Gibraltar, Lieut. F. Browne, commander of his Majesty's gun vessel the Urchin.

APRIL 24. At Chronstadt, in his 80th year, Admiral Wrangel, the first naval officer in the Swedish service.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Colonel Harvey Aston, in a duel. An unfortunate quarrel with his officers induced him to go out on two successive days with the two Majors of his regiment. In the second duel he fell; Major Allan was his antagonist. When the eccentricities and irregularities of this Gentleman, while in England, are recollected, his fate will create but little surprise or concern.

From the following account, given in a daily paper, he seems (presuming it to be true) to be less in fault in this than on some former occasions:

"In the absence of Colonel Aston from his regiment, Major Picton and Major Allan had a misunderstanding with a Lieutenant, which, being communicated to Col. Aston, he wrote his opinion, in a private letter, that the two Majors had acted rather illiberally to the young man.—This letter, it seems, was shown; and the opinion of the Colonel coming to the ears of Major Picton and Major Allan, they demanded a Court of Enquiry on the conduct, which the Commander in Chief thought proper to refuse, as in the critical posture of affairs he thought it was not right that the harmony of the regiment should be disturbed. On Col. Aston's return to head quarters, Major Picton called upon him for an explanation of the term "illiberal."—Col. Aston said, that he could not think it necessary to answer for his public conduct in the discharge of his duty as Colonel of his regiment to the officers of his corps; but if Major Picton had any thing to alledge against him as a private gentleman (which he believed to be impossible, for he had never given him cause of offence) he was ready to give him every satisfaction in his power. Major Picton put it on the footing of a private quarrel, and they met the next day with their seconds. Major Picton had the first fire; his pistol snapped, and the seconds decided that this was equal to a fire. Col. Aston then fired his pistol in the air, declaring that he had no quarrel with Major Picton. Mutual explanations took place, and they shook hands.

The next day Major Allan also demanded satisfaction for the private opinion which Col. Aston had given of his conduct,

and precisely the same answer was returned.

—Col. Aston denied his right to call on him for any act in the discharge of his regimental duty, but said he was at all times ready to vindicate his private conduct, but he was totally unconscious of any injury or insult to Major Allan. The Major, however, was vehement in his language, and insisted on satisfaction. He made it even impossible for Col. Aston to avoid it. They met, and Major Allan had the first shot. The Colonel received his fire, and shewed no sign of being hurt. The seconds did not perceive that the ball had taken place: he stood erect, and with the utmost composure levelled his pistol with a steady arm, and shewed that he had it in his power to fire on his antagonist; he then leisurely drew back his pistol, and laying it across his breast, said "that he was shot through the body—he believed the wound was mortal, and he therefore declined to fire, for it should not be said of him, that the last act of his life was an act of revenge."—He then sat down on the ground; was carried home, and, after languishing for a week in excessive pain, but without a murmur, expired."

MAY 12. On board the *Phœbe*, the Hon. Charles Carleton, third son of Lord Dorchester.

MARCH 24. At Woodlands, in Demerary, George Robertson, esq.

At Paris, the celebrated Beaumarchais.

Lately, at Paris, in the 64th year of his age, Charles Borda, an eminent mathematician, and one of the authors of the new French system of weights and measures. He was lieutenant de vaisseau du roi, under the old French government, and with De la Crene and Pingre made a voyage to America in order to ascertain the utility of certain instruments for determining the latitude and longitude. The account of this voyage was published under his inspection, with the title of "Voyage fait par Ordre du Roi en 1771 et 1772, en diverses parties de l'Europe et de l'Amerique, pour verifier l'Utilite de plusieurs Methodes, etc. Instrumens servant a determiner la Latitude et la Longitude tant du vaisseau que des Cotes, Isles, et Ecuels, &c. par M. M. Verduin de la Crene, Le Chev. de Borda, et Pingre," 1778, 2 vols. 4to. He was author also of "Description et Usage du Cercle de Reflexion," 1737, 4to and several physical and mathematical memoirs in different journals. He has been succeeded in the Bureau des Longitudes by C. Bourguville.

At Paris, aged 60 years and upwards, the Chevalier St. George, celebrated for fencing and other bodily exercises.

† The death of Mr. Whitlock, mentioned p. 359, has been since contradicted.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JUNE 1799.

Bank Stock	per Ct. Reduc.	per Ct. Confs.	per Ct. Scrip.	per Ct. 1777.	per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, S. Sea 1778. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	per Ct. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Mavy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Ir Dit
26	55 1/2			70 1/2	87	1513-16											
29																	
30	55 1/2			70	86 1/2	1513-16	6										
31	55 1/2			70	87 1/2	1513-16	6										
1	56			70 1/2	87 1/2	16	61-16										
2	Sunday																
3																	
4																	
5	56 1/2			71	88	16 1/2	6										
6	52 1/2			71	88 1/2	16 1/2					172						
7	50 1/2			73 1/2	88 1/2	1615-16	3-16										
8	59			74 1/2	88 1/2	17											
9	Sunday						63-16										
10	59 1/2			74		17	6 1/2										
11																	
12	52 1/2			74		171-16	6 1/2										
13	59 1/2			74 1/2		17	6 1/2										
14	59 1/2			74 1/2	88 1/2	17	6 1/2										
15	59 1/2			74		1615-16	6 1/2										
16	Sunday																
17	59 1/2			74 1/2		171-16	6 1/2										
18	59 1/2			74 1/2		17 1/2	65-16										
19	59 1/2			74 1/2		17 1/2	65-16										
20	59 1/2			74 1/2		17 1/2	65-16										
21																	
22	60 1/2			76 1/2		17 1/2	6 1/2										
23				76 1/2			6 1/2										
24	Sunday																
25	61 1/2			77 1/2		17 1/2	67-16										
26	61 1/2																

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

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A
L I S T
O F
B A N K R U P T S,
F R O M
December 25, 1798, to June 25, 1799.

A.

ANDREWS, Thomas, Hackney-road, Middlesex, brewer, Feb. 2.
Allwood, Thomas, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, carver, March 30.
Aldous, Jonathan, Cow-cross, West Smithfield, victualler, April 20.
Ainley, Edward, Longwood, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, clothier, April 30.
Abbot, Edward, and Abbot, Benjamin, Mary-la-Bonine-street, Golden-square, hatters,
May 18.

B.

Boardman, Richard, Houghton-Winwick, Lancaster, fustian-manufacturer, Jan. 15.
Bridger, William, the younger, Crooked-lane, London, warehouseman, Jan. 19.
Bonfall, Thomas, Crescent, St. George's Fields, cabinet-maker and broker, Jan. 26.
Bateman, John, Llanmer, Flint, shopkeeper, Jan. 26.
Brunnell, Thomas, Bann-r-street, St. Luke's, Middlesex, ribbon-manufacturer, Jan. 26.
Bevan, Thomas, Portsea, Hants, bookseller, Feb. 2.
Bailey, George, Mark-lane, London, mealman, Feb. 2.
Burnthwaite, William, Utterstone, Lancashire, miller, Feb. 12.
Bergen, Thomas, Cockspur-street, Middlesex, hatter, Feb. 16.
Birch, Thomas, Hales-Owen, Salop, gun-barrel-maker, Feb. 23.

I N D E X.

Bywater, Enoch, Leicester, victualler, Feb. 23.
 Bromley, Joseph, Afted-row, Ashton, near Birmingham, victualler, Feb. 23.
 Barker, John, Royalty Coffee-house, Wellclose-square, victualler, March 2.
 Bowlder, George, Shrewsbury, tailor, March 5.
 Bradley, Henry, Birmingham, merchant, March 9.
 Bartens, J hn, Bitton, Gloucestershire, cornfactor, March 9.
 Briggs, John, High-street, Southwark, tailor, March 9.
 Barker, Jonathan, Cannon-street, London, sugarfactor and grocer, March 9.
 Banton, Edmund, Lancaster, merchant, March 23.
 Bell, Thomas, Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, miller, April 13.
 Blacklin, John, Kingston-upon-Hull, linen draper, April 13.
 Boyd, John, Conway-street, Fitzroy-square, surveyor and builder, April 13.
 Bott, George, the younger, Birmingham, dentist, April 13.
 Barron, William, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, grocer, April 16.
 Badeley, Samuel, and Badeley, Joseph, Walpole, Suffolk, and Woodcock, John, the younger, Halefworth, Suffolk, bankers, April 27.
 Baylev, James, Manchester, merchant, April 27.
 Brettargh, William, Liverpool, merchant, April 27.
 Bagley, Richard, Mortlake, Surry, gardener, April 30.
 Bentley, William, London-road, Surry, cheesemonger, May 7.
 Bloore, John, Bow lane, tavern-keeper, May 7.
 Buckley, John, North Moor, near Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, May 11.
 Bailey, George, Manchester, timber-merchant, May 13.
 Banks, John, Primrose-street, London, corn-chandler, May 21.
 Bradley, John, Richmond, John, and Wilkinson, John, Manchester, machine-makers, May 25.
 Bacon, James, and Anthony, Thomas, Size-lane, tailors, May 25.
 Brown, Thomas, and Brown, Jacob, Hockeril, Bishop-Stortford, Hertfordshire, coach-makers, June 4.
 Butler, James, Drury-lane, hosier, June 8.
 Bayley, William, Augmering, Sussex, and Bayley, Richard, Leominster, Sussex, millers, June 11.
 Blackburn, William, King's-Head Court, Holborn, watch-spring-maker, June 13.
 Bramley, Joseph, Halifax, Yorkshire, tailor, June 18.
 Belshaw, Adam, Manchester, machine-maker, June 22.

C.

Collins, Robert, the younger, late of Union-court, Broad-street, London, then of Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields, carpenter and builder, Jan. 5.
 Cooke, Samuel, the younger, Marlborough, Wiltshire, clothier, Jan. 26.
 Coote, Thomas, Arundel, Sussex, merchant, Feb. 2.
 Cross, William Wilton, Meltonby, Yorkshire, cornfactor, Feb. 5. Superseded April 30.
 Coles, William, Great Chelsea, Middlesex, baker, March 30.
 Clark, John, the elder, Great Totham, Essex, wheelwright, April 2.
 Carr, William, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, dyer and manufacturer, April 9.
 Cotaford, Francis, Bishops-Stortford, Herts, upholsterer, April 9.
 Carrington, John, Thorpe-within-the-Soken, Essex, innholder, April 23.
 Chaplin, William, Watlington, Oxfordshire, laceman, April 27.
 Clifton, William, Ludgate-hill, London, victualler, April 27.
 Carson, Robert, Clifton-dykes, Westmoreland, drover, May 18.
 Chandler, John, Redlings, near Weymouth, grazier, May 21.
 Campion, Robert, New Malton, Yorkshire, ironmonger, June 22.

D.

Dalby, Samuel, Market-Harborough, Leicestershire, victualler, Dec. 29.
 Druce, Thomas, Cassington, Oxfordshire, butcher, Jan. 12.
 Dipple, John, Wandsworth, Surry, whitener and presser, Jan. 19.

Daniel

I N D E X.

Daniel, William, York, coach-maker, Jan. 26.
 Dickens, Charles, Wentworth-street, Spitalfields, cheesemonger, Feb. 9.
 Deey, William, King's-Arms Buildings, Cornhill, broker, Feb. 12.
 Duffin, John, and Duffin, Edward, Chipping-Norton, Oxfordshire, and Duffin, Thomas, Thame, Oxfordshire, linen-draper, Feb. 26.
 Dare, Michael, Exeter, grocer, April 27.
 Dennis, Henry Ba'llendine, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, mercer, April 27.
 Dawson, John, Strand, linen-draper, May 7.
 Downing, William, Strangeworth-Forge, Sembridge, Herefordshire, iron-master, May 24.
 Durand, James, Stratford, Essex, and Freeman's Court, Cornhill, cotton-manufacturer, May 25.
 Dunmore, Edward, Stoston-Wyvell, Leicestershire, miller, May 25.
 -Davies, John, Welchpool, Montgomeryshire, shopkeeper, May 28.

E.

Emery, John, Portsmouth, green-grocer, Jan. 5. Superfeded April 13.
 Exley, James, Lanchard-Ralfrick, Wastwick, Yorkshire, stone-merchant, Jan. 22.
 Evans, John, Bath, cooper, Feb. 5.
 Egworth, Essex, Palace-street, Westminster, masiner, March 2.
 Estwile, James, Manchester, fustian-manufacturer, March 23.
 Enfor, William, the younger, Newcastle-under-Line, Staffordshire, ironmonger, April 9.
 Estwile, Abraham, Rivington, Lancashire, bleacher, April 20.
 Evans, William, Water-street, Caermarthen, draper, May 1.
 Edwards, Hewson, Gravel-lane, London, and Duplex, Granville, Leeds, Yorkshire, cloth-merchants and drysalers, June 15.

F.

Fisher, Bartholomew, Witney, Oxfordshire, woolstapler, Jan. 25.
 Fishwick, John, Fishwick, Edward, and Turner, George, Manchester, manufacturers, Jan. 26. Superfeded March 9.
 Felton, Alice, Salford, Manchester, fishmonger, March 23.
 Fishwick, William, Duke's Court, St. Martin's Lane, tailor, April 13.
 Ford, William, St. Thomas Apostle, Devonshire, timber-merchant, April 30.
 Farmer, William, Shrewsbury, Salop, mercer and linen-draper, June 18.
 Flower, Francis, St. Paul's Church-yard, haberdasher, June 22.

G.

Gage, Walter, Webber-row, St. George's, Southwark, coal-dealer, Dec. 29.
 Graham, Michael, Tealby, Lincolnshire, paper-maker, Jan. 5. Again, Jan. 8.
 Gulle, Thomas, Bath, innkeeper, Jan. 12.
 Galt, Thomas, Whitehaven, Cumberland, merchant, Jan. 26.
 Grimshaw, Robert, Gorton, Lancashire, and Grimshaw, John, Manchester, merchants, Feb. 23.
 Gowen, George, Great Ormond-street, merchant, April 13.
 Guy, Richard, the younger, Artillery-place, Westminster, masiner, April 13.
 Gilbert, Robert, Reading, Berks, draper, April 27.
 Greenwood, John, Whitcomb-street, Soho, auctioneer, June 8.

Hughes, John, Shrewsbury, Salop, hawker and pedlar, Jan. 26. Superfeded June 8.
 Houlston, James Henry, Edward-street, Soho, musical-instrument-maker, Jan. 29.
 Houlston, Francis, and Hartley, Benjamin, Fleet-street, silk-mercers, Jan. 29.

I N D E X.

Hanmer, Thomas, Bristol, grocer, Feb. 5.
 Hall, Edward, Rochester, Kent, tailor and draper, Feb. 16.
 Heathcote, John, Liverpool, corn-dealer, Feb. 19.
 Hedenberg, Ellert Christopher, and Boiteau, Daniel, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants,
 Feb. 23.
 Haden, James, and Boiles, William, Manchester, dyers, Feb. 25.
 Hiorns, John, Bristol, tailor, March 9.
 Holbrook, Richard, the younger, Clitherhouse-farm, Hendon, Middlesex, farmer, March 9.
 Hadfield, Joseph, Crown-court, Broad-street, London, merchant, March 12.
 Harris, Samuel, and Clarke, John, Wormwood-street, London, ironmongers, March 16.
 Harris, Thomas, Chiswell-street, Middlesex, victualler, March 23.
 Holder, William, Painwick, Gloucestershire, clothier, April 6.
 Hughes, John, Amlwch, Anglesea, shopkeeper, April 6.
 Hudson, Thomas, Little James street, Holborn, hackneyman and stable-keeper, April 6.
 Howard, James, Huntingdon, waggoner, April 9.
 Harle, James, Boston, Lincolnshire, common brewer, April 9.
 Haworth, Edmund, Millhill, near Blackburn, Lancaſter, Haworth, John, Hampstead,
 Middlesex, and Haworth, Jonathan, Ardwick, near Manchester, callico-printers,
 April 23.
 Hunter, Patrick, Collet-place, Stepney, merchant, April 23.
 Haywood, Francis, and Pafsey, George, Manchester, callico-printers, April 27.
 Hall, Sampson, Dover-place, Kent-road, master-masiner, May 4.
 Heells, Edward, Oldham, Lancashire, money-scrivener, May 7.
 Harrison, Charles, Great Surry-street, Christchurch, Surry, money-scrivener, May 11.
 Harris, Charles, Bristol, fruiterer, May 23.
 Milton, Robert, Preston, Lancashire, corn-factor, May 23.
 Hallowood, Joseph Thomas, Bridgnorth, Salop, grocer, June 1.
 Harris, Francis, and Grove, Samuel, Bristol, merchants, June 4.
 Hicke, Charles, Merthyr, Glamorgan, grocer, June 8.
 Hals, Christopher, Cecil-street, Strand, merchant, June 13.

J.

Jefferies, William, Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire, tailor, Jan. 19.
 Johnston, Thomas, Friday-street, Cheapſide, warehouſeman, Jan. 19.
 Iſberſon, Chriſtopher, the elder, and Iſberſon, Chriſtopher, the younger, High Holborn,
 Middleſex, ſtable-keepers, Feb. 2.
 Johnſon, Robert Joſeph, New Sleaford, Lincolnſhire, mercer, Feb. 2.
 Jamifon, George, Portſea, Southampton, watch-maker, Feb. 12.
 Jones, Thomas, Dudley, Worceſterſhire, grocer, May 4.
 Johnſon, Edward, Creeting, St. Mary, Suffolk, paper-maker, May 13.
 Judge, John, Tyſec, Warwickſhire, maltſter, June 4.

K.

Knight, Richard, Abington, Berks, grocer, March.
 Kirton, John, Gray's Inn, banker, May 4.
 Knott, Robert, Stayley-bridge, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, June 11.

L.

Lockwood, Joſhua, Skipton, Yorkſhire, grocer, Jan. 5.
 Legg, James, Kingſland-road, Middleſex, plumber, painter, and glazier, Jan. 19.
 Laton, Ann, Shepherd's Market, Hanover-square, vintner, Jan. 22.
 Lloyd, Richard, Thavies-lan, London, money-scrivener, Jan. 26.
 Luson, George, Stow-market, Suffolk, draper, Jan. 24.

I N D E X.

Lee, Richard, Sherston Magna, Wiltshire, baker, Feb. 2.
 Lance, Christopher, and Auber, Peter, Gould-square, Crutchedfriars, flour-factors, Feb. 29.
 Ludlow, Daniel, and Ludlow, Hardwicke Septimus, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, bankers, March 12.
 Ludlow, Daniel, Chipping-Sodbury, Gloucestershire, banker, March 19.
 Lang, Joseph, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, March 23.
 Ludlow, Septimus Hardwicke Chipping-Sodbury, Gloucestershire, banker, March 30.
 Lovett, Samuel, Farm-Areet-meys, Hanover-square, hackneyman, April 6.
 Lyons, Thompson Gregory, Portsea, Hants, dealer, April 23.
 Levy, Joseph, Curies street, Cutler's Street, Houndsditch, dealer, May 25.
 Lewis, William, Swansea, Glamorganhire, innkeeper, May 28.

M.

Mitchell, John, Pall-Mall, banker, Jan. 12.
 Moses, Solomon, Rosemary-lane, salesman, Jan. 19.
 May, Thomas, Gracechurch-street, haberdasher, Jan. 22. Superfeded March 2.
 Mathias, John, Brixton-Villa, Surry, slater, Jan. 22.
 Miller, John, and Child, Francis, St. Andrew's Hill, Blackfriars, builders, Feb. 16.
 May, Joseph, Birmingham, merchant, Feb. 16.
 Mannal, John, Colchester, Essex, gingerbread-baker, Feb. 26.
 Morris, David, Halwell, Lancashire, cotton spinner, March 2.
 Manly, William, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, money scrivener, March 12.
 Marsh, Nathaniel, Cateaton-street, London, warehouseman, March 26.
 Matthew, John Morgan, Craven-street, Strand, broker, March 30.
 Martin, James, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, farmer, April 9.
 Millard, John, Wells, Somersetshire, carpenter, April 16.
 Morgan, David, Nantmell, Radnor, drover, April 23.
 McMullen, John Barnwell, New-road, St. George's, Middlesex, money-scrivener, May 11.
 Musgrave, Eli, Leeds, Yorkshire, stuff-merchant, June 1.
 Mason, Isaac, Deptford, Kent, broker, June 8. Superfeded June 22.
 Madgwick, Thomas, Buxted, Sussex, tanner, June 8.
 Metcalfe, Thomas, Birmingham, factor, June 8.
 Middleton, Daniel, Middlewich, Chester, ale and porter merchant, June 15.
 Miller, Thomas, Madeley-wood, Madeley, Salop, grocer, June 18.
 Mean, Mary, Royton, Hartfordshire, innholder, June 22.

N.

Notley, George, Dartford, Kent, innholder, Feb. 23.
 Newman, Francis, Edmoston, victualier, April 13.
 Nalder, Francis, Snaresbrook, Essex, victualier, April 16.

Owen, Evan, Amfwh, in the isle of Anglesea, shopkeeper, April 27.
 Osman, Edward, Hackney, Baker, June 8.

P.

Patterfon, George, Berwick-upon-Tweed, linen-draper, Dec. 29.
 Perkins, John, Hinckley, Leicestershire, baker, Jan. 8.
 Pockons, William, the younger, Goswell-street, stone-mason, Jan. 29.

I N D E X.

Phillips, James, Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, Middlesex, butcher, Feb. 2.
 Paley, Charles, and Finegan, John, Bull's-Head Court, Newgate-street, merchant, Feb. 2.
 Pickett, Edward, Warwick, money-scrivener, Feb. 19.
 Pittison, John, the younger, Coventry, watch-maker, Feb. 19.
 Perry, Robert, and Andrews, Thomas, George-brewhouse, Hackney-road, Shoreditch, brewers, March 2.
 Power, John, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, maltster, March 1.
 Perkins, John, Blagdon, Somersetshire, dealer, April 20.
 Pilkington, William, Bury, Lancaster, whitster, April 23.
 Parks, Samuel, Oldbury, Worcesterhire, grocer, April 30.
 Pain, Edward, Piccadilly, warchandler, May 4.

R.

Ruffbridge, Richard, Kingsland, Middlesex, victualler, Jan. 12.
 Richards, Jasper, Truro, Cornwall, shopkeeper, Jan. 15.
 Rosevear, John, Lincombe and Widcombe, Somersetshire, mason, Feb. 12.
 Robert, William, Oswestry, Salop, shopkeeper, Feb. 19.
 Richards, Joseph, Bristol, milliner, March 23.
 Rose, William, Holborn, haberdasher, March 23.
 Ranson, Lebbeus, Cannon Coffee-house, Charing-cross, tavern-keeper, April 6.
 Rose, William, Flamstead, Herts, hat-manufacturer, April 23.
 Rideout, William, Manchester, fustian-manufacturer, May 4.
 Reynolds, Robert, and Chesson, Thomas, Bedington-corner, near Mitcham, Surry, calli-co-printers, May 4.
 Raven, Benjamin, Apollo-buildings, Walworth, May 14.
 Reake, Ambrose, Craven-street, Strand, army broker, May 18.
 Richards, James, Walworth-common, Surry, mustard-manufacturer, June 8.
 Reeves, John, Birmingham, japanner and toyman, June 18.
 Rein, Richard, Pocklington, Yorkshire, tailor, June 22.

S.

San, Thomas, the elder, Scriven, Thomas, the younger, and Andrews, Thomas, Alder, Warwickshire, needle-makers, Jan. 5.
 Saxon, John, Great Coggeshall, Essex, shopkeeper, Jan. 8.
 Smith, William, Great Bolton, Lancashire, and Birch, Simeon, Skipton, Yorkshire, cotton-manufacturers, Jan. 19.
 Saxton, Ann, Crich, Derbyshire, grocer, Jan. 22.
 Seard, Daniel, Rochdale, Lancashire, druggist, Feb. 12.
 Sealefield, Benjamin, the younger, Standidge-foot, in Saddleworth, Yorkshire, clothier, March 9.
 Shaw, James, Tongue-with-Hough, Lancashire, whitster, March 9.
 Shek, William, Bishopsgate-street, linen-draper, March 9.
 Smith, Charles, Greenwich, Kent, boat-builder, March 16.
 Smeat, William, Ratcliffe-highway, Shadwell, tallow-chandler, March 23.
 Smeat, Isaac, the elder, Colchester, Essex, stone-mason and bricklayer, March 28.
 Simpson, Robert Law, (surviving partner of Francis Orton and Robert Law Simpson,) Leicester, hosier, April 23.
 Sondick, Richard, Waupley, Enfield, Yorkshire, innkeeper, May 4.
 Skyring, Zachariah, Red-Lion-street, Southwark, carpenter, May 4.
 Smith, Francis, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, tailor, May 7.
 Smith, Joseph, Leyland, Lancashire, grocer, May 18.
 Sorece, John, Bath, shoemaker and grocer, June 15.

I N D E X.

T.

Tanner, William, Moymouth, Iron-master, Jan. 1.
Taylor, Robert, High-street, Southwark, linen-draper, Feb. 2.
Thorne, Peter, Newington-Butts, Surry, dealer in spirituous liquors, Feb. 9.
Tustling, John, Newton, Lincolnshire, corn-factor, March 2.
Trundell, Benjamin, Witney, Oxfordshire, victualler, March 5.
Topp, Samuel, and Topp, John, Congiston, Cheshire, soap-boilers and tallow-chandlers, March 9.
Thomas, William, and Stokes, James, Dartmouth, Devonshire, merchants, March 9.
Thompson, William, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, draper, March 16.
Tanner, William, Paddington, smith and farrier, April 20.
Hamberlake, Richard, North-Audley-street, St. George's, Hanover-square, butcher, April 27.
Tomkins, Richard, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, lottery-office-keeper, April 27.
Taylor, Joseph, Middlewick, Chester, corn-factor, May 18.
Tolley, John, Strata, batter, June 1.
Thompson, James, Liverpool, master-mariner, June 14.
Tate, John, Whitehaven, mercer, June 4.

U.

Usher, John, Rington, otherwise Kyneton, Warwickshire, butcher and maltster, May 28.

V.

Vewell, Joseph, Temple-place, Southwark, money scrivener, Jan. 12.
Vickers, Joseph, New-street-square, St. Bride's, spermaceti-refiner, Feb. 9.
Vale, John, Birmingham, toy-maker, June 2.

W.

White, John, Melkham, Wilts, shopkeeper, Dec. 29.
Williams, John, Burford, Oxfordshire, corn-factor and mealman, Jan. 19.
Wardell, Thomas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, corn-merchant, Jan. 29.
Wardale, Benjamin Darnell, Great Suffolk-street, Blackman-street, Surry, soap-manufacturer, Feb. 9.
Woghter, Edward, Old-Ford, Middlesex, coal-merchant, March 2.
Whitehead, Daniel, Rosbotham, Ashton-under-Line, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer and spinner, March 5.
White, James, Hertford, Hertfordshire, draper, March 16.
Webb, John, Bath, draper, March 19.
Walker, William, York, butcher, April 2.
White, Joseph, Leicester, saddler, April 20.
Weeks, John, Bathwick, near Bath, builder, April 16. Superfeded June 1.
Walker, Thomas, and Walker, Richard, Manchester, merchants, April 19.
Williams, John, Middle-row, Holborn, vintner, April 20.
Ward, Collingwood, London, steel and gilt chain maker, April 20.
Widdow, John, Manchester, shoemaker, April 20.
Widdow, Richard, Red-Lion-street, Clerkenwell, clock-maker, April 30.
Widdow, Robert, New Malton, Yorkshire, woodmonger, May 4.

Whalley:

I N D E X.

Whalley, William, Blackburn, Lancashire, victualler, May 11.
Williams, Thomas, Castle-street, St. George's, Bloomsbury, money-scrivener, May 11.
Wilson, Benjamin, Whitecross-street, victualler, May 25.
Whitworth, John, Hackney, coach-master, May 25.
Williamson, Michael, Leeming-mill, Yorkshire, miller, May 25.
Warburton, William, Sheffield, Yorkshire, cutler, June 1.
Williams, Stephen, Dover, Kent, grocer, June 15.
Wright, Thomas, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, clothier, June 18.
Ward, William, Birmingham, grocer, June 25.

Yardington, John, Lumbeck-court, Seven Dials, St. Giles's, butcher, April 6.

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