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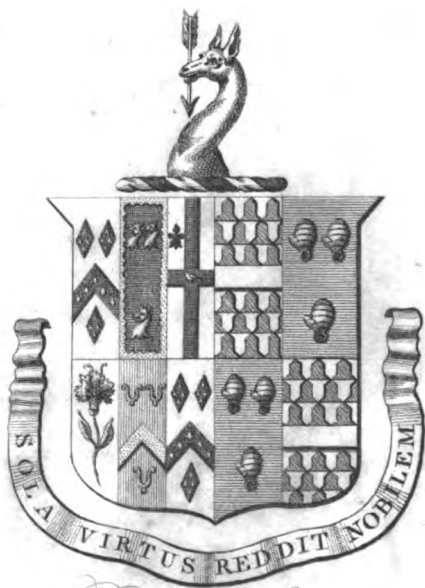
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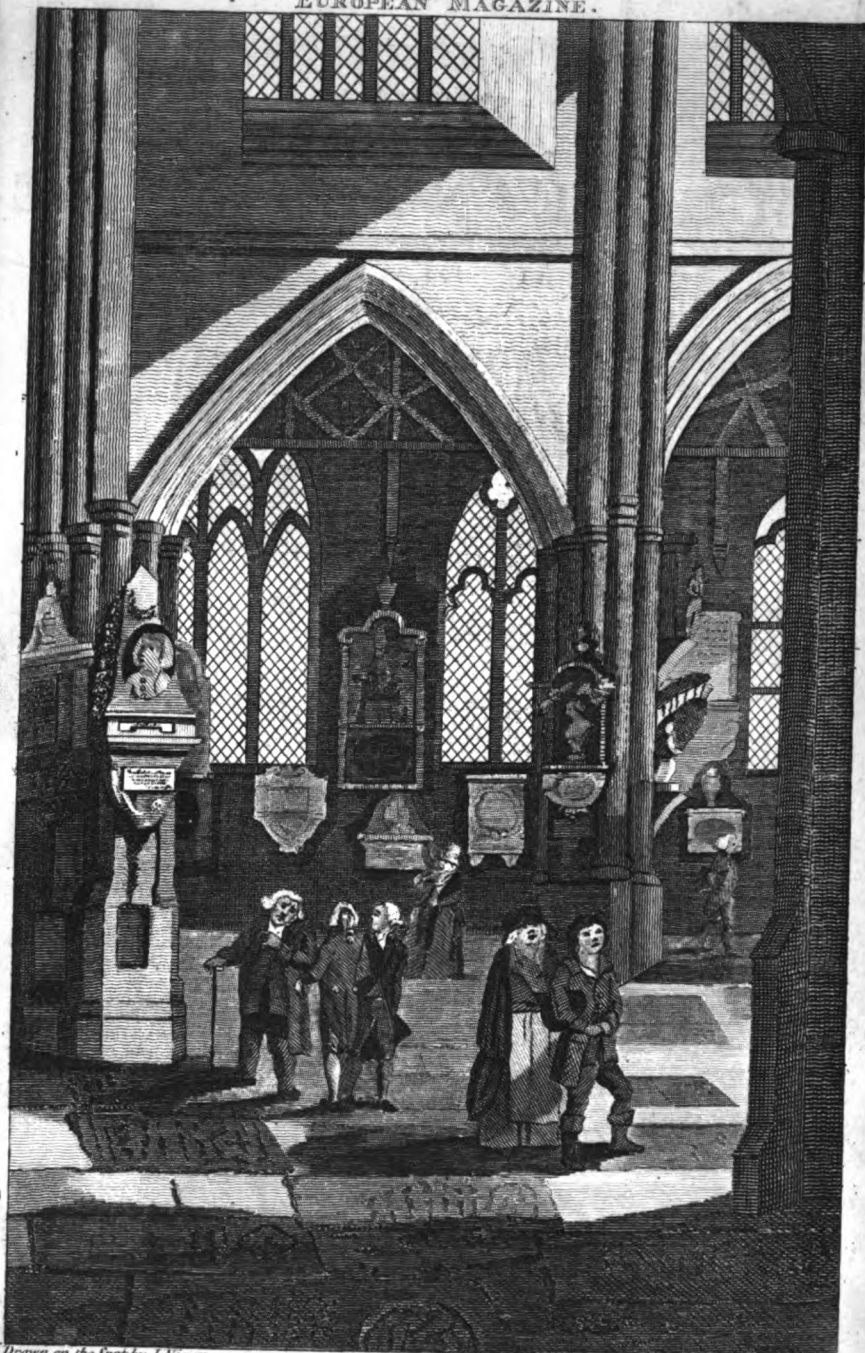
*The European magazine,
and London review*

Philological Society (Great Britain)



Richard Shawe,
Casino,
Dulwich Hill, Surry.

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F87



Drawn on the Spot by J. Nixon

QUINS MONUMENT, BATH.

Published by J. Powell Cornhill, July 1790.

Sparrow sc.

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

A. V. D.

London Review.

Containing the

Literature, HISTORY, Politics.

Arts, Manners & Amusements of the

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE

Philological Society of London

VOL: 21.

From Jan^r to June.

1792.

L O N D O N

Printed for J. Sewell, Cornhill, 1792.

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THE European Magazine,

For JANUARY 1792.

[Embellished with, 1. An engraved TITLE-PAGE and FRONTISPIECE, representing the INSIDE VIEW of the CATHEDRAL at BATH, with QUIN'S MONUMENT in Front. 2. A PORTRAIT of Mr. JOHN ELLIS. And 3. A VIEW of KNOLL, near SWANSEY.]

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L O N D O N :

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

F R O N T I S P I E C E

Represents the **INSIDE VIEW** of the **CATHEDRAL at BATH**, with the **MONUMENT** erected to the **MEMORY of MR. QUIN** in front. Of this celebrated Actor we have been favoured with an **Original Life**, correcting the mistakes of former accounts, which will be presented to our Readers in the course of the present volume, with a **PORTRAIT**.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 17, 1791, to Jan. 14, 1792.

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

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	5	2	3	1	3	4	2	3	3	11
Suffolk	5	1	3	1	3	2	2	3	3	4
Norfolk	4	11	3	0	2	11	2	2	3	4
Lincoln	5	0	3	9	3	3	2	0	3	8
York	4	11	3	7	3	3	2	0	3	8
Durham	5	0	0	3	4	2	1	0	0	0
Northumberl.	4	10	3	10	2	11	2	0	0	0
Cumberland	5	11	4	6	3	2	0	0	0	0
Westmorl'd.	6	0	4	9	3	6	2	2	0	0
Lancashire	5	9	0	0	3	11	2	3	4	4
Cheshire	5	7	0	0	3	10	2	7	4	3
Monmouth	5	6	0	0	3	7	2	1	0	0
Somerset	5	3	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0
Devon	5	0	0	2	11	1	9	4	6	6
Cornwall	5	2	0	0	2	9	1	8	0	0
Dorset	5	5	0	0	3	0	2	3	4	2
Hants	5	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	2	2
Suffex	5	0	0	0	3	2	2	3	5	0
Kent	5	3	4	0	3	5	2	5	3	6

WALES.

North Wales	5	11	4	0	3	5	1	9	3	8
South Wales	5	10	0	0	3	5	1	6	0	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

D E C E M B E R.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
28—29 — 35	43	W.
29—30 — 04	37	N. W.
30—30 — 20	35	S. S. W.
31—29 — 61	47	S.

J A N U A R Y 1792.

1—29 — 30	43	S.
2—29 — 83	43	N.
3—30 — 10	38	N.
4—30 — 25	37	N.
5—30 — 43	39	N.
6—30 — 37	37	N. E.
7—30 — 09	42	N. W.
8—30 — 12	32	N.
9—29 — 71	35	W.
10—29 — 31	37	N. E.
11—29 — 20	24	N.
12—29 — 14	20	W.
13—29 — 60	20	W.
14—29 — 63	26	E.
15—29 — 33	40	S.
16—29 — 07	43	S. W.

17—29 — 25	44	S. S. E.
18—29 — 83	35	N. E.
19—29 — 98	34	E.
20—30 — 00	35	E.
21—29 — 79	34	E.
22—29 — 80	35	E.
23—29 — 45	35	N. W.
24—29 — 54	45	S.
25—29 — 20	50	S.

PRICE of STOCKS,

Jan. 26, 1792.

Bank Stock, 206 $\frac{1}{2}$	India Stock, 186
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, 3 per Ct. Ind. Ann. —	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 4 per Cent. 103	India Bonds, 99s. pr.
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	South Sea Stock, —
3 per Cent. red. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. Conl. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	New S. S. Ann. —
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Cent. 1751, —
3 per Cent. 1726, —	Exchequer Bills 19s.
Long Ann. 26 9—16ths	prem.
$\frac{1}{2}$	N. Na. & Vi& Bills —
Ditto Short, 1778, 13	Lot. Tick. 171. 5s. 6d.
1—16th	Irish Lottery Tick. —

14



Engraved by Delaune from an Original Drawing of the

DEPUTY JOHN ELLIS,

of Broad Street Ward .

Born 22^d March . 1698 .

Died 31st Decem^r . 1791 .

Published by J. Sewell, Cornhill, 1 Feb. 1792.

T H E

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

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

For JANUARY 1792.

An ACCOUNT of Mr. JOHN ELLIS.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

IF the blameless life of a man of strict integrity, lengthened to the extreme verge of old age, and passed not only without reproach, but with the applause of every friend of virtue, be deserving of public notice, the following memorials of JOHN ELLIS, the last survivor of a once numerous body of men called Scriveners, a man whose genius, manners, urbanity, wit, good-humour, and social qualifications endeared him to friends of three generations, cannot be unacceptable to our readers. We shall therefore make no apology for the length of the present Memoir. By those who were not acquainted with the object of it we shall be pardoned. From those who were, we are certain of receiving thanks.

JOHN ELLIS was the son of Mr. James Ellis, by Susannah his wife, and was born in the Parish of St. Clement Danes 22d March 1698, Old Style. His father was a man of an eccentric character, roving, and unsettled. At one time he was clerk to his uncle and guardian, Sergeant Denn, Recorder of Canterbury, and kept his chambers in Gray's Inn, on a starving allowance, as Mr. Ellis used to declare, for board-wages. Leaving his peevish relation, who spent what his father left him in a litigious lawsuit, he obtained a place in the post-office at Deal in Kent, from whence he was advanced to be Searcher of the Customs in the Downs, with a boat; but being imposed upon, as he thought, in some way by his patron, he quitted his employment and came to

London. He was represented by his son as particularly skilful in the use of the sword, to which qualification he was indebted, through the means of a nobleman, for one of his places. He was also much famed for his agility, and could at one time jump the wall of Greenwich Park, with the assistance of a staff. At the trial of Dr. Sacheverel he was employed to take down the evidence for the Doctor's use. His wife, Susannah Philpot, our author's mother, was a dissenter, with all the fanatical prejudices of the times in which she lived. When Dr. Sacheverel presented her husband with his print, framed and glazed, she dashed it on the ground, and broke it to pieces, calling him at the same time a Priest of Baal; and at a late period of our author's life it was remembered by him, that she caused him to undergo the discipline of the school for only presuming to look at a top on a Sunday which had been given to him the day preceding.

The qualifications which Mr. Ellis's father possessed, it will be perceived, were not those which lead to riches; and indeed so narrow were his circumstances, that he was unable to give his son the advantages of a liberal education. He was first sent to a wretched day-school in Dogwell Court, White Fryars, with a brother and two sisters; and afterwards was removed to another, not much superior, in Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, where he learned the rudiments of grammar, more by his own application than by any assistance of his master. He used however

to acknowledge the courtesy of the usher, who behaved well to him. While at this school he translated "Marston Moore; five, de Obsidione Prælioque Eboracensi Carmen. Lib. 6. 4to. 1650. Written by Payne Fisher;" which, as it has not been found among his papers, we suppose was afterwards destroyed.

At what period or in what capacity he was originally placed with Mr John Taverner, an eminent Scrivener* in Threadneedle Street, we have not learned; but in whatever manner the connection began, he in due time became clerk or apprentice to him, and during his residence had an opportunity of improving himself in the Latin tongue, which he availed himself of with the utmost diligence. The son of his master, then at Merchant Taylors school, was assisted by his father in his daily school-exercises; which being conducted in the presence of the clerk, it was soon found that the advantage derived from the instructions, though missed by the person for whom it was intended, was not wholly lost. Mr. Ellis eagerly attended, and young Taverner being of an indolent disposition frequently asked his assistance privately; which at length being discovered by the elder Taverner, was probably the means of his first introduction to the world, though it cannot be said much to his advantage, as old Taverner had the address to retain him in the capacity of his clerk during his lifetime, and at his death incumbered him with his son as a partner, by whose imprudence Mr. Ellis was a considerable sufferer both in his peace of mind and his purse, and became involved in difficulties which hung over him a considerable number of years.

His literary acquisitions soon, as it might be expected, introduced him to the acquaintance of those who had similar pursuits. In the year 1721, the Rev. Mr. Faving, afterwards Master of Merchant Taylors School, Rector of St. Mary Outwich, and Prebendary of Lincoln, being then about to go to Cambridge, solicited and obtained his correspondence. Part of this was carried on in verse, and a specimen of it will be hereafter given in our Magazine. With this

gentleman, who died 21d Feb. 1789, in his 86th year, Mr. Ellis lived on terms of the most unreserved friendship, and on his death received a legacy of 100l. bequeathed to him by his will.

At a period rather later, he became also known to the late Dr. King of Oxford. Young Taverner, who probably was not at first intended for a Scrivener, was elected from Merchant Taylors school to St. John's College Oxford, and by his means Mr. Ellis was made acquainted with the Tory Orator. By Dr. King he was introduced to his pupil Lord Orrery; and Mr. Ellis at one time spent fourteen days in their company at College, so much to the satisfaction of all parties, that neither the nobleman nor his tutor ever afterwards came to London without visiting, and inviting Mr. Ellis to visit them. In the years 1742 and 1743, Dr. King published "Templum Libertatis," in two books, which Mr. Ellis translated into verse, with the entire approbation of the original author. This translation still remains in MSS.

Of his poetical friends, however, the late Moses Mendez, Esq. appears to have been the most intimate with him. Several marks of that gentleman's friendship are to be found scattered through his printed works; and about 1749 he addressed a beautiful Epistle to him from Ham, never yet published, which we shall present to our readers in our next Magazine. In 1744 Mr. Mendez went to Ireland, and on July 5 sent an account of his journey to Mr. Ellis, of which the following are the introductory lines:

By the lyre of Apollo, the locks of the
Muses,
And the pure lucid stream Aganippe produces,
My EL LIS, I love thee; then pay me in kind,
Let the thought of a friend never slip from
your mind;
So may fancy and judgement together combine,
And the bosom be fill'd with an ardour divine;
That thy brows may the laurel with justice
still claim,
And the Temple of Liberty † mount thee to
Fame.

* This Mr. Taverner was cousin to Mr. William Taverner, Professor in Doctors Commons, who died October 20, 1772. Lord Orford, in his Anecdotes of Painting, says, "he painted landscapes for his amusement, but would have made a considerable figure amongst the renowned professors of the art." The Earl of Harcourt and Mr. Fr. Fauquier have each two pictures by him, that must be mistaken for, and are worthy of Gaspar Poussin.

† Mr. Ellis's translation of that Poem before mentioned.

This Epistle was afterwards printed in 1767, in a Collection of Poems, and in the same Miscellany Mr. Ellis's Answer appeared. Soon afterwards Mr. Mendez addressed a Poetical Epistle to his Friend, Mr. S. Tucker, at Dulwich, printed in the same Collection, in which, after noticing the hard lots of men of talents, especially Poets, and mentioning Gay and Milton, he proceeds :

See him whose lines "in a fine frenzy roll,"
He comes to tear, to harrow up the soul !
Bear me, ye powers, from his bewitching
(prize,

My eye-balls darken at excess of light ;
How my heart dances to his magic strain,
Bids my quick pulse, and throbs each
bursting vein !

From Avon's bank with every garland
crown'd,

'Tis to rouse, to calm, to cure, to wound ;
To mould the yielding bosom to his will,
And Shakespeare is inimitable still :
Oppress'd by fortune *, all her ills he bore,
Hear this, ye Muses ! and be vain no more.

Nor shall my Spenser want his share of
praise,

The Heaven-sprung sisters wove the Laureat's
bays ;

Yet what avail'd his sweet descriptive pow'r,
The fairy warrior, or enchanted bow'r ?
Tho' matchless Sidney doated on the strain,
Lod' by the learned † shepherd of the
main,

Observe what meed his latest labours crown'd,
Belphoebe ‡ smil'd not, and stern Burleigh
frown'd.

If still you doubt, consult some well-known
friend,

Let ELLIS speak, to him you oft attend,
Whom Truth approves, whom Candour calls
her own, [known.

Known by the God, by all the Muses
Where tow'r his hills, where stretch his
lengths of vale ? [pail ?

See, where his Heifers load the smoaky
O ! may this grateful verse my debt repay !
If aught I know, he show'd the arduous
way ;

Within my bosom fann'd the rising flame,
Plum'd my young wing, and bade me try
for fame.

Since then I scribbled, and must scribble
still,

His word was once a sanction to my will ;
And I'll persist 'till he resume the pen,
Then shrink contented and ne'er rhyme again,

Mr. Ellis, though there is good reason to believe that he never discontinued writing verses for more than seventy years, was not one of those poets who suffered his attention to the Muses to neglect his private affairs. As a Scrivener he was employed by a number of families, to whom he afforded great satisfaction in conducting his business ; and his friends and acquaintance were such as did credit to him as a citizen, and honour as a man. Dr. Johnson once said to Mr. Boswell, " It is wonderful, Sir, what is to be found in London. The most literary conversation that I ever enjoyed was at the table of Jack Ellis, a money-scrivener behind the Royal Exchange, with whom I at one period used to dine generally once a week §."

But though Mr. Ellis for so long a course of years never discontinued writing, he was by no means eager for the fame derived from publishing. The greater part of his performances still remain in manuscript. He was, however, not insensible to the praises of his friends, and being blessed with a very retentive memory, would with little sollicitation repeat poems of considerable length with great accuracy. The writer of this has heard him recite, with much energy and vivacity, poems of not less than an hundred lines, after the age of 88 years. The work which he appears to have taken the most pains with, is a translation of Ovid's Epistles, which he has left ready for the press. Dr. Johnson frequently recommended the publication of this performance, and Dr. King, who read it with some attention, commended it in very warm terms, and declared, as the translator used to mention with a laudable degree of exultation, " that he differed from other translators so much as to warrant him to say, what he read was not ELLIS, but OVID himself."

(To be concluded in our next.)

* We believe Mr. Mendez could have no authority for this assertion.

† Sir Walter Raleigh

‡ Queen Elizabeth

§ Boswell's Life of Johnson, II. 54. Mr. Boswell in a Note gives an account of Mr. Ellis concluding, " I have visited him this day, (October 4, 1790) in his 93d year, and found his judgment distinct and clear, and his memory, though faded so as to fail him occasionally, yet as he assured me, and I indeed perceived, able to serve him very well after a little recollection. It was agreeable to observe, that he was free from the discontent and fretfulness which too often molest old age. He in the summer of this year walked to Rotherhithe, where he dined, and walked home again in the evening,

GENUINE LETTER from Mr. POPE, transcribed from the ORIGINAL in His Own HAND - WRITING.

LETTER II.

DR SR, *Twittnam May 27th.*

WITHOUT any compliment every occasion I can have of assuring you of my memory and regard is and will be gladly embrac'd by me. But if I could forget you, I should meet with you in your friends and feel your obligations thro' them; they are so ready and punctual in serving me. Mr. Cooper's Cargo arrived safely, but I think there is less beauty and variety in those marbles than in those of Bristol. Mr. Borlase's present is extremely valuable to me and his manner of obliging me with the sollicitude he shows in his letters to have my work a perfect one, (contributing (contrary to any practice now left in the world) not only his best advices, but his finest discoveries and richest treasures) is such as I cannot take wholly upon myself to acknowledge, but beg you to do it first, as well and warmly as you can; that is as well and warmly as you or he serve a friend—And then and not before (for I am too much obliged to be able singly to repay him) I will thank him as much again. In taking his advice I do not make him the poorer; but I

fear that in taking more of his Collection I may. And therefore shall hardly have the conscience to trouble him for another cargo how much soever I am unprovided. If he will ingage his word not to send me any that he intended to keep I would ask him for some of the metallic kind that are most common. So they do but *shine* and *glitter* it is enough and the vulgar spectator will of course think them noble. Few philosophers come here but if ever Fortune, Fate or Providence bring Dr. Oliver Mr. Borlase and Mr. Allen hither I shall not envy the Queen's Hermitage either its natural or moral philosophers.

I have unawares scribbled out my paper. Impute the warmth of it to my heart, the nonsense of it to my haste, rather than to my head; and you will prove yourself one way more a friend to

Dr. Sr.

Your affectionate faithful Servt.
A. POPE.

[P. S. The Originals of these Letters of Mr. Pope will be sent according to our Correspondent's directions. We are much obliged to him for the use of them].

ANECDOTES of the late KING of PORTUGAL.

THE late King of Portugal, who had a very good understanding, and was gradually rivetting the fetters of slavery on his people, though his spirit was high, and he was guilty of many acts of oppression, yet he bore opposition not only to his will but even sometimes to his power, and upon discovering the disgusts of his people often found it necessary to alter his measures. Of this the following may be produced as instances.

He imposed an inland tax on sugar, which on finding it occasioned great murmuring among the people, he immediately took off again.

He laid another tax that was both ridiculous and grievous, which was humbly opposed with insult, but to a happy effect; the circumstances of which may be thought extraordinary and entertaining.

The want of common sewers in Lisbon before its destruction by the late earthquake, made the carrying human ordure out of houses in large pots a great employment for black women, many of whom being slaves maintained poor wi-

dows with families of orphans by such work. But a tax being laid of a third part of such earnings, and some duties in that country being received in kind; when the day came on which the payment of the tax commenced, all the black women went with their third pot to the Palace-door, where they told the soldiers on guard, they were come to pay his Majesty's tax in specie. This, as may well be supposed, caused a croud to assemble, the consequences of which were much mirth and some disturbance. They were civilly desired to go off quietly with their loads, which they refused doing, and insisted on paying the tax in their own way, till the King sent them an order to depart, on his royal promise that the tax should be abolished, as it immediately was.

During his reign, likewise, a gentleman was condemned to be hanged for intriguing in a nunnery, it being considered as a kind of sacrilege. But as they were conveying him through the Fish-market to the place of execution, the matrons of the place all arose in his defence, and extorted

a promise from the officers of justice, that the execution should be delayed till they had been to the palace to intercede for his pardon; on which they all went to the palace-door in a body, and sent up word to the King that he ought not to suffer a man to be hanged for doing only what he did every day himself; and continued so to clamour, till the pardon was granted. What they accused his Majesty of was really a fact, for he did at that time nightly visit a nun in the convent of Olivellas; and what was more extraordinary, he always carried his confessor and the Host with him in his carriage.

Towards the latter end of his reign he likewise obtained a brief from Rome, to oblige all persons under confession to name accessories in the commission of sins; which occasioned such murmurings and menaces in the metropolis, and probably throughout the kingdom, that Govern-

ment was afraid to attempt carrying it into execution.

Some of the principal of the few remaining noble families having adjusted intermarriages, the parental noblemen waited on the Conde de Oeyras, afterwards Marquis of Pombal, to acquaint him therewith, and request his application for his Majesty's consent. The Conde told them, he was surprized they proceeded so far without consulting the King; however, he would inform his Majesty, and let them know his royal pleasure. The speedy result was, they were told those engagements must be all entirely dissolved, and his Majesty directed with whom the respective parties of either sex were immediately to marry; which peremptory commands they found it necessary to comply with, to their infinite mortification, and probably compleat unhappiness. A more horrid picture of an arbitrary government cannot perhaps be exhibited.

H O O K E R.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

"Yet shelter'd there by calm Contentment's wing,
 "Pleas'd he could smile, and with sage Hooker's eye
 "See from his mother Earth God's blessings spring,
 "And eat his bread in peace and privacy." MASON.

I KNOW of no book in the English language deserving more respect, on every account, than this most judicious divine's "Ecclesiastical Politie." The depth and clearness of his reasoning, and the excellence of his language, are scarcely to be paralleled by any modern production.

The opening of his first book is well adapted to the present time, and ought to be carefully considered by those visionary speculatists, who are so eager in proclaiming the necessity of innovation in government. "He that goeth about," says good old Mr. Hooker, "to persuade a multitude, that they are not so well governed as they ought to be, shall never want attentive and favourable hearers; because they know the manifold defects whereunto every kind of regiment is subject; but the secret lets and difficulties which in publick proceedings are innumerable and inevitable, they have not ordinarily the judgement to consider. And because such as openly reprove supposed disorders of State are taken for principall friends to the common benefit of all, and for men that carry singular freedom of mind, under this faire and plausible colour whatsoever they utter passeth for good and currant. That

which wanteth in the waight of their speech, is supplied by the aptnesse of men's minds to accept and believe it. Whereas on the other side, if we maintaine things that are established, we have not only to strive with a number of heavey prejudices deeply rooted in the hearts of men, who think that herein we serve the time, and speake in favour of the present State, because thereby we either hold or seeke preferment; but also to beare such exceptions as men's minds so averted beforehand usually take against that which they are loath should be powred into them." Eccles. Politie, fol. 1611.

I will venture to declare that the careful and repeated perusal of this no less celebrated than valuable work, will give any person a complete distaste for the spirit of innovation.

When a certain eminent and restless controversialist is so polite as to call the Ecclesiastical Establishment of England "an heap of superstition," and threatens its speedy downfall in consequence of a "train of gunpowder which is already laid under it;"—it reminds me of a fanatic preacher of rebellion, who, in his sermon before the reforming parliament of 1641, has the following observations.

After

After very pathetically exhorting his auditors to destroy the old heap of superstition, the Church,—“It may be the fall of the *old frame*,” says he, “may hurt some, as the house which Samson pulled down, which killed some of the Lords of the Philistines.”—Now this was a homethrust against the Lords the Bishops.—Again: “God shakes the *old building*, by discovering the abominations thereof;

and by a miraculous turn upon the people’s spirits,” (i. e. the spirit of rebellion had begun to shew itself) “do not they crie, Down: with it, downe with it? and *vox populi est vox Dei*.” So said the lying prophet of 1641, and so say the innovators at the end of the eighteenth century. See J. Symonds’s Sermon preached before the High Court of Parliament 1641.

ANECDOTES of Mr. HOWARD.

BY DR. AIKIN.

THE following characteristic anecdote was communicated to me by a gentleman who travelled in a chaise with him from Lancashire to London in 1777.

Mr. HOWARD observed, that he had found few things more difficult to manage than post-chaise drivers, who would seldom comply with his wishes of going slow or fast, till he adopted the following method. At the end of a stage, when the driver had been perverse, he desired the landlord to send for some poor industrious widow, or other proper object of charity, and to introduce such person and the driver together. He then paid the latter his fare, and told him, that as he had not thought proper to attend to his repeated requests as to the manner of being driven, he should not make him any present; but, to show him that he did not withhold it out of a principle of parsimony, he would give the poor person present double the sum usually given to a postillion. This he did, and dismissed the parties. He had not long practised this mode, he said, before he experienced the good effects of it on all the roads where he was known.

A more extraordinary instance of his determined spirit has been related to me. Travelling once in the King of Prussia’s dominions, he came to a very narrow piece of road, admitting only one carriage, where it was enjoined on all postillions entering at each end, to blow their horns by way of notice. His did so; but after proceeding a good way, they met a courier travelling on the King’s business, who had neglected this precaution. The courier ordered Mr. HOWARD’s postillion to turn back; but Mr. HOWARD remonstrated, that he had complied with the rule, while the other had violated it; and therefore that he should insist on going forwards. The courier, relying on an authority to which, in that country, every thing must give way, made use of high words, but in vain. As neither was disposed to yield, they sat still a long time in their respective carriages: at length the courier gave up the point to the sturdy Englishman, who would on no account *renounce his rights*.

KNOLL near SWANSEY.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THIS is the beautiful Seat of the late Sir HERBERT MACKWORTH, at the Knoll near Swansea in Glamorganshire, delightfully situated on an eminence sheltered by woods, and combining all the

beauties of wood and water. Here the late owner died, 25th September 1791, lamented by his relatives, and regretted by a very numerous set of friends.

EPITAPH in TUNBRIDGE CHURCH to the MEMORY of the Rev. JAMES CAWTHORN, A. M.

Hic situs est

JACOBUS CAWTHORN, A. M.

Scholæ Tunbrigienſis Magiſter,

Qui Juventuti tum Moribus tum Literis inſtituenda

Operam, magno non ſine Honore dedit.

Opibus quas largâ manu diſtribuit

Fruitur, et in æternum fruetur.

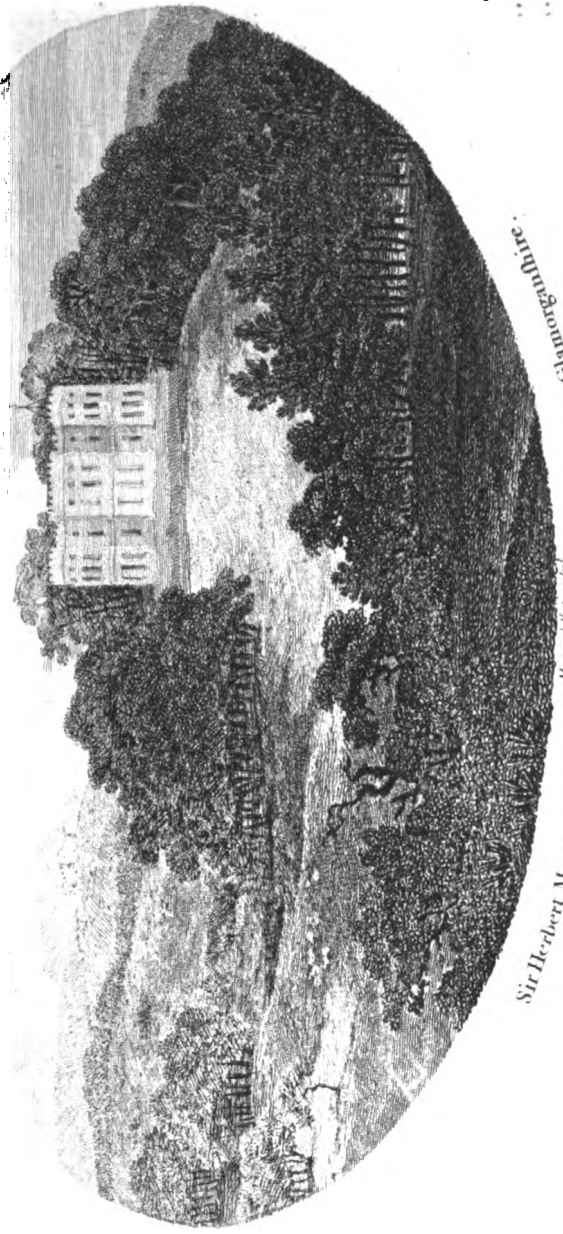
Obiit, heu citius! Aprilis 19no 1760;

Ætatis 40.

Soror mœſta ex grato animo hoc poſuit.

字 號 是 何 號 冊 行 號 22 日 諸 君 欲 購 者 請 向 本 館 或 各 埠 代 理 處 購 買 可 也

Chrysomelid. Marmorata



Sir Herbert Mackword's HOUSE at the Knoll near Swansea, Glamorganshire.

After a drawing by G. S. S.

Published by E. W. G. & Co., Cardiff, 1851.



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ACCOUNT OF A TOUR MADE IN PERSIA, IN THE YEAR 1787,

WITH

REFLECTIONS ON THE MANNERS OF THE EAST.

By M. de BEAUCHAMP, VICAR-GENERAL of BABYLON,
and CORRESPONDING MEMBER of the FRENCH ACADEMY of SCIENCES.

EVER since the year 1781, that I have been at Bagdad, I have entertained a desire of doing something towards a knowledge of the geography of Persia; and to this I have also been incited by the letters of M. de la Lande. On the 6th of April 1787, I set off with a design to carry this project into execution. Hitherto Persia has ever been regarded as one of the first empires of the East, from its antiquity and the magnificence of its Sovereigns; and, notwithstanding the many accounts of it given by various travellers, the public always receive fresh ones with avidity: this is a consequence of that ancient esteem in which the Persians have been held by the inhabitants of Europe. Were Persia the same at present as it was in the time of the Sophis, or even in that of Nadir-Shah (Thomas Kouli Kan), I do not think I could give a better account than that of Chardin, the most judicious and learned traveller that ever visited that country. Though very few remains of the sumptuous edifices he mentions are now in existence, yet we may judge that his descriptions are not exaggerated. With respect to character, the Persians are even at this day, amidst the revolutions with which the empire is torn, the same as they were at the time of Chardin. The work of that Author is become scarce, and I think it would be rendering a service to the public to give a new edition of it, making it less voluminous by omitting many repetitions and episodes foreign to the subject, and correcting the geographical part, in which Chardin was necessarily led into mistakes by taking the longitudes and latitudes from Persian manuscripts. This task would require an editor acquainted with the Arabic, and consequently capable of rectifying terms regarding religion and the sciences. Chardin confesses that he had learnt only the Turkish and Persian; and that was a great deal.

I left Bagdad in company with a numerous caravan. It took us six days to arrive at the first mountains which terminate the Desert on that side, and separate Persia from the territories of the Grand Begnour. I call it the Desert, because it is a flat country; but the parts watered by the *Delta* are extremely fertile. This river, which rises in Persia, and runs into the Tigris below Bagdad, has the advan-

tage of being level with the soil: trenches are cut from it, which conduct the water to the lands that are cultivated, and into the gardens of eighty-two villages seated on its banks. These villages supply with corn, in part at least, the city of Bagdad, which is unable to furnish itself with subsistence, though situated on a large river: for this river is at such a depth from the surrounding land, that it is almost useless, and the neighbouring gardens cannot be supplied from it but at a great expence, the water being drawn up in leathern buckets by oxen employed for that purpose from morning till night.

The mountains which announce the entrance of Persia are lofty, and form a chain that must be crossed. In ascending the one called Gebel-Tak we found no small difficulty. The path is narrow, on a slippery rock, and bordered with precipices. The mule that carried my astronomical instruments, consisting chiefly of a half-second pendulum, a telescope, and a small quadrant, stumbled, and would have fallen to the bottom, had not a muletter been at hand, who caught him by the tail, and held him till assistance came up. After thirteen days march we arrived at Kermounshah, a small Persian town, near which is an ancient monument mentioned in many accounts of travels, but described nowhere that I know of; Chardin speaks of it in his ninth volume, but cursorily and without having seen it.

This monument is situated at the foot of a lofty mountain, from which in the Spring issues a considerable stream of limpid water, falling in cascades and irrigating a beautiful plain. The place is called by the inhabitants Tak-Ruttan; a name famous in Persia, and which Chardin says is the same with Hercules. Others say it is Ferabat, another celebrated name of a Persian King. We see here, cut in the native rock, two halls resembling porticoes, one of which is nearly as big again as the other. The largest may be twenty-five or thirty feet square. At the bottom of this hall are four figures. The most considerable, which is level with the pavement, is a colossal equestrian statue, holding a lance in one hand and a buckler in the other. It is in three quarter relief, the shoulder only of the horse and of the rider touching the rock. The warrior

has a coat of mail, and his head is covered like that of our ancient knights. Above is a kind of cornice, over which are three other figures in bas-relief and of a less colossal size. The middle one probably represents a sovereign; it is offering a cup to the one on the left, which, from its modest posture, has the air of being the minister. From the cup water appears issuing. The figure on the right represents a woman pouring out water. In my opinion, they allude to the neighbouring fountains, which issue from this delightful place. The figures may be about eight feet high. The workmanship is rude. On one side of the hall are a great number of wild boars pursued by huntsmen mounted on elephants. These small figures in bas-relief are pretty well executed. The boars seem throwing themselves from a rock into the sea. On the water are four boats, in two of which are hunters drawing bows; in the other two are six musicians playing on instruments with ten strings. On the other side of the hall are stags or deer pursued by horsemen riding full speed. There are also camels and elephants; and in the middle is a person over whose head slaves are holding a parasol. On each side of him are musicians. The smaller cavern has only two figures of the natural size, and situated at the farther end. Near them are two inscriptions in writing unknown, which I copied, in order to communicate them to Ab. Barthelemy.

From Kermounshah till we arrived within three days journey of Ispahan, our road lay through fine vallies abounding with excellent pasturage; but they afforded little variety, and I found none of those picturesque views so common in France. A single rivulet scarce perceptible watered the plain; arid mountains and the summits of rocks projecting like the scalloped border of a garment terminated the view; but not a single tree was to be seen. Such is Persia in general. The relations of ancient travellers are much exaggerated; and even Chardin was a little prejudiced in favour of the beauty of Persia, and of its climate. The question, however, may be decided in few words, which no modern traveller will contest: a country destitute of wood and water cannot be beautiful.

At a place called Sannah, two days journey from Kermounshah, I met with some trouble. Christians passing this place pay a tax: this is a trifle, indeed, when Persia is under the dominion of a proper sovereign; but when I was there, every lord of a village being master, the tax was arbitrary. From the Khan of this village I experienced great molestation: he

made me open my trunks by force, took the box which held my papers and money, and would have broken it open had I not been protected by a Turk of Bagdad, who knew me, and, coming to my assistance, took it from him, loading him with all the abuse a *jummi* or orthodox Muselman could bestow on a *chia* or protestant one. I must observe on this occasion, that christians receive much more molestation when travelling in Persia than in Turkey. Every change of province exposes them to troubles from the arbitrary tax imposed on them by the commissaries of the governors. In the Grand Scignior's dominions, on the contrary, they travel without hindrance. When they have paid the annual tribute, for which they have a receipt, they may go where they please, on producing that passport. Europeans, in right of treaties with the Porte, pay nothing. It is sufficient for them to show themselves to be so.

The towns we passed from Kermounshah till we arrived at Hamadan were in ruins. The last mentioned city is at the foot of a chain of mountains called Alouend, which Chardin says is a branch of Mount Caucasus. I was astonished to see these mountains, in the latitude of 34°, covered with snow towards the end of May; particularly as they appeared to me far less lofty than the golden mountains of Auvergne. On mountains still less high, towards lat 36°, I saw snow in the month of July. Hence I conclude, that Persia is an elevated country. Ispahan, though situated in a valley, retains for three months the snow, which falls there in great abundance.

From Hamadan to Ispahan we passed some good land, but none of it is cultivated, except in the neighbourhood of the villages, which are very few in number. Chardin says (vol. iv. p. 9.), that not a twelfth part of Persia is inhabited; at present it is much worse, for I can affirm that one thirtieth is not inhabited in the northern parts which I traversed. The province of Hamadan, which is in Irak-Agemi, appeared to me better cultivated than the rest.

As we were passing the defiles of the mountains, we were a little alarmed by the appearance of some horsemen: we had perceived them in the evening. The chief of the caravan was for setting off instantly; but they who had most at stake refused, saying, "that it was too dangerous to pass the mountains by night." In doubtful cases the Persians have recourse to divination, which is done in various ways. Commonly they apply to some Mollah, who opens the Koran at a venture, and reads the first verse, which he adapts to the circumstance

sunstance. The mountains which we passed are, as it were, the roots of Mount Alouend. The stone is blackish, and separates into thin leaves like slate. We found on them a kind of thistle, the stalk of which is two feet high; it has a flavour somewhat like that of celery, with a slight acidity, and is eaten by the natives.

The 27th of May we encamped in a charming valley, surrounded with mountains so little elevated, that it required but a quarter of an hour to gain the summit. The cold was so sharp at sunrise, that the children of our caravan cried with it, and the water in our drinking vessels, which were of leather, was frozen; whilst at Bagdad the heat was so great, that the inhabitants had for some time slept on their terraces. I was still more surprised at Casbin to see snow there the 8th of July.

Chardin says (vol. iv. p. 10.), that the highest mountains in the universe are in Persia. Mount Taurus, adds he, which traverses the whole kingdom, has points of which the summits are not seen on account of their immense height. This assertion of Chardin appears to me somewhat bold. I could not easily believe that there existed mountains as high as those of Chimberaco in Peru. I know there are very lofty ones in Armenia to the south and west of the Caspian Sea in the country of the Agouans; but I am surprised to hear Chardin say, that "the highest places in these mountains are Mount Ararat in Upper Armenia, the chain of mountains which separates Media from Hyrcania, that which is between Hyrcania and the country of the Parthians, and particularly Mount Amavend (I suppose he means *Almend*), the mountains which separate Chaldea from Arabia, and those which are between Persia and Caramania." I have crossed part of these mountains, which I did not find excessively high, though covered with snow. From this I inferred only, that the country of Persia was elevated. Chardin has observed, that there is neither river nor brook, properly speaking, to water it: and he says true. This also tends to confirm my opinion. It receives no river, on account of its elevated situation; and its naked barren mountains, which are merely rock, are not of a nature to afford any.

The famous city of Ispahan is separated from the agreeable and solitary vallies we had passed, by a desert of three days journey. In it I met with a shrub which might be called the prickly dwarf almond; its leaves are small and pointed, its branches are thorny, and its fruit has exactly the shape and flavour of our almonds, but is

smaller. I am told it is common in Persia. In these mountains are many curious plants. Amongst those which particularly excited my notice, was one that may be stiled the Vegetable Hedgehog: this plant forms a heap nearly a foot and half in diameter, a little convex, of a beautiful green colour, and armed with hard sharp points, which render it impenetrable. To water our horses we found only a few steamlets. The soil is stony, and produces only a few scattered thorns. In this sad and savage place I heard not the song of a single bird. It was the majestic silence of nature, which had so often struck me in the Desert. I had lain myself down, when I heard a loud humming resembling the sound of a spinning-wheel. I arose, and approached a thorn from which it seemed to proceed. On it I found an insect of the class *Aptera*, black on the back, yellow under the belly, and about the length and thickness of a man's thumb. I have since seen some with two yellow bands, a little spotted on the back. Its body is composed of seven or eight circular bands, folding over each other, and forming its armour. Its head is of a pale yellow, large, and nearly square. It has two bright round eyes, half a line in diameter. The face below the eyes is spotted with small black dots. It has two antennæ an inch long, and four small trunks. It has six feet, of a yellowish gray spotted with black. On the back, and joined to the head, is a kind of hood, eight lines long, somewhat resembling a man's neck-kerchief; it is of one piece, and covers a part of the back and the sides. When it makes a noise it raises this hood, and displays underneath two little round bodies, like cymbals, one of which covers part of the other. These two bodies are raised and moved with great velocity. It cannot easily run away, and never leaps.

In this solitary place I could not avoid making reflections. These, said I to myself, are the environs of that famous city, the name of which is celebrated throughout the universe. Its Desert confines, contrasted with its delightful gardens, render the approach to it more surprising. No great road, no avenues, no river leads to it (for I reckon not the *Zenderond*, its course is so short); and had I not known that Ispahan was within a day's journey of me, I could not have suspected that I was near a city which only in the last century was immense. Ispahan resembles the Elysian Fields, the entrance to which, with the black waters of the Styx, had something terrible. This reflection led me to another, which I had long

long ago made:—How is it that the most famous cities of the East were built in deserts? Not to mention Ispahan, which is but of modern date, and owed its greatness perhaps to the river Zenderond; as it is natural to suppose that this place was preferred on account of the great scarcity of rivers in Persia; the famous Babylon, though situated on a celebrated river, was built in a desert; unless, indeed, we suppose that the beds of the Tigris and Euphrates were much less deep than at present, and communicated by various canals, so that the lands were much more easily cultivated; which I am inclined to believe. Hella, on the Euphrates, supplies, it is true, a great part of the provisions of Bagdad; but what is modern Bagdad compared with ancient Babylon? If too we reflect on the grandeur and magnificence of Bagdad during the time of the Caliphs, how incredible must it seem, that these Sovereign Pontiffs did not chuse Tekrit or Samara in Mesopotamia, under a climate rendered temperate by mountains, but came to found this city, in their time celebrated, and transferred the seat of their vast and powerful empire to a burning desert, parched up by the heat of the sun! The situation of Palmyra is still more surprising: three days journey from Damascus, destitute of water, except what is brought to it by aqueducts, we are astonished to see it resplendent with granite and marble.

The city of Ispahan cannot be seen at a distance, being concealed by the trees of the numerous gardens with which it is surrounded. I had not time to examine it on my first visit, being eager to gain the borders of the Caspian sea. I accompanied, therefore, the first caravan for Casbin. In the course of my travels I remarked, that Persia is now very different from what it was a century ago. Chardin in his third volume, besides the pompous descriptions he has given of Casbin, Koum, and Cachan, relates his having crossed fertile and charming plains covered with villages precisely in the very track which I held, and in which I saw only deserted towns, solitary villages, and lands for the most part uncultivated. It is easy, however, to perceive in the course of Chardin's work, that though he relates simply what he saw, and there is an air of truth in all he says, he is a little too partial to Persia. Sometimes he even exaggerates the goodness and serenity of the air in Persia, to which he attributes wonderful effects; as the great light produced by the stars, the brightness of colours and

dyes, the whiteness of linen, and a thousand other things. To have done with this subject, I shall first say, that it was from want of observation Chardin supposed the stars did not twinkle in Persia. The air of Chaldea is not less pure; yet the custom of sleeping on terraces has made me remark, that there the stars twinkle to about 45° of altitude, from which point to the Zenith their twinkling is not perceptible. In winter and spring it is greater than in summer. I do not think the air of Chaldea is much more serene than that of France. Since my return to Paris I have observed the stars; and at the Observatory of the Military School, I remarked to Mr. de la Lande, that the Lyre and the Eagle, which were in the meridian, did not twinkle at all, and that the twinkling of the other stars scarcely went beyond 40° or 45° . I might, I believe, have spoken securely of the climate of Persia, before I had visited it; judging, that it could not be drier than that which I inhabited; but it was proper to be circumspect in contradicting a man who had long resided there, and whose description deserved confidence. Chardin seems to exaggerate a little too, when he says, "that the stars give light enough to walk about and to know people" (vol. iv. p. 21.). This I did not perceive when I travelled by night. We may know people very near, it is true, but more by their gait, dress, &c. than by their features: and the same may be done in Europe. Neither, as to the excessive beauty of the sky in Persia, can I agree with Chardin, when he says, "The air of Persia has a beauty which I cannot forget, or pass over in silence; you would say, the sky is more lofty, and of a different colour from what it is in our thick European atmosphere." These expressions are somewhat too general. If he speaks of the Northern part of Europe he is right; but with that he might have compared the serenity of the air in Spain and Italy: nor is a fine night at Paris less beautiful than at Ispahan or Bagdad. The advantages which those climates have indisputably over ours of Europe are, that succession of fine days, that pure air which their inhabitants breathe in an evening on their terraces, and that sweet spectacle of the Heavens, which in Europe is known only to philosophers and astronomers. In the East all the world enjoys it, and travellers, who admire it, ought to have paid a little attention to those adventitious circumstances which mix with most of our sensations without our being aware of it.

GENUINE ANECDOTES respecting SIR FRANCIS BACON, LORD KEEPER, LORD CHANCELLOR, BARON VERULAM, and VISCOUNT ST. ALBANS, the CONTEMPORARY ENEMY and RIVAL of SIR EDWARD COKE, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE of ENGLAND, who both flourished in the REIGN of JAMES THE FIRST.

[FRGM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri. HOR.

UNUSED to pin (in my sense of the word) my faith on any man's sleeve, I shall proceed to draw a portrait of the Lord Bacon, wherein he will be represented in a very different view to that in which he has been hitherto generally depicted. The cause of the unlikeness may, in a great measure be attributed to the former pencils not being supplied with materials, since discovered and brought to light; or, if they were, that the colouring they would have produced was deemed too strong for the original to stand the force of, as well as too glaring to evaporate, or so much as even fade, by length of time.

Bacon was most highly obliged to the Earl of Essex, the celebrated and unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth, when he first came to the bar; the circumstance of which obligation is thus related:

The Earl of Essex had often applied to the Queen in behalf of Bacon, and asked for him, with all the warmth of friendship, the place of Solicitor-general, but had been always refused. Essex, finding himself unable to serve his friend in a public way, was resolved to make up the loss to him out of his own private fortune; and he bestowed upon him Twickenham-park, and its Garden of Paradise. Whether it was that or some other of his lands, the donation was so very considerable, that Bacon himself acknowledged he sold it afterwards, even at an under price, for no less a sum than 18000*l*. A bounty so noble, accompanied too, as we know it was, with all those agreeable distinctions that to a mind delicately sensible are more obligatory than the bounty itself, must kindle in the breast of a good man the most ardent sentiments of gratitude, and create an inviolable attachment to such a benefactor: what then are we to think of Bacon when we find him, notwithstanding this generosity, and which proved the essential means whereby he was enabled to procure to himself all his future advancement, fortune, and grandeur in the world—when we find him, I say, endeavouring on his friend's trial at the criminal bar of the court of the Lord High Steward of England, as Queen's Counsel, to weaken the unfortunate Earl's

defence, or, perhaps, more correctly, to exaggerate the charge against him? And this is not all; for Bacon, not content, though his conduct was so atrocious, after this Nobleman's untimely fate on a scaffold in the prime and vigour of his years, prostituted his eloquent pen in order to vindicate the conduct of Administration in a proceeding which had occasioned obloquy and reflections not only on the prevailing party at Court, but even on the Queen herself, in a proceeding which had raised universal pity and murmurs among all conditions of people. These Bacon undertook to put a stop to by publishing to all England, "A Declaration of the Treasons of Robert Earl of Essex." But, instead of answering the purpose intended, never individual incurred more universal, or more lasting censure and disgrace than Bacon by this publication; for his behaviour drew on him a heavy and general hatred at the time; he was execrated, and everywhere spoken of as one who did the utmost to destroy the good name of his benefactor after the Minister had destroyed his person! Bacon's life was even threatened, and he went in daily danger of assassination. The obloquy Bacon incurred from so flagrant and so unparalleled an instance of ingratitude, was not removed even by his death: the abuse of so warm and generous a friend left a stigma on his name to the latest posterity; for the same continues, in the writings of more than one historian, an imputation on his memory, in respect to his moral character, even at this day.

In breach of that fundamental law of nature and nations, "that no man is bound by laws which he does not virtually consent to, and when once made cannot be abrogated or changed but by the same consent that made them," the Solicitor-general Bacon, with a most unconstitutional view, lays it down as law, "That it is an inseparable prerogative of the Crown to dispense with political statutes." Again, Bacon exercised his tongue to reconcile parliaments to impositions by prerogative, which had they been acquiesced in, parliaments would soon have become unnecessary assemblies; the mildness of a li-

mitted monarchy would gradually have degenerated into the harshness of an absolute one; a legal government would have been corrupted into a tyranny.

If these doctrines were any thing more than servile complaisance to arbitrary measures, we should have found *both these prerogatives* coeval with the feudal system; but unluckily for this time-serving lawyer, and his assertions (for they never could be his opinions), we know the birth of both these despotic claims, have sorely felt their progress, and seen with pleasure their death and burial at the Revolution; a period that will be ever dear to this nation, for the restoration of its liberties, and a consequence that followed thereupon, the settlement of the present Royal Family upon the throne, as guardians and protectors of them for the future.

The accomplishment of the foundation of the Charter-House Hospital, begun by Thomas Sutton, and carried on by his executors, happened in the time that Bacon was Solicitor-general; who, having some ill designs of gain to himself or others, endeavoured totally to suppress and defeat it, by throwing every obstacle in the way of that noble charitable institution, which is at this day the admiration of the whole Christian World.

Bacon had the great misfortune to be curbed with false ambition, ever restless and craving, over-heated in the pursuit of honours which the Crown alone can confer. This stimulated his heart, otherwise formed for great and noble ends; it betrayed him into measures full as mean as avarice itself, which was not, as he himself assures us, his ruling passion. This ambition degraded Bacon, contracted his views into the little point of self-interest, and equally steered his heart against the rebukes of conscience as the sense of true honour, as will be incontestably proved in the sequel of this paper.

It appears by Bacon's Letters, that the King, when he had the success of a prosecution, and that too particularly in criminal and capital cases, much at heart, which he had upon several occasions, took a part in it unbecoming the majesty of the Crown, and condescended to instruct his Attorney-general, Bacon, with regard to the proper measures to be taken in the examination of the prisoner himself. Bacon, at the King's command, submitted to the drudgery of founding the opinion of the Judges upon the point of law, before it was thought advisable to risk it at an open public trial, Bacon advised

the sitting the Judges separately and soon, before they could have an opportunity of conferring together; and for this purpose Bacon undertook to practise upon the Chief Justice Coke, and, in order to obtain his concurrence, put him in doubt, in some dark manner. Thus did a gentleman of Bacon's great talents submit to a service so much below his rank and character, and acquitted himself notably in it.

This method of forestalling the judgment of a Court, in a case of blood then depending, at a time too when the Judges were removeable at the pleasure of the Crown, doth no honour to the memory of the persons concerned in a transaction so insidious and unconstitutional.

The Duke of Buckingham, that great favourite, sent a noble gentleman to Bacon, then Attorney-general, with this message; "that he knew him to be a man of excellent parts, and, as the times were, fit to serve the King in the Lord-Keeper's place; but also knew him of a base ungrateful disposition, and an arrant knave, apt in his prosperity to ruin any who had raised him from adversity; yet for all this the Duke did so much study the interest of his Sovereign, that he had obtained the Seals for him; but with this assurance, should he ever requite him as he had done some others, he would cast him down as much below scorn, as he had now raised him high above any honour he could ever have expected." Bacon, patiently hearing this message, replied, "I am glad my noble Lord deals so friendly and freely with me; but," saith he, "can my Lord know these abilities in me, and can he think, when I have attained the highest preferment my profession is capable of, I shall so much fail in my judgment and undauntingness as to lose these abilities, and by my miscarriage to so noble a position, cast myself headlong from the top of that honour to the very bottom of contempt and scorn? Surely my Lord cannot think so meanly of me."

Bacon, being invested in his high office of Lord-Keeper, made a solemn procession, in mighty pomp, to Westminster-Hall, the first day of the Term after he had the Seals, in the following order, viz,
Clerks and inferior Officers in Chancery.
Students in the Law.

Gentlemen, Servants to the Keeper,

Serjeant at Arms.

The Seal-Bearer.

(All on Foot.)

The LORD KEEPER,

On horseback, in a gown of purple satin,
between

between the Lord High Treasurer
and the Lord Privy Seal.

Earls.

Barons.

Privy Councillors.

Noblemen of all Ranks.

The Judges.

Within ten days after Bacon's accession to this new dignity, the King went to Scotland. Bacon instantly begins to believe himself King; lives in the King's lodgings; gives audience in the great Banqueting-house; makes all others of the privy council attend his motions with the same state the King used to come out to give orders to ambassadors: when any other councillor sat with him about the King's affairs, he would (if they sat near him) bid them know their distance; upon which Secretary Winwood rose, went away, and would never sit more; but dispatched a messenger to the King, to desire him to make haste back, for his seat was already usurped. If Buckingham had sent him any letter, he would not vouchsafe it the opening or reading it in public, though it was said it required speedy dispatch, nor would vouchsafe him any answer. In this manner he lived until he heard the King was returning, and began to believe the play was almost at an end, and therefore did reinvest himself with his old rags of baseness, which were so tattered and poor at the King's coming to Windsor, that he attended two days at Buckingham's chamber, not being admitted to any other or better place than the room where

trencher-scrapers and lacquies attended, there sitting upon an old wooden chest, with his purse and seal lying by him on that chest; and at his first entrance he fell down flat on his face at the Duke's feet, kissing them, and vowing never to rise till he had his pardon; then was he again reconciled; and ever after so great a slave to the Duke, and all that family, that he dared not deny the command of the meanest of the kindred, nor oppose any thing.

Such was Bacon's insolence in prosperity, and abject humiliation and baseness in adversity. Again: Bacon, upon finding that the Duke's brother was about marrying Lord Coke's daughter, he endeavoured to persuade the favourite not to allow of that match, under pretence of the great prejudice it would be to his Grace's family; but Bacon's real and sole motive was his innate inveteracy towards Lord Coke. However, Buckingham being extremely displeas'd with Bacon on the occasion, the latter made no scruple to change sides at once, to go directly against his former opinion, and to offer, unask'd, his interest with the young lady's mother for promoting the match he had just been labouring to disappoint. But Buckingham and Bacon were reconciled at last; and their friendship, if obsequiousness in one to all the humours of the other deserves that name, continued without interruption for some years.

[To be concluded in our next.]

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R XXVIII.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET,

[Continued from Vol. XX. Page 416.]

LORD CLARENDON.

THE following Letter from Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Queen of Bohemia, to this illustrious Nobleman, is now published for the first time, by the kindness of a very learned and ingenious Professor of the Medical Art.

“Frankfort, July 28, 1662.

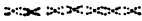
“MY LORD,

“HAVING entrusted Sir Wm. Sandys to solicit the confirmation of a Patent, which I received from the late King of blessed memory for my allowance,

I hope you will be so juste and favourable as to afford me your countenance therein; and do make my addresses to you with more confidence, considering the real affection you have most generously express'd towards the Queen my mother during her life, in persuasion that it is not altogether extinct, and may be deriv'd on me, as my relation to her Majesty obligeth me to be

“Your affectionate friend to serve you,
“ELIZABETH.”
According to the late ingenious Mr. May,

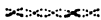
Maty, in his "Review," the late learned Bishop Warburton was of opinion, that the Oxford Editors had made no alterations in their edition of the History of the Rebellion by Lord Clarendon. One omission, however, he said, he was sure he could point out.



DR. HOUGH, BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

This excellent prelate was distinguished no less for the sweetness of his temper than for his spirit and abilities. One of his servants happened to break a favourite weather-glass of the Bishop's, and spilt all the quicksilver of it upon the ground. The poor servant was frightened. The Bishop, pleasantly turning round to his company, said, he had never seen the mercury so low before in his life. His memory will ever be endeared to Englishmen by that noble stand he made against arbitrary power, in refusing to obey the mandate of James the Second to appoint a Catholic Priest a Fellow of Magdalen College in Oxford, of which he was the Principal. His monument in Worcester Cathedral is, next to that of the Duke of Argyle's in Westminster-Abbey, Roubiliac's greatest work; and, bating a little French flutter in the drapery, is a most masterly performance. The Bishop is represented lying in a celestial extasy in the arms of Faith. The bas-relief represents the examination of this illustrious Prelate before the High Commission Court established by James the Second. It is a pity that this monument has never had justice done to it in an engraving. There is great scope in it for good drawing and great expression. The inscription is a long one in Latin, and, unlike most long inscriptions, does not say one word too much in praise of the person for whom it was written, and has no occasion for the directions for its composition which are found upon a monument in All Souls Chapel, Oxford:

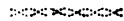
"Epitaphia vera sunt.
 "Mentori nefas
 "Sacer locus esto:
 "Extra mentiamini."



BISHOP WARBURTON.

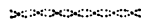
This learned prelate used to say, that the two most difficult things to be met with in the world were, a disinterested man, and a woman who had common sense. The first indeed the Bishop might think wonderful, from the attention he

might have ever paid to his own aggrandisement; and the latter his experience of the world might have convinced him to be rare, and that it should be so, as in the general course of female education so little regard is paid to the more useful and worldly parts of human knowledge; "cantare et fallere melius quam necesse est probæ," trifling accomplishments make so great a part of it; and as the complete ignorance of general life and manners, and the want of responsibility for their general conduct in which they are constantly placed, renders every exertion of their's in that respect unnecessary. Dr. Johnson used to say, that in any dispute between a husband and wife, in any matter of common life, the odds were two to one in favour of the husband's decision. A very acute man once told Dr. Johnson, that he had ever observed, that the understandings of most women (even of those that were reputed sensible women) was never of any use to them when they had occasion for it. The proper application of understanding, as of every thing else, depends upon the use of it; and women in general, from their situation, having less occasion to make use of it in worldly matters, it is not wonderful that it should fail them when they have immediate occasion for it.



MONTESQUIEU.

"I Foresee," said Montesquieu one day, "that gaming will be the ruin of Europe. During play the body is in a state of extreme indolence, and the mind is in a state of great vicious activity."—"Why is Fontenelle so generally agreeable to most persons?" said some French Lady to Montesquieu. "Madam," replied the President, "it is because he really loves nobody—parcequ'il a aime personne."



D'EON DE L'ETOILE.

This celebrated heretic coming one day into a church where the Monks were chanting, with a very bad pronunciation, these words: "*Per eum qui venturus est judicare vivos et mortuos,*" took it into his head that he was to become the Judge of the Earth. The Council of Rheims, however, in the twelfth century, thought fit to confine him in prison for the remainder of his life.

[To be continued.]

DR. JOHNSON to WILLIAM DRUMMOND of CALLANDER, ESQ.

SIR,

A Nold intimacy with Mr. Elphinston, and a little acquaintance with your son, have prevailed upon me to do that to which I have no right; to obtrude my opinion of the scheme which you have formed of his education.

Of two methods of education, both reasonable, and both in many instances successful, I should always think that better to which the pupil gives the preference. Attention will not always be fixed in compliance with our own choice, and much less will it obey the advice of another. The Italian phrase by which they express the utmost felicity of picture, is, that it was done with fondness. He that in his studies follows the choice even of him whose judgement he reverences most, will bring to the work but half his mind; he will apply his understanding, but not his affections; and may labour at his task, but will scarcely love it.

I find your young gentleman not much pleased with the prospect of spending the next three years under a private master,

and desirous rather of partaking the public instructions of the Professors of Edinburgh; and indeed I do not see what can be hoped at Cooper in Fife equal to the advantages of a public hospital and public lectures, with the conversation of many ingenious men, emulously cultivating the same studies.

It is very dangerous to cross the stream of curiosity, or by opposition and disappointments, which young men (who have not experienced greater evils) often feel with much sensibility, to repress the ardour of improvement; which, if once extinguished, is seldom kindled a second time.

Having said thus much without any previous invitation or permission, I think myself obliged to entreat your pardon; and hope that you will not suspect any unbenevolent motive to have brought this trouble upon you from,

Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

London,
Oct. 1, 1788.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

The following PROPOSALS were published some years ago by that excellent Citizen and acute Politician DEAN TUCKER, the Cassandra of his country. They are now become scarce, and well deserve a place in your useful and elegant repository. I cannot, however, help observing, that in the present crude and unprincipled notions of government that are now prevailing in this country, a republication of all the Dean's Tracts upon Government would be of infinite service. The same truth of observation, the same appeal to experience, and the same detection of fallacy and of sophistry, pervade them which prevail in the Dean's writings upon commercial subjects.

I remain

Your humble Servant,

CURIOSUS.

SUBJECTS for DISSERTATIONS, and PREMIUMS, to be offered to the GRADUATE STUDENTS of the UNIVERSITIES of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

[WRITTEN DECEMBER 1784.]

IT is a just complaint, and hath been of long standing, that the general tenor of academical studies hath very little tendency towards instructing the rising generation in the civil, political, and commercial interests of their own country, when they come abroad into the world, and are to act some part or other on the stage of life. On the contrary, it is observable, that a young gentleman may even excel in almost every one of those exercises which are either required of him for his public degrees, or prescribed by his tutor for private instruction, and yet be very deficient

in that kind of knowledge which is necessary to form the public spirited citizen, the enlightened senator, and the real patriot: and what is still worse, the greater his zeal, without such knowledge, the more liable he will be to pursue wrong measures, injurious to his country and to mankind, though with the best intentions of doing what is right.

To remedy these inconveniences, at least in part, the following proposals are humbly submitted to the judgment of the public.—The author himself hath been long of the opinion, that the subjects here proposed

posed, or some others of the same tendency, are proper for instructing young men of letters of every denomination in the real interests and true policy, not only of Great Britain, but of all the nations upon earth. But as he makes no pretensions to infallibility, he shall await the public decision with that deference and respect which duty enjoins and decency requires; happy in the consciousness of his own mind, of having meant the best.

FIRST SUBJECT.

Whether a strict attention to agriculture and manufactures, and to their inseparable concomitant, a free, extended, and national commerce, can be made compatible with a spirit of heroism, and great military glory? and in case there should be found an incongruity between them, Which ought to have the preference?—Conquests, colonies, and a widely extended empire? or, domestic industry and frugality, a free trade, and great internal population?

SECOND SUBJECT.

What kind and quantity of military force seem to be sufficient for guarding from foreign invasion, or domestic robbery, the agriculture and manufactures, the shipping and commerce of that particular country, whose sole aim is to excel in the arts of peace, without attempting to give laws to other nations, or to exert over them either by land or sea, and not pretending to regulate the balance of power between the contending nations of the world?

THIRD SUBJECT.

Whether an examination into the nature of the above subjects doth or doth not lead to conclusions favourable to the interests of this country in particular, and to the good of mankind in general? And if it should be found to be favourable to the good of all, Whether a system of politics and commerce built on such a plan would promote or discourage the employing of *slaves*, instead of hiring *free men* for the purposes of agriculture, manufacture, and national commerce?

FOURTH SUBJECT.

In case it should be found, on due examination, that slavery is repugnant not only to humanity, but also to the general interests of agriculture, manufactures, and national commerce.—Query, What methods ought to be devised for supplying Great Britain with sugars, and other productions of the West-Indies, which are now raised by slaves only? and, How might such a benevolent scheme be carried into execu-

tion by gentle means, sure and progressive in their operation, but free from violence?

FIFTH SUBJECT.

Supposing such alterations in the commercial system as above suggested, and accompanied by the *revocation of all monopolies whatever*—would such a scheme, if put in practice, be attended with any additional expence to Government? Would it obstruct the collection of the several duties and taxes at home? or would it be any impediment to the protection of our trade abroad? and above all, would it tend to the accumulation or diminution of the burden of the present enormous national debt?

PROPOSED,

That 200*l.* be raised by subscription for giving premiums to the *graduate Students* of the Universities of England and Scotland, for the best English dissertations if (deserving to appear in print) on *one or more* of the above-mentioned subjects, namely,

	IN ENGLAND,	£.	£.
To the University of Oxford,			
for the best dissertation	30		
————— for the second best	20		
			50
To the University of Cambridge, for the best	30		
————— for the second best	20		
			50
			100

IN SCOTLAND,

To the University of Edinburgh, for the best	15		
————— for the second best	10		
			25
To the University of Glasgow, for the best	15		
————— for the second best	10		
			25
To the University of St. Andrew's, for the best	15		
————— for the second best	10		
			25
To the Universities of Old and New Aberdeen, for the best	15		
————— for the second best	10		
			25
			100

N. B. The proposer of the above scheme will himself give twenty pounds towards it; and will engage for twenty more from his friends, if found necessary. Moreover, he will continue the same subscription for life, if the public voice should be favourable for the continuance of such a set of annual premiums,

On the MANNERS, RELIGION, and LAWS of the CU'CI'S, or
MOUNTAINEERS of TIPRA.

Communicated in PERSIAN by JOHN RAWLINS, Esq.

[From the Second Volume of "ASIATIC RESEARCHES," just published.]

THE inhabitants of the mountainous districts to the east of Bengal, give the name of PA'TIYA'N to the Being who created the Universe; but they believe that a Deity exists in every tree, that the Sun and Moon are Gods, and that, whenever they worship those subordinate divinities, Pátiyán is pleased.

If any one among them put another to death, the Chief of the Tribe, or other persons who bear no relation to the deceased, have no concern in punishing the murderer; but if the murdered person have a brother, or other heir, he may take blood for blood; nor has any man whatever a right to prevent or oppose such retaliation.

When a man is detected in the commission of theft or other atrocious offence, the chieftain causes a recompense to be given to the complainant, and reconciles both parties; but the Chief himself receives a customary fine, and each party gives a feast of pork, or other meat, to the people of his respective tribe.

In ancient times it was not a custom among them to cut off the heads of the women whom they found in the habitations of their enemies; but it happened once that a woman asked another, why she came so late to her business of sowing grain? she answered, that her husband was gone to battle, and that the necessity of preparing food and other things for him had occasioned her delay. This answer was overheard by a man at enmity with her husband, and he was filled with resentment against her, considering, that as she had prepared food for her husband for the purpose of sending him to battle against his tribe, so in general, if women were not to remain at home, their husbands could not be supplied with provision, and consequently could not make war with advantage. From that time it became a constant practice to cut off the heads of the enemy's women, especially if they happen to be pregnant, and therefore confined to their houses; and this barbarity is carried so far, that if a Cúci assail the house of an enemy, and kill a woman with child, so that he may bring two heads, he acquires honour and celebrity in his tribe, as the destroyer of two foes at once.

As to the marriages of this wild na-

tion; when a rich man has made a contract of marriage, he gives four or five head of *gayáls* (the cattle of the mountains) to the father and mother of the bride, whom he carries to his own house; her parents then kill the *gayáls*, and, having prepared fermented liquors and boiled rice with other eatables, invite the father, mother, brethren, and kindred of the bridegroom to a nuptial entertainment. When a man of final property is inclined to marry, and a mutual agreement is made, a similar method is followed in a lower degree; and a man may marry any woman, except his own mother. If a married couple live cordially together, and have a son, the wife is fixed and irremovable; but if they have no son, and especially if they live together on bad terms, the husband may divorce his wife, and marry another woman.

They have no idea of heaven or hell, the reward of good, or the punishment of bad actions; but they profess a belief, that when a person dies a certain spirit comes and seizes his soul, which he carries away; and that whatever the spirit promises to give at the instant when the body dies, will be found and enjoyed by the dead; but that if any one should take up the corpse and carry it off, he would not find the treasure.

The food of this people consists of elephants, hogs, deer, and other animals; of which if they find the carcasses or limbs in the forests, they dry them and eat them occasionally.

When they have resolved on war, they send spies, before hostilities are begun, to learn the stations and strength of the enemy, and the condition of the roads; after which they march in the night, and two or three hours before daylight make a sudden assault with swords, lances, and arrows: if their enemies are compelled to abandon their station, the assailants instantly put to death all the males and females who are left behind, and strip the houses of all their furniture; but should their adversaries, having gained intelligence of the intended assault, be resolute enough to meet them in battle, and should they find themselves over-matched, they speedily retreat and quietly return to their own habitations. If at any time they see a star very near the
D r moon,

moon, they say, "To-night we shall undoubtedly be attacked by some enemy;" and they pass that night under arms with extreme vigilance. They often lie in ambush in a forest near the path, where their foes are used to pass and repass, waiting for the enemy with different sorts of weapons, and killing every man or woman who happens to pass by: in this situation, if a leech, or a worm, or a snake should bite one of them, he bears the pain in perfect silence; and whoever can bring home the head of an enemy, which he has cut off, is sure to be distinguished and exalted in his nation. When two hostile tribes appear to have equal force in battle, and neither has hopes of putting the other to flight, they make a signal of pacific intentions, and, sending agents reciprocally, soon conclude a treaty; after which they kill several head of *gayáls*, and feast on their flesh, calling on the Sun and Moon to bear witness of the pacification: but if one side, unable to resist the enemy, be thrown into disorder, the vanquished tribe is considered as tributary to the victors, who every year receive from them a certain number of *gayáls*, wooden dishes, weapons, and other acknowledgements of vassalage. Before they go to battle they put a quantity of roasted *áls*'s (esculent roots like *potatoes*) and paste of rice-flour into the hollow of bambu's, and add to them a provision of dry rice with some leathern bags full of liquor: then they assemble, and march with such celerity, that in one day they perform a journey ordinarily made by letter-carriers in three or four days, since they have not the trouble and delay of dressing victuals. When they reach the place to be attacked, they surround it in the night, and at early dawn enter it, putting to death both young and old, women and children, except such as they chuse to bring away captive: they put the heads which they cut off into leathern bags; and if the blood of their enemies be on their hands, they take care not to wash it off. When, after this slaughter, they take their own food, they thrust a part of what they eat into the mouths of the heads which they have brought away, saying to each of them,— "Eat, quench thy thirst, and satisfy thy appetite; as thou hast been slain by my hand, so may thy kinsmen be slain by my kinsmen!" During their journey they have usually two such meals; and every watch, or two watches, they send intelligence of their proceedings to their families: when any one of them sends word

that he has cut off the head of an enemy, the people of his family, whatever be their age or sex, express great delight, making caps and ornaments of red and black ropes; then filling some large vessels with fermented liquors, and decking themselves with all the trinkets they possess, they go forth to meet the conqueror, blowing large shells, and striking plates of metal, with other rude instruments of music. When both parties are met they show extravagant joy, men and women dancing and singing together; and, if a married man has brought an enemy's head, his wife wears a head-dress with gay ornaments, the husband and wife alternately pour fermented liquor into each other's mouths, and she washes his bloody hands with the same liquor which they are drinking: thus they go revelling, with excessive merriment, to their place of abode, and having piled up the heads of their enemies in the court-yard of their chieftain's house, they sing and dance round the pile; after which they kill some *gayáls* and hogs with their spears, and having boiled the flesh, make a feast on it, and drink the fermented liquor. The richer men of this race fasten the heads of their foes on a bambu, and fix it on the graves of their parents, by which act they acquire great reputation. He who brings back the head of a slaughtered enemy, receives presents from the wealthy of cattle and spirituous liquor; and if any captives are brought alive, it is the prerogative of those chieftains who were not in the campaign to strike off the heads of the captives. Their weapons are made by particular tribes; for some of them are unable to fabricate instruments of war.

In regard to their civil institutions, the whole management of their household affairs belongs to the women; while the men are employed in clearing forests, building huts, cultivating land, making war, or hunting game and wild beasts. Five days (they never reckon by months or years) after the birth of a male child, and three days after that of a female, they entertain their family and kinsmen with boiled rice and fermented liquor, and the parents of the child partake of the feast. They begin the ceremony with fixing a pole in the court-yard: and then killing a *gayál*, or a hog, with a lance, they consecrate it to their deity; after which all the party eat the flesh and drink liquor, closing the day with a dance and with songs. If any one among them be so deformed, by nature or by accident, as to be unfit for the propagation of his

series, he gives up all thoughts of keeping house, and begs for his subsistence, like a religious mendicant, from door to door, continually dancing and singing. When such a person goes to the house of a rich and liberal man, the owner of the house usually strings together a number of red and white stones, and fixes one end of the string on a long cane, so that the other end may hang down to the ground; then, paying a kind of superstitious homage to the pebbles, he gives alms to the beggar; after which he kills a *gayal* and a hog, and some other quadrupeds, and invites his tribe to a feast: the giver of such an entertainment acquires extraordinary fame in the nation; and all unite in applauding him with every token of honour and reverence.

When a Cúci dies, all his kinsmen join in killing a hog and a *gayal*, and having boiled the meat, pour some liquor into the mouth of the deceased, round whose body they twist a piece of cloth by way of shroud: all of them taste the same liquor as an offering to his soul; and this ceremony they repeat at intervals for several days. Then they lay the body on a stage, and, kindling a fire under it, pierce it with a spit and dry it: when it is perfectly dried they cover it with two or three folds of cloth, and, enclosing it in a little case within a chest, bury it under ground. All the fruits and flowers that

they gather within a year after the burial, they scatter on the grave of the deceased; but some bury their dead in a different manner, covering them first with a shroud, then with a mat of woven reeds, and hanging them on a high tree. Some, when the flesh is decayed, wash the bones, and keep them dry in a bowl, which they open on every sudden emergence, and fancying themselves at a consultation with the bones, pursue whatever measures they think proper; alledging, that they act by the command of their departed parents and kinsmen. A widow is obliged to remain a whole year near the grave of her husband, where her family bring her food; if she die within the year they mourn for her; if she live, they carry her back to her house, where all her relations are entertained with the usual feast of the Cúci's.

If the deceased leave three sons, the eldest and the youngest share all his property, but the middle son takes nothing: if he have no sons, his estate goes to his brothers, and if he have no brothers, it escheats to the Chief of the Tribe.

NOTE.

A party of Cúci's visited the late Charles Croftes, Esq. at Jáfárábád, in the spring of 1776, and entertained him with a dance: they promised to return after their harvest, and seemed much pleased with their reception.

A DESCRIPTION of ASAM. By MOHAMMED CAZIM.

[Translated from the Persian by HENRY VANSITTART, ESQ.*.]

[FROM THE SAME.]

ASAM, which lies to the north-east of Bengal, is divided into two parts by the river Brahmaputra, that flows from Khatá. The northern portion is called Uttarcul, and the southern Dacshincul. Uttarcul begins at Gowahutty, which is the boundary of his Majesty's territorial possessions, and terminates in mountains inhabited by a tribe called Meeri Mechmi. Dacshincul extends from the village Sidea to the hills of Srinagar. The most famous mountains to the northward of Uttarcul are those of Duleh and Landah; and to the southward of Dacshincul are those of Namrup (Cámrup), situated four days

journey above Ghergong, to which the Rájá retreated. There is another chain of hills, which is inhabited by a tribe called Nanac, who pay no revenue to the Rájá, but profess allegiance to him, and obey a few of his orders, but the Zemleh † tribe are entirely independent of him, and, whenever they find an opportunity, plunder the country contiguous to their mountains. Asám is of an oblong figure: its length is about 200 standard coss, and its breadth, from the northern to the southern mountains, about eight days journey.—From Gowahutty to Ghergong are seventy-five standard coss; and from thence it is

* This account of Asám was translated for the Society, but afterwards printed by the learned translator as an Appendix to his *Aálemgirnámah*. It is reprinted here, because our Government has an interest in being as well acquainted as possible with all the nations bordering on the British territories.

† In another copy this tribe are called Dushch.

fifteen days journey to Khoten, which was the residence of Peeran Wisch*, but is now called Ava †, and is the capital of the Rájá of Pegu, who considers himself of the posterity of that famous general. The first five days journey from the mountains of Camrup, is performed through forests, and over hills, which are arduous and difficult to pass. You then travel eastward to Ava through a level and smooth country. To the northward is the plain of Khará, that has been before mentioned as the place from whence the Brahmaputra issues, which is afterwards fed by several rivers that flow from the southern mountains of Afám. The principal of these is the Dhonec, which has before occurred in this history. It joins that broad river at the village Luckeigereh.

Between these rivers is an island well inhabited, and in an excellent state of tillage. It contains a spacious, clear, and pleasant country, extending to the distance of about fifty cós. The cultivated tract is bounded by a thick forest, which harbours elephants, and where those animals may be caught, as well as in four or five other forests of Afám. It there be occasion for them, five or six hundred elephants may be procured in a year. Across the Dhonec, which is the side of Ghergong, is a wide, agreeable, and level country, which delights the heart of the beholder. The whole face of it is marked with population and tillage; and it presents on every side charming prospects of ploughed fields, harvests, gardens, and groves. All the island before described lies in Dacshinul. From the village Salagerch to the city of Ghergong is a space of about fifty cós, filled with such an uninterrupted range of gardens, plentifully stocked with fruit-trees, that it appears as one garden. Within them are the homes of the peasants, and a beautiful assemblage of coloured and fragrant herbs, and of garden and wild flowers blowing together.

As the country is overflowed in the rainy season, a high and broad causeway has been raised for the convenience of travellers from Salagerch to Ghergong, which is the only uncultivated ground that is to be seen. Each side of this road is planted with shady bamboos, the tops of which meet and are intertwined. Amongst the fruits which this country produces, are mangoes, plantains, jacks, oranges, citrons, limes, pine-apples, and punialeh, a species of amleh, which has such an excellent flavour, that every person who tastes it prefers it to the plum. There are also cocoa-nut trees, pepper-vines, arca trees, and the Sádij ‡, in great plenty. The sugar-cane excels in softness and sweetness, and is of three colours, red, black, and white. There is ginger free from fibres, and betel vines. The strength of vegetation and fertility of the soil are such, that whatever seed is sown, or slips planted, they always thrive. The environs of Ghergong furnish small apricots, yams, and pomegranates; but as these articles are wild, and not assisted by cultivation and engrainment, they are very indifferent. The principal crop of this country consists in rice and math §. Ades is very scarce, and wheat and barley are never sown. The silks are excellent, and resemble those of China; but they manufacture very few more than are required for use. They are successful in embroidering with flowers, and in weaving velvet, and tautbund, which is a species of silk of which they make tents and kenauts ||. Salt is a very precious and scarce commodity. It is found at the bottom of some of the hills, but of a bitter and pungent quality. A better sort is in common use, which is extracted from the plantain tree. The mountains, inhabited by the tribe called Nanae, produce plenty of excellent Lignum Aloes, which a society of the natives imports every year into Afán, and barter for salt and grain.—

* According to Khondemir, Peeran Wisch was one of the nobles of Afrasib, King of Turán, contemporary with Kaxaus, second Prince of the Kianian Dynasty. In the Ferhung Jehangeery and Borham Kiteh (two Persian dictionaries), Peeran is described as one of the pahlavan or heroes of Turán, and general under Afrasib, the name of whose father was Wisch.

† This is a palpable mistake. Khoten lies to the north of Himáláya; and Pírán Wisch could never have seen Ava.

‡ The sádij is a long aromatic leaf, which has a pungent taste, and is called in Sanscrit Téapata. In our botanical books it bears the name of Malabathrum, or the Indian Leaf.

§ Math is a species of gram, and Ades a kind of pea.

|| Kenauts are walls made to surround tents.

This evil-disposed race of mountaineers are many degrees removed from the line of humanity, and are destitute of the characteristic properties of a man. They go naked from head to foot, and eat dogs, cats, snakes, mice, rats, ants, locusts, and every thing of this sort which they can find. The hills of Câmrup, Sidea, and Luckeigerch, supply a fine species of *Lignum Aloe*, which sinks in water. Several of the mountains contain musk-deer.

The country of Uttarcul, which is on northern side of the Brahmaputra, is in the highest state of cultivation, and produces plenty of pepper and areca-nuts. It even surpasses *Dacshinul* in population and tillage; but, as the latter contains a greater tract of wild forests, and places difficult of access, the rulers of Afâm have chosen to reside in it for the convenience of controul, and have erected in it the capital of the kingdom. The breadth of Uttarcul, from the bank of the river to the foot of the mountains, which is a cold climate, and contains snow, is various, but is no where less than fifteen cofs, nor more than forty-five cofs. The inhabitants of those mountains are strong, have a robust and respectable appearance, and are of a middling size. Their complexions, like those of the natives of all cold climates, are red and white; and they have also trees and fruits peculiar to frigid regions. Near the fort of Jum Dereh, which is on the side of Gowahutty, is a chain of mountains, called the country of Dereng, all the inhabitants of which resemble each other in appearance, manners, and speech, but are distinguished by the names of their tribes, and places of residence. Several of these hills produce musk, *kataus**, *boat*†, *perce*, and two species of horses, called *goont* and *tanyans*. Gold and silver are procured here, as in the whole country of Afâm, by washing the sand of the rivers. This, indeed, is one of the sources of revenue. It is supposed that 12,000 inhabitants, and some say 20,000, are employed in this occupation; and it is a regulation, that each of these persons shall pay a fixed revenue of a *tôla* of gold to the Râjâ.—

The people of Afâm are a base and unprincipled nation, and have no fixed religion. They follow no rule but that of their own inclinations, and make the approbation of their own vicious minds the test of the propriety of their actions. They do not adopt any mode of worship practised either by Heathens or Mohammedans; nor do they concur with any of the known sects which prevail amongst mankind. Unlike the Pagans of Hindustân, they do not reject victuals which have been dressed by Muselmans; and they abstain from no flesh except human. They even eat animals that have died a natural death; but, in consequence of not being used to the taste of ghee, they have such an antipathy to this article, that if they discover the least smell of it in their victuals, they have no relish for them. It is not their custom to veil their women; for even the wives of the Râjâ do not conceal their faces from any person. The females perform work in the open air, with their countenances exposed, and heads uncovered. The men have often four or five wives each, and publicly buy, sell, and change them. They shave their heads, beards, and whiskers, and reproach and admonish every person who neglects this ceremony. Their language has not the least affinity with that of Bengal‡. Their strength and courage are apparent in their looks; but their ferocious manners, and brutal tempers, are also betrayed by their physiognomy. They are superior to most nations in corporal force and hardy exertions. They are enterprising, savage, fond of war, vindictive, treacherous, and deceitful. The virtues of compassion, kindness, friendship, sincerity, truth, honour, good faith, shame, and purity of morals, have been left out of their composition. The seeds of tenderness and humanity have not been sown in the field of their frames. As they are destitute of the mental garb of manly qualities, they are also deficient in the dress of their bodies. They tie a cloth round their heads, and another round their loins, and throw a sheet upon their shoulder; but it

* *Kataus* is thus described in the *Borhan Katea*: "This word, in the language of Rûm, is a sea-cow; the tail of which is hung upon the necks of horses, and on the summit of *Bacards*. Some say that it is a cow which lives in the mountains of *Khatâ*." It here means the mountain-cow, which supplies the tail that is made into *chowries*, and in Sanscrit is called *Châmara*.

† *Boat* and *Perce* are two kinds of blanket.

‡ This is an error: young Brahmins often come from Afâm to *Nadiyâ* for instruction, and their vulgar dialect is understood by the Bengal teachers.

is not customary in that country to wear turbans, robes, drawers, or shoes. There are no buildings of brick or stone, or with walls of earth, except the gates of the city of Ghergong, and some of their idolatrous temples. The rich and poor construct their habitations of wood, bamboos, and straw. The Rájá and his courtiers travel in stately litters; but the opulent and respectable persons among his subjects are carried in lower vehicles called doolies. Afam produces neither horses*, camels, nor asses; but those cattie are sometimes brought thither from other countries. The brutal inhabitants, from a congenial impulse, are fond of seeing and keeping asses; and buy and sell them at a high price; but they discover the greatest surprize at seeing a camel; and are so afraid of a horse, that if one trooper should attack a hundred armed Afamians, they would all throw down their arms and flee; or should they not be able to escape, they would surrender themselves prisoners.— Yet, should one of that detestable race encounter two men of another nation on foot, he would defeat them.

The ancient inhabitants of this country are divided into two tribes, the Afamians and the Cultanians. The latter excel the former in all occupations except war, and the conduct of hardy enterprises, in which the former are superior. A body-guard of six or seven thousand Afamians, fierce as demons, of unshaken courage, and well provided with warlike arms and accoutrements, always keep watch near the Rájá's sitting and sleeping apartments; these are

his loyal and confidential troops and patrole. The martial weapons of this country are the musket, sword, spear, and arrow and bow of bamboo. In their forts and boats they have also plenty of cannon, *xerbzen* †, and *ramchangee*, in the management of which they are very expert.

Whenever any of the Rájás, magistrates, or principal men die, they dig a large cave for the deceased, in which they inter his women, attendants, and servants, and some of the magnificent equipage and useful furniture which he possessed in his life-time, such as elephants, gold and silver, *bákash* (large fans), carpets, clothes, victuals, lamps, with a great deal of oil, and a torch-bearer; for they consider those articles as stores for a future state. They afterwards construct a strong roof over the cave upon thick timbers. The people of the army entered some of the old caves, and took out of them the value of 90,000 rupees, in gold and silver. But an extraordinary circumstance is said to have happened, to which the mind of man can scarcely give credit, and the probability of which is contradicted by daily experience. It is this: All the Nobles came to the Imperial General, and declared, with universal agreement, that a golden betel-stand was found in one of the caves, that was dug eighty years before, which contained betel-leaf quite green and fresh; but the authenticity of this story rests upon report.

(To be continued.

NEW DISCOVERY RESPECTING THE PURIFYING PROPERTY OF CHARCOAL.

AMONGST other singular properties of Charcoal, it has lately been discovered by a gentleman at Peterburgh, that all sorts of glass vessels, and other utensils, may be purified from long retained smells and taints of every kind, in the easiest and most perfect manner, by rinsing them out well with charcoal reduced to a fine powder, after their grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and pot-ash.—That people, whose breath smells strong from a scorbutic disposition of the gums, may at any time get perfectly rid of this bad smell, by rubbing and washing out the mouth thoroughly with fine charcoal

powder. This simple application, at the same time, renders the teeth beautifully white. And that brown (or otherwise coloured) purid stinking water may be deprived of its offensive smell, and rendered transparent by means of the same substance. Hence he thinks it would be of use for preserving water sweet during sea voyages, to add about 5lb. of coarse charcoal powder to every cask of water; it being only necessary afterwards to strain the water off when wanted, through a linen bag. See the last Number of the Translation of CRELL'S Chemical Journal.

* As the Author has asserted that two species of horses, called *goost* and *tanyani*, are produced in Dereng, we must suppose that this is a different country from Afam.

† Swivels.

LONDON REVIEW

A N D

LITERARY JOURNAL,

For JANUARY 1792.

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

Essays, Philosophical, Historical, and Literary. Vol. II. 8vo. 6s. Dilly.

THE First Volume of these Essays was briefly noticed in our Review for November 1789. Of the present we shall be more particular in our remarks, as its contents, or at least the subjects, are by far more interesting.

The first Essay in this volume, which is numbered XXV. is on the hackneyed subject of Immaterialism, and, in treating it, the author, according to his usual method, states the popular arguments on each side of the controversy, though he takes sufficient care to evince his own belief to be in favour of the Immaterialists. We are of opinion, that our Essayist is more than commonly reprehensible for calling the ingenious Mr. Wollaston a trifling writer; and beg leave to tell him, that that gentleman's treatise, entitled, "The Religion of Nature Delineated," contains more originality and strength than all this writer's, or indeed the generality of modern essays put together.

Our author very particularly, and we apprehend successfully, examines and confutes Mr. Cooper's objections to Immaterialism in his late volume of Tracts.

Essay XXVI. is a pretty long one, and is entitled, "Observations on the Reign of James II." This, to speak in general terms, is a judicious view of a very important period in our English history. But, as the author quotes no authorities for any of his assertions, he ought to have been more cautious than to have hazarded reflections unwarranted by any respectable names. One of these is his saying, that the pretended marriage of King Charles II. and Mrs. Waters, mother to the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, "gained great credit amongst all ranks of people, and was never contradicted by clear or satisfactory evidences, and still remains extremely problematical." The person who could assert this might with equal reason have asserted, that the *warming-pan story*,

of famous memory, was equally credible and respectable. In apologizing for, or rather extenuating, the conduct of the protestant dissenters at that time, the author lays the blame of indiscreet addressing the King upon a few sectaries only; whereas among the number of addressees from non-conformists, which we have reckoned to be 65, it appears that the greatest majority were from the most eminent dissenting congregations in England.

Having occasion to mention the case of Dr. John Sharpe, afterwards Archbishop of York, he calls him "a very popular preacher of those times." By expressing himself in this manner he shews it is his opinion that the Doctor's merit was confined to the taste of that age only; but it should be observed, because the truth is incontestable, that Dr. Sharpe's Sermons rank even now in the highest scale of that kind of writing, and are good models of pulpit eloquence. Our author makes very pertinent and very just observations on the case of the Seven Bishops, which he considers as fully against Lord Mansfield's doctrine that juries are only to be judges of the fact, and not of the law connected with it, because, he says, according to this, the Bishops ought to have been convicted, as they had themselves confessed the fact alleged against them.

At the conclusion of this Essay the author kindles into enthusiasm, and the idea of expanding liberty almost inspires him with the spirit of prophecy. "What glorious consequences," says he, "may not be expected to unfold themselves to ages yet unborn, from worlds that must not yet be found," from the united efforts of these illustrious nations, to diffuse the blessings of peace and liberty throughout those distant and extensive regions of the globe which have so long been disturbed and desolated by their incessant contentions and animosities!"

Essay XXVII. contains "Animadversions on the Declaration of the last sentiments of Pere Le Courayer."

Our readers, we suppose, are acquainted with the name of this excellent divine of the Gallican Church, who was under the necessity of quitting France in consequence of his publishing a treatise in vindication of the English Ordination, and died in October 1776, at the age of 95.

A few years previous to his decease, he put into the hands of the late Princess Amelia, who had long honoured him with her protection and patronage, a manuscript, containing a declaration of his last sentiments respecting religion, written with great elegance of style and vigour of understanding, though sinking under the pressure of extreme age and infirmity, and, to use his own words, "dans la vue prochaine de mort, et pret à paroître devant à Dieu." Agreeably to the desire of the venerable writer, the Princess kept the manuscript carefully concealed during the short remainder of his life; and at her own death, bequeathed it, as a mark of distinguished regard, to Dr. Bell, Prebendary of Westminster, who, finding himself at length authorized to make it public, determined to favour the world with a sight of this very remarkable confession of faith. Our animadverter finds it to deviate considerably from the "established dogmata of the Romish Church, without its being an absolute renunciation of her communion." We do not, however, coincide with him in this opinion; for after a careful perusal both of the declaration and these animadversions, we think its difference from the principles of the Roman Church to be very little, and that little of less moment. The learned Father having expressed his dissatisfaction of that notion which "supposes the existence of three distinct natures or substances whether collateral or subordinate, in the divine essence," furnishes our Essayist with an opinion, that the Father's sentiments were directly in unison with those of the ancient Unitarians, and differ little or nothing from those of the modern Socinians. A man must, however, be greatly prejudiced in favour of his own notions, or be a very superficial reader of theology, or ecclesiastical history, to suppose, that a dislike of certain modes of explaining a religious mystery is equivalent to a disbelief of the mystery itself. Many orthodox christians have been fully as free in their censures of such attempts at explaining what is not the subject of explanation and curious research but of humble faith

and admiration.—The worthy Confessionalist acknowledges his inability to comprehend either the manner or the use of the resurrection of the body, and yet receives it upon scripture authority as an undoubted article of the christian faith. Our animadverter supposes that Pere Le Courayer would not have been involved in any perplexity on this subject, if he had considered, that "the resurrection of the *body*" does not occur in scripture; and expresses his disbelief of the doctrine. We take the liberty of remarking, that if the Essayist had considered the subject with proper attention, he would not have been so peremptory in his animadversion. In fact, there is not a doctrine more strongly insisted upon in the New Testament than this of the resurrection of the body or of the flesh, which is one and the same thing. Let the reader turn to Romans, viii. 11. where the resurrection of Jesus by the power of the spirit from the dead, is applied by the Apostle as a sure proof that our *mortal bodies* [τὰ θνητὰ σώματα] shall also be quickened by the same spirit.

Consider also 2. Cor. v. 10. where the *bodily appearance* of all men before the judgment seat of Christ is expressly declared. And as this article stands so clear in the Scriptures, so was it strongly maintained by all the early writers of the christian church; to mention one only, Clemens of Rome, who flourished in the first age, in his 2. Epist. ad Corinth. c. 9. mentions the resurrection of the *flesh* as an orthodox article of faith which some even then had ventured to question.

The Essayist advances a dangerous dogma in the following assertion, for which he had Dr. Priestley as his precedent: "It may be remarked, that as the Apostles were not inspired with the knowledge of the facts which they record, neither is it reasonable to suppose that their observations and reasonings upon these facts were dictated by divine inspiration. And if in any instance their arguments appear to us weak, or their inferences inconclusive, the truth of the religion which they taught, is no more affected by any occasional errors of this nature than by any inaccuracies or inadvertencies in their historical relations." This is exceedingly fallacious; for if the apostles were not *inspired* with the knowledge of the facts recorded by them, then Luke and Mark, who were not immediately the disciples of Jesus Christ, as they received their information at second-hand, it is possible might be deceived; consequently, little dependent, is to be put upon those things which they relate of

which the other Evangelists take no notice. Besides, if they and the authors of the Epistles were fallible, their doctrinal writings can never be considered as binding the faith of christians; because every one who finds his particular evil way or opinion condemned by an apostolical rule or precept will directly impeach the sacred author's authority in that particular instance, or question the truth of his being inspired at the time of his delivering it; thus the whole or the major part of the New Testament will be rejected by various men, in compliance with their own humours, as weak, unauthoritative, and defective in argument.

The Essayist animadverts with success and smartness upon some of the venerable Father's opinions, particularly with respect to the indefectibility of the Church, but on others he betrays much weakness, and evinces, indeed, the little prejudices of a sectarian spirit.

Essay XXVIII. is "On Ecclesiastical Establishments." Our author states this celebrated controversy with clearness and precision; and upon that part of it which enquires whether such establishments are necessary discovers himself to be on the affirmative side. But in answer to that delicate question, "How far is that establishment of religion which exists in our own age and country calculated to promote the general interests of truth and virtue?" he is not so favourable. He acknowledges, that "the English Liturgy is in its general structure and radical principles founded on the basis of the purest morality, and the most rational and sublime devotion;" but with respect to its "speculative dogmata (as he chuses to call them) as exhibited in the Creeds and Articles of the Church," he condemns them as "incredible in themselves, and opposite to all our natural ideas of rectitude and justice." Now, who can reconcile the former compliment with the latter censure? If this is just, that must be impertinent; because if the fundamental doctrines of this church are of such an absurd and unjust nature, then, by consequence, the morality that is built upon such principles cannot be pure, nor can the devotion excited by them be rational and sublime. If these doctrines are opposite to rectitude and justice, surely they must countenance deceit and dishonesty. Upon the whole, we were much more displeas'd with the ridiculous prefatory compliment than with the hackneyed and unjust objections to our liturgy that followed it.

From the airy regions of metaphysics, and the wrangling schools of theology, our Essayist takes his course into the busy bustle of politics. His next Essay is entitled "Considerations on the Government of India." We are here presented with an analysis of each of the famous bills for the government of India, the unsuccessful one by Mr. Fox, and that which has been carried into effect, and again improved, by Mr. Pitt. The former our author condemns as chimerical, but the latter he considers as dangerous to the liberty of the people by encreasing the influence of the Crown. At the close of this Essay he is transported into a fit of dreadful apprehension on the subject of the regal influence. He ventures to propose one method of preventing the danger to be apprehended from the present India establishment; and that is, that a certain proportion of the Supreme Council of India should be chosen from the Court of Directors for the time being. Though we are not actuated by any such fears as the Essayist, yet we think his proposed regulation in this instance highly reasonable and just.

Essay XXX. has for its title "Observations on the Constitutional Establishment of a Regency." We are of opinion, that notwithstanding the principal circumstance which occasioned this Essay has for a considerable time ceased to engage the consideration of the public, yet that those who are qualified and have leisure and taste to pursue the disquisition of such subjects are to be commended for so doing. In the cool moment when party heat and the violence of contending politics have subsided, the considerate person can view the subject of dispute without confusion, and form a judgment without the hazard of rashness. Our present observer considers the late extraordinary circumstances of the nation with much attention, and examines the precedents which our annals afford with care; and his consequent reasonings against the parliament's right of assuming the prerogative of appointing a regency in case of the King's incapacity, are strong and subtle. They do, however, militate with amazing force against the legality of his favourite Revolution of 1688. This he is sensible of, and therefore, after acknowledging that the means employed in effecting that event were, doubtless, irregular, he makes the following only (but by no means a sufficient) apology for them, "that the end in that particular instance not only justified the means, but

converted them into acts of the most heroic virtue." According to this doctrine, the notion of a fixed Constitution of government must be absurd; for whenever any breach or alteration is to be adopted by a prevalent party, they have only to plead, that "though the means are irregular, yet the end converts them into acts

of the most heroic virtue;" thus our English Constitution depends upon the political caprices of the time being, and not upon *statutes made and provided, &c.*

Our consideration of the remainder of the contents of this volume must be deferred to our next Magazine.

[*To be continued.*]

Interesting Anecdotes of Henry IV. of France, &c. &c. 2 Vols. Small 8vo, 6s. Debrett,

IN an advertisement prefixed, the Editor observes, "that Henry IV. will be better known in the portrait given by this work, than in the most voluminous and elaborate history; the man, the hero, the King, the father of his people, will appear in every page; and, perhaps, this method of exhibiting him hath the merit of departing little from the model left us by Plutarch, for writing the lives of illustrious men, and rendering them present to our view."

The following SELECT ANECDOTES will enable our READERS to determine on the degree of justice with which the Compiler has thus characterized his own Work:

This Prince, notwithstanding his weakness for the sex, had, nevertheless, sufficient force to resist all the allurements held out to him by the Queen mother. One day that Princess, accompanied by the most beautiful women of her Court, asked Henry what was his desire? The King answered, looking round upon the swarm of beauties that encompassed him; *There is nothing here, Madam, that I desire*; wishing to make her understand that her cunning had not succeeded.—*Prefixe.*

Some days after, that Princess, accompanied by the same ladies, was pressing Henry to make some overture. *Madam*, said he, *there is here no overture for me.*—*Histoire de France, Matheu.*

The city of Chartres had embraced the party of the League; Henry IV. besieged it in 1591; but two assaults made with loss had disgusted the King with the enterprise, who being urged by the Chancellor to make a third attempt, replied with an angry air, *Go do it yourself, then; I am not used to sell the blood of my Nobility so dear.* Some days after, the besieged capitulated; and when he was on the point of making his public entry into the town, he was stopped by a deputation of the inhabitants. The Magistrate who was spokesman, made him a long and

tiresome harangue; he began with saying, That he acknowledged that the city was subject to his Majesty, by the Divine law, and by the Roman law. The conqueror, out of patience, cried, urging his horse forward, *And you may add too, by the cannon law.*—*Histoire de France du Pere de Chalon.*

As the faithful servants of this Prince were representing to him, that his too great clemency to his enemies might prove prejudicial to him, he returned them this answer, which displays all the goodness of his heart; "If you, and all those who hold this language, were daily to say your *Pater Noster* with sincerity, you would not talk to me in this manner. As for me, I acknowledge that all my victories were owing to God, who extends his mercy to me in many respects, although I am utterly unworthy of it. As he forgives me, so would I forgive others, and, forgetting the faults of my people, be still more clement and more merciful to them than I have been. If there be any who have been overlooked, it is sufficient for me that they are sensible of their own misdoings: so let me hear no more about them."—*Journal de l'Etoile.*

When he was entreated to take more care of his person than he had done, and not to go so often alone or ill-attended, he answered, "Fear ought never to find admission into a royal breast. The man who dreads death will make no attempt upon me: the man who despises life will always be master of mine, though I were encompassed with a host of guards. I recommend myself to God when I rise and when I lie down; I am in his hands; and, after all, the tenor of my life is such, as to leave me no just cause for distrust; it belongs only to tyrants, to live in perpetual terror."—*Prefixe.*

In a future number we may perhaps entertain our readers with some farther extracts from these lively and amusing volumes.

The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. - Comprehending an Account of his Studies and numerous Works, in chronological Order; a Series of his Epistolary Correspondence and Conversations with many Eminent Persons; and various Original Pieces of his Composition, never before published. The whole exhibiting a View of Literature and Literary Men in Great Britain, for near half a Century, during which he flourished. By JAMES BOSWELL, Esq. 2 Vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. Dilly,

(Continued from Vol. XX. Page 374.)

TO select the most prominent and striking features in the life of Dr. Johnson, such as should exhibit not only the character of the author, but the disposition of the man, has been the first object of our former reviews of this highly entertaining work; and we have, in this course, already proceeded to the beginning of the year 1767, when this extraordinary genius had attained the age of fifty-seven years; at which period there happened one of the most remarkable incidents of his life; an incident, says his Biographer, which gratified his monarchical enthusiasm, and which he loved to relate, with all its circumstances, when requested by his friends. This was, his being honoured by a private conversation with his Majesty in the Library at the Queen's house. The circumstances of this interview are thus related by Mr. Boswell:—It seems that Johnson had frequented the library, by means of the friendship of Mr. Barnard, the Librarian, who took care that he should have every ease and convenience while indulging his literary taste in that place; and his Majesty having been informed of his occasional visits, was pleased to signify a desire that he should be told when Dr. Johnson came next to the Library.

“Accordingly, the next time that Johnson did come, as soon as he was fairly engaged with a book, on which, while he sat by the fire, he seemed quite intent, Mr. Barnard stole round to the apartment where the King was, and, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, mentioned that Dr. Johnson was then in the Library. His Majesty said he was at leisure, and would go to him; upon which Mr. Barnard took one of the candles that stood on the King's table, and lighted his Majesty through a suite of rooms, till they came to a private door into the Library, of which his Majesty had the key. Being entered, Mr. Barnard stepped forward hastily to Dr. Johnson, who was still in a profound study, and whispered him, “Sir, here is the King.” Johnson started up, and stood still. His Majesty approached him, and at once was courteously easy.

“His Majesty began by observing, that he understood he came sometimes to

the Library; and then, mentioning his having heard that the Doctor had been lately at Oxford, asked him, if he was not fond of going thither. To which Johnson answered, that he was indeed fond of going to Oxford sometimes, but was likewise glad to come back again. The King then asked him what they were doing at Oxford. Johnson answered, he could not much commend their diligence, but that in some respects they were mended, for they had put their press under better regulations, and were at that time printing Polybius. He was then asked whether there were better Libraries at Oxford or Cambridge. He answered, he believed the Bodleian was larger than any they had at Cambridge; at the same time adding, “I hope, whether we have more books or not than they have at Cambridge, we shall make as good use of them as they do.” Being asked whether All-Souls or Christ-Church Library was the largest, he answered, “All-Souls Library is the largest we have, except the Bodleian.” “Aye (said the King), that is the public Library.”

“His Majesty enquired if he was then writing any thing. He answered, he was not, for he had pretty well told the world what he knew, and must now read to acquire more knowledge. The King, as it should seem with a view to urge him to rely on his own stores as an original writer, and to continue his labours, then said, “I do not think you borrow much from anybody.” Johnson said, he thought he had already done his part as a writer. “I should have thought so too (said the King), if you had not written so well.”—Johnson observed to me, upon this, that no man could have paid a handsomer compliment; and it was fit for a King to pay. It was decisive.” When asked by another friend, at Sir Joshua Reynolds's, whether he made any reply to this high compliment, he answered, “No, Sir, when the King had said it, it was to be so. It was not for me to bandy civilities with my sovereign.” Perhaps no man who had spent his whole life in courts could have shewn a more nice and dignified sense of true politeness than Johnson did in this instance.

“His Majesty having observed to him

that he supposed he must have read a great deal; Johnson answered, that he thought more than he read; that he had read a great deal in the early part of his life, but having fallen into ill health, he had not been able to read much, compared with others: for instance, he said, he had not read much compared with Dr. Warburton. Upon which the King said, that he heard Dr. Warburton was a man of such general knowledge, that you could scarce talk with him on any subject on which he was not qualified to speak; and that his learning resembled Garrick's acting, in its universality. His Majesty then talked of the controversy between Warburton and Lowth, which he seemed to have read, and asked Johnson, what he thought of it. Johnson answered, "Warburton has most general, most scholastick learning; Lowth is the more correct scholar. I do not know which of them calls names best." The King was pleased to say he was of the same opinion; adding, "You do not think then, Dr. Johnson, that there was much argument in the case." Johnson said, he did not think there was. "Why truly (said the King), when once it comes to calling names, argument is pretty well at an end."

"His Majesty then asked him, what he thought of Lord Lyttelton's History, which was then just published. Johnson said, he thought his style pretty good, but that he had blamed Henry the Second rather too much. "Why (said the King), they seldom do these things by halves." "No, Sir (answered Johnson), not to Kings." But fearing to be misunderstood he proceeded to explain himself; and immediately subjoined, "that for those who spoke worse of Kings than they deserved, he could find no excuse, but that he could more easily conceive how some might speak better of them than they deserved, without any ill intention; for as Kings had much in their power to give, those who were favoured by them would frequently, from gratitude, exaggerate their praises; and as this proceeded from a good motive, it was certainly excusable, as far as error could be excusable."

"The King then asked him, what he thought of Dr. Hill. Johnson answered, that he was an ingenious man, but had no veracity; and immediately mentioned, as an instance of it, an assertion of that writer, that he had seen objects magnified to a much greater degree by using three or four microscopes at a time, than by using one. "Now (added Johnson), every one

acquainted with microscopes knows, that the more of them he looks through, the less the object will appear." "Why (replied the King), this is not only telling an untruth, but telling it clumsily; for, if that be the case, every one who can look through a microscope will be able to detect him."

"I now (said Johnson to his friends, when relating what had passed) began to consider that I was depreciating this man in the estimation of his sovereign, and thought it was time for me to say something that might be more favourable." He added, therefore, that Dr. Hill was, notwithstanding, a very curious observer; and if he would have been contented to tell the world no more than he knew, he might have been a very considerable man, and needed not to have recourse to such mean expedients to raise his reputation.

"The King then talked of literary journals, mentioned particularly the *Journal des Sçavans*, and asked Johnson if it was well done. Johnson said it was formerly very well done, and gave some account of the persons who began it and carried it on for some years; enlarging at the same time on the nature and use of such works. The King asked him, if it was well done now. Johnson answered, he had no reason to think that it was. The King then asked him, if there were any other literary journals published in this kingdom, except the *Monthly and Critical Reviews*; and on being answered there were no other, his Majesty asked which of them was the best: Johnson answered, that the *Monthly Review* was done with most care, the *Critical* upon the best principles; adding, that the authors of the *Monthly Review* were enemies to the Church. This the King said he was sorry to hear.

"The conversation next turned on the *Philosophical Transactions*, when Johnson observed, that they had now a better method of arranging their materials than formerly. "Aye (said the King), they are obliged to Dr. Johnson for that;" for his Majesty had heard and remembered the circumstance, which Johnson himself had forgot.

"His Majesty expressed a desire to have the literary biography of this country ably executed, and proposed to Dr. Johnson to undertake it. Johnson signified his readiness to comply with his Majesty's wishes.

"During the whole of this interview, Johnson talked to his Majesty with profound respect, but still in his firm manly manner, with a sonorous voice, and never

in that subdued tone which is commonly used at the Levee and in the Drawing-room. After the King withdrew, Johnson shewed himself highly pleased with his Majesty's conversation and gracious behaviour. He said to Mr. Barnard, "Sir, they may talk of the King as they will; but he is the finest gentleman I have ever seen." And he afterwards observed to Mr. Langton, "Sir, his manners are those of as fine a gentleman as we may suppose Lewis the Fourteenth or Charles the Second *."

From this period Johnson seems to have employed himself in the company and conversation of his private friends, until the year 1771, when he published the celebrated political pamphlet entitled "Faikland's Islands," and again resigned himself to the pleasures of private life. "During these enjoyments I dined with him," says Mr. Boswell, "on Monday 6th April 1772, at Sir Alexander Macdonald's, where was a young officer in the regimentals of the Scots Royal, who talked with a vivacity, fluency, and precision so uncommon, that he attracted particular attention. He proved to be the Honourable Thomas Erskine, youngest brother to the Earl of Buchan, who has since risen into such brilliant reputation at the bar in Westminster-hall. After a detail of some conversation respecting the comparative merits of Fielding and Richardson, and the vice of gaming, Sacred History appears to have been mentioned. Mr. Erskine seemed to object to the passage in Scripture where we are told, that the angel of the Lord smote in one night forty thousand Assyrians. "Sir," said Johnson, "you should recollect that there was a supernatural interposition; they were destroyed by pestilence. You are not to

suppose that the angel of the Lord went about and stabbed each of them with a dagger, or knocked them on the head man by man." During the three successive years of his life, Dr. Johnson made an excursion into Wales, a tour to the Hebrides, and a journey to Paris, and on his return paid a visit, in the beginning of the year 1776, to the University of Oxford, all of which Mr. Boswell has detailed with an extraordinary degree of ingenuity; but of these, and the still more lively relation of the interview and conversation which passed between Dr. Johnson and Mr. Wilkes, we can only lament that the limits of our Review prevent us from extracting them. The scene of pleasure, however, was at length interrupted by the anxieties he felt from the situation into which unthinking extravagance had plunged his unfortunate friend Dr. Dodd, whose speech to the Recorder of London, when sentence of death was about to be pronounced upon him, and, "The Convicts Address to his unhappy Brethren," a sermon delivered in Newgate, and also a supplicatory letter to the King, imploring the Royal clemency, he wrote. The melancholy ideas with which the sad catastrophe of this unhappy man's life filled the mind of Johnson, were in some degree relieved by a visit which he made in the year 1777 to Dr. Taylor, of Ashbourn in Derbyshire, where he had the pleasure to meet his friend Mr. Boswell; and among the many conversations recorded to have passed at this place, we shall select the following, as it seems to contain traits peculiar to the characters both of Johnson and his Biographer.

"We entered seriously," says Mr. Boswell, "upon a question of much importance to me, which Johnson was pleased to con-

* "The particulars of this conversation I have been at great pains to collect with the utmost authenticity, from Dr. Johnson's own detail to myself; from Mr. Langton, who was present when he gave an account of it to Dr. Joseph Warton, and several other friends, at Sir Joshua Reynolds's; from Mr. Barnard; from the copy of a letter written by the late Mr. Strahan the printer to Bishop Warburton; and from a minute, the original of which is among the papers of the late Sir James Caldwell, and a copy of which was most obligingly obtained for me from his son Sir John Caldwell, by Sir Francis Lumm. To all these gentlemen I beg leave to make my grateful acknowledgements, and particularly to Sir Francis Lumm, who was pleased to take a great deal of trouble, and even had the minute laid before the King by Lord Caermarthen, now Duke of Leeds, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, who announced to Sir Francis the Royal pleasure concerning it by letter, in these words: "I have the King's commands to assure you, Sir, how sensible his Majesty is of your attention in communicating the minute of the conversation previous to its publication. As there appears no objection to your complying with Mr. Boswell's wishes on the subject, you are at full liberty to deliver it to that gentleman, to make such use of in his Life of Dr. Johnson as he may think proper."

der with friendly attention. I had long complained to him that I felt myself discontented in Scotland, as too narrow a sphere, and that I wished to make my chief residence in London, the great scene of ambition, instruction, and amusement; a scene, which was to me, comparatively speaking, a heaven upon earth. Johnson. "Why, Sir, I never knew any one who had such a *gust* for London as you have; and I cannot blame you for your wish to live there: yet, Sir, were I in your father's place, I should not consent to your settling there; for I have the old feudal notions, and I should be afraid that Auchinleck would be deserted, as you would soon find it more desirable to have a country seat in a better climate. I own, however, that to consider it as a *duty* to reside on a family estate is a prejudice: for we must consider, that working people get employment equally, and the produce of land is sold equally, whether a great family resides at home or not; and if the rents of an estate be carried to London, they return again in the circulation of commerce; nay, Sir, we must perhaps allow, that carrying the rents to a distance is a good, because it contributes to that circulation. We must, however, allow, that a well-regulated great family may improve a neighbourhood in civility and elegance, and give an example of good order, virtue, and piety; and so its residence at home may be of much advantage. But if a great family be disorderly and vicious, its residence at home is very pernicious to a neighbourhood. There is not now the same inducement to live in the country as formerly; the pleasures of social life are much better enjoyed in town; and there is no longer in the country that power and influence in proprietors of land which they had in old times, and which made the country so agreeable to them. The Laird of Auchinleck now is not near so great a man as the Laird of Auchinleck was a hundred years ago."

"I told him, that one of my ancestors never went from home without being attended by thirty men on horseback. Johnson's shrewdness and spirit of enquiry were exerted upon every occasion. "Pray (said he) how did your ancestor support his thirty men and thirty horses, when he went at a distance from home, in an age when there was hardly any money in circulation?" I suggested the same difficulty to a friend, who mentioned Douglas's going to the Holy Land with a

numerous train of followers. "Douglas could, no doubt, maintain followers enough while living upon his own lands, the produce of which supplied them with food, but he could not carry that food to the Holy Land; and as there was no commerce by which he could be supplied with money, how could he maintain them in foreign countries?"

"I suggested a doubt, that if I were to reside in London, the exquisite zest with which I relished it in occasional visits might go off, and I might grow tired of it. Johnson. "Why, Sir, you find no man, at all intellectual, who is willing to leave London. No, Sir, when a man is tired of London, he is tired of life, for there is in London all that life can afford."

"To obviate his apprehension, that by settling in London I might desert the seat of my ancestors, I assured him that I had old feudal principles to a degree of enthusiasm, and that I felt all the *dulcedo* of the *natale solum*. I reminded him, that the Laird of Auchinleck had an elegant house, in front of which he could ride ten miles forward upon his own territories, upon which he had upwards of six hundred people attached to him; that the family seat was rich in natural romantic beauties of rock, wood, and water; and that, in my "morn of life," I had appropriated the finest descriptions in the ancient Classics to certain scenes there, which were thus associated in my mind. That when all this was considered, I should certainly pass a part of the year at home, and enjoy it the more from variety, and from bringing with me a share of the intellectual stores of the metropolis. He listened to all this, and kindly "hoped it might be as I now supposed."

"He said, "A country gentleman should bring his lady to visit London as soon as he can, that they may have agreeable topics for conversation when they are by themselves."

"As I meditated trying my fortune in Westminster Hall, our conversation turned upon the profession of the law in England. Johnson. "You must not indulge too sanguine hopes, should you be called to our bar. I was told, by a very sensible lawyer, that there are a great many chances against any man's success in the profession of the law; the candidates are so numerous, and those who get large practice so few. He said, it was by no means true, that a man of good parts and application is sure of hav-

ing business; though he indeed allowed, that if such a man could but appear in a few causes, his merit would be known, and he would get forward; but that the great risk was, that a man might pass

half a life-time in the Courts, and never have an opportunity of shewing his abilities."

(To be continued.)

The History of Derby, from the Remote Ages of Antiquity to the Year 1791. Describing its Situation, Air, Soil, Water, Streets, Buildings, and Government, with the illustrious Families which have inherited its Honours. Also the Ecclesiastical History, the Trade, Amusements, Remarkable Occurrences, the Eminent Men, with the adjacent Seats of the Gentry. Illustrated with Plates. By W. Hutton, F. A. S. S. 8vo. 7s. Robinsons.

WITHOUT the local knowledge which sometimes confers a value on books of this kind when they possess scarce any other merit, we have attended this entertaining author in his tour through his native town with a considerable degree of satisfaction. He has communicated his information without the dryness of a mere Antiquary, and he has enlivened his work with observations which may be useful beyond the confines of the place which has given birth to them.

"Two requisites," says our author, "form an historian; to convey all which ought to be conveyed, and that in a pleasing manner. How far I have succeeded in both, must be left to the reader. The first consists in the assiduity in collecting materials; in this I have not been defective; also in selecting them with judgment; and the second is more the gift of nature than the acquirement of art."

"I took up the pen at that period in which most writers lay it down. I may be said to have set off upon my historical pursuits from the vale of years, at a time when every declining year, like every minute of a declining sun, tells five."

Though a native of Derby, Mr. Hutton appears to have no obligations to it. "No one," says he, "ever wrote a history of the place, though it has long merited one. I therefore tread that ground where was first cast my severe lot, where at an early age I was attacked with most of the ills attendant upon human life, without the power either of resistance or retreat." Again, speaking of the Silk Mills, he observes, "Some have earnestly wished to see this singular piece of mechanism, but I have sincerely wished I never had. I have lamented, that while almost every man in the world was born out of Derby, it should be my unhappy lot to be born in. To this curious but wretched place I was bound apprentice for seven years, which I always considered the most unhappy of my life; these I faithfully served, which was equalled by no other in my time,

except a worthy brother, then my companion in distress, and now my intelligent friend. It is therefore no wonder if I am perfectly acquainted with every movement in that superb work. My parents, through mere necessity, put me to labour before nature had made me able. Low as the engines were, I was too short to reach them. To remedy this defect, a pair of high pattens were fabricated and lashed to my feet, which I dragged after me till time lengthened my stature. The confinement and the labour were no burthen, but the severity was intolerable, the marks of which I yet carry, and shall carry to the grave. The inadvertencies of an infant, committed without design, can never merit the extreme of harsh treatment. A love of power is predominant in every creature, a love to punish is often attendant upon that power. The man who delights in punishment is more likely to inflict it, than the offender to deserve it. He who feels for another will not torture from choice. A merciful judge punishes with regret, a tyrant with pleasure. He who mourns over the chastisement he must inflict, will endeavour to reduce it; he who rejoices, will augment it. One displays a great, the other a little mind. Hoisted upon the back of Bryan Barker, a giant approaching seven feet, was like being hoisted to the top of a precipice, when the wicked instrument of affliction was wielded with pleasure; but, alas! it was only a pleasure to one side.—It was again my unhappy lot, at the close of this servitude, to be bound apprentice to a stocking maker, for a second seven years; so that, like Jacob, I served two apprenticeships, but was not, like him, rewarded with wealth or beauty. The time spent at the Silk Mill is not included in the last fifty years." Our readers will be concerned to hear that our author was one of those whose property suffered in the late horrible riots at Birmingham.

In going through this volume we have observed some slips, and some omissions.

It is not certain that Dr. Linacre was a native of Derby; and we wonder to find no mention of Johnson, who kept an Inn in this town, and was the first person who exhibited feats with two and three horses in publick. We shall extract the following account of Topham, the famous strong man, adding to it his catastrophe, which Mr. Hutton may perhaps chuse to subjoin in a new edition.

"We learn from private accounts, well attested, that Thomas Topham, a man who kept a public-house at Ilington, performed surprizing feats of strength; as breaking a broomstick of the first magnitude by striking it against his bare arm, lifting two hogheads of water, heaving his horse over the turnpike gate, carrying the beam of a house as a soldier his firelock, &c. But however Belief might stagger, she soon recovered herself when this second Sampson appeared at Derby as a performer in publick, at a shilling each. Upon application to Alderman Cooper for leave to exhibit, the magistrate was surprized at the feats he proposed, and as his appearance was like that of other men, he requested him to strip, that he might examine whether he was made like them; but he was found to be extremely muscular. What were hollows under the arms and hams of others, were filled up with ligaments in him.

"He appeared near five feet ten, turned of thirty, well made, but nothing singular; he walked with a small limp. He had formerly laid a wager, the usual deider of disputes, that three horses could not draw him from a post which he should elasp with his feet; but the driver giving them a sudden lash, turned them aside, and the unexpected jerk had broke his thigh.

"The performances of this wonderful man, in whom were united the strength of twelve, were, rolling up a pewter dish of seven pounds as a man rolls up a sheet of paper; holding a pewter quart at arms length, and squeezing the sides together like an egg shell; lifting two hundred weight with his little finger, and moving it gently over his head. The bodies he touched seemed to have lost their powers of

gravitation. He also broke a rope fastened to the floor, that would sustain twenty hundred weight; lifted an oak table six feet long with his teeth, though half a hundred weight was hung to the extremity; a piece of leather was fixed to one end for his teeth to hold, two of the feet stood upon his knees, and he raised the end with the weight higher than that in his mouth. He took Mr. Chambers, Vicar of All Saints, who weighed 27 stone, and raised him with one hand. His head being laid on one chair and his feet on another, four people (14 stone each) sat upon his body, which he heaved at pleasure. He struck a round bar of iron, one inch diameter, against his naked arm, and at one stroke bent it like a bow. Weakness and feeling seemed fled together.

"Being a master of musick, he entertained the company with *Mad Tom*. I heard him sing a solo to the organ in St. Warburgh's church, then the only one in Derby; but though he might perform with judgement, yet the voice, more terrible than sweet, scarcely seemed human. Though of a pacific temper, and with the appearance of a gentleman, yet he was liable to the insults of the rude. The ostler at the Virgin's Inn, where he resided, having given him disgust, he took one of the kitchen spits from the mantel-piece, and bent it round his neck like a handkerchief; but as he did not chuse to tuck the ends in the ostler's bosom, the cumbrous ornament excited the laugh of the company till he condescended to untie his iron cravat. Had he not abounded with goodnature, the men might have been in fear for the safety of their persons, and the women for that of their pewter shelves, as he could instantly roll up both. One blow with his fist would for ever have silenced those heroes of the Bear-garden; Johnson and Mendoza."

At the time of his death, which happened 10th August 1749, he kept a public-house in Hog-lane Shoreditch. Having two days before a quarrel with his wife, he stabbed her in the breast, and immediately gave himself several wounds which proved fatal to him. His wife, however, recovered.

The Slave Trade Indispensable: In Answer to the Speeches of William Wilberforce, Esq. By a West India Merchant. Debrett, 1791.

WHATEVER may be said by speculative men concerning the original equality and the natural rights of mankind, distinction of rank and situation arises out of human nature, and redounds to human

happines. Were it possible to form a republic on the abstracted model of ideal equality, that equality could not be lasting. The streams that fill and form a great lake or arm of the sea, may find their

their level, and preserve an appearance of tranquillity for an hour or a day; but winds and storms arise, which agitate the aggregate mass, and diversify the face of the troubled ocean. So it is with human society. In the most primitive governments, men are considered, in point of rank, as entirely equal. But invasions from abroad, and injuries done at home, call forth the virtues of courage and justice into public exertion, and the Hero, the Legislator, and the Judge, attracts the gratitude, the esteem, and the reverence of his countrymen. That sacred shade of just admiration which accompanies the benefactors of mankind during their life, is extended, in the imaginations and hearts of men, to their posterity. They are embraced with a warm and fond predilection; and, all other circumstances being equal, or but nearly equal, the son of the good and truly great man, even in the rudest tribes, carries the votes over the descendant of the undistinguished barbarian. As society advances towards civilization, the advantage of regular government and hereditary succession to various rights, immunities, and offices, over tumultuary elections, and sudden and transient decisions, becomes more and more apparent. Divers orders, or classes, or castes of men are formed, and the moral world is beautifully and beneficially varied by that waving line, which winding horizontally, or rising and falling along mountains and vallies, variegates the whole aspect of external nature. Different stations are thus allotted to different people. A sense of honour animates the man of high birth to honourable achievements; the hope of distinction excites the plebeian to good and great actions; the convulsions incident to democracy are controlled; and the fabric of government, on which depends all that gives comfort, elegance, and dignity to life, is consolidated and strengthened.

At the summit of this scale we find the Eastern despot and the arbitrary Emperor, who has out-topped and usurped all the constitutional powers of the aged and debilitated state; at the lower extremity, the humble slave, whose free agency is bounded by a very narrow circle, and who, in almost all his actions, is governed by the will of a master. These extremes are justly accounted political evils, but they are evils interwoven with the course of Providence, in the present imperfect state of things; and which, like other evils, form portions of a system which tends ultimately to general good. Nor are they evils that are wholly without natural reme-

dies; neither is arbitrary power without restraint, nor a state of slavery wholly without consolation. As the despot is not above fear, so neither is the slave below hope. As just and mild government alone secures the life and the throne of the monarch, so good behaviour on the part of the slave secures the protection and conciliates the favour of his master. Such in fact, if we examine the history of past and of present times, we shall find the great plan, according to which the Almighty Ruler has hitherto governed the world. Instead therefore of wholly subverting monarchy, or abolishing slavery, it is the part of wise and the duty of good men to co-operate in the plan of Providence; to temperate the authority of absolute monarchs by knowledge, sentiment, manners, and the opportune introduction of salutary customs and laws, and to soften the condition and raise the character with the views of the slave, by the exercise of Humanity and Justice. Political improvement absurdly sacrifices the end to the means when it involves confusion and convulsion. The state physician must use alteratives, not drastic cathartics, nor a violent letting of blood.

These sentiments on the subject of personal bondage are in unison with those of the West India Merchant's Treatise on the Slave Trade now before us; the sum and spirit of which is happily set forth in his title-page by the following motto from Cato Major: *Cum fueris famulos proprios mercatus in usus, ut servos dicas; homines tamen esse memento.*—"If you have purchased servants for your private accommodation, consider them as servants, but remember still that they are men."

Our author having expressed his entire and hearty acquiescence in certain resolutions of the planters, merchants, and others interested in the West Indies, declares his conviction that "many matters are still wanting to impress on the minds of the people of this country the necessity of the Negro trade."—Among nineteen positions which he lays down, and proves and illustrates where he deems proofs and illustrations necessary, we find the following, which appear to us to have great weight, and to call for the most serious consideration of the British Legislature—That the negroes are much happier in the West Indies than they were in their own country—That it is absurd to suppose that the proprietors in the sugar colonies have not an equal right to be protected in their property, with the subjects of Great

Britain, in a trade hitherto so universally approved and encouraged—That if the planters were dispossessed of their property, it would be absolutely contrary to the faith of all charters and acts of parliament granted for the protection of the colonies, and for the general benefit of this country—That a capital of seventy millions sterling has been laid out by the planters in the West Indies; of which a very large part is owing to the numerous creditors of both the planters and merchants—That this great capital lays the foundation of an extensive commerce to this country, in which the landholders, the manufacturers, the ship-builders, many important branches of trade and navigation, and the defence of these kingdoms, are essentially concerned—That it is impracticable to cultivate the lands in the West Indies by any other sort of people than the negroes—That there is a necessity of a yearly importation of negroes, as the births are very inadequate to keep up the number indispensably necessary—That the West India and African trade is a nursery for seamen, &c. &c.

This writer, in a style proper, perspicuous, unaffected, and manly, and that conveys the precise sentiment and emotion to be expressed, presses his adversaries with undeniable facts, and conclusions drawn from the essential principles of human nature; all tending to demonstrate, that the abolition of the slave trade in the present circumstances of Great Britain and the

world, would be ruin to thousands and hundreds of thousands of individuals, a violation of public faith, and particularly an inconsistency in the avowed principles of the present Minister; an act of monstrous insanity in respect of finance or public revenue, and to the Africans themselves, not humanity, but cruelty. He is well acquainted with the sacred scriptures, many a text of which he brings to bear on Wilberforce, Clarkson, and others, with great felicity.

ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

This treatise is ascribed to Mr. INNES, a West India merchant of great respectability of character as well as affluence of fortune. Mr. Innes represents a branch of the very ancient family of the Innes's, originally of Danish, or, more properly, of Norwegian extraction, but planted in the 9th century in the North of Scotland. He was for several parliaments a member of the British House of Commons, and at one period, when Sir John Cust was the Speaker, he was one of the Commoners who carried up their address to the throne on the occasion of the peace concluded with France and Spain in 1763. Mr. Innes is now one of the oldest, if not the oldest merchant in London. Yet he still retains all the faculties of his mind in full vigour; as indeed sufficiently appears from the publication of which we have just given an account. May he long enjoy the *mens sana in corpore sano!*

An Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India; and the Progress of Trade with that Country prior to the Discovery of the Passage to it by the Cape of Good Hope. With an Appendix, containing Observations on the Civil Policy, the Laws and Judicial Proceedings, the Arts, the Sciences, and Religious Institutions of the Indians. By William Robertson, D. D. F. R. S. &c. 4to. 16s. Boards. Cadell.

EVERY elucidation of the history of mankind in very remote ages must, in the opinion of the judicious critic, be considered as a valuable addition to the general stock of useful literature, which of late years has continued increasing in Great Britain to a degree unprecedented in former times. To the speculative and the learned reader, it will be needless to produce a catalogue of modern English books in support of this observation; and the public at large are only to be reminded of the former labours of the accurate and industrious author of the present elaborate work, and of a few more publications of the same class, to be convinced that the British press has been singularly distinguished within our own time for

productions of the first importance to the general improvement, and to the advancement of the great interests and of the prosperity of society.

For instance, the voyages and travels of men of letters, who set out with well-informed minds, and who, from a liberal education, have acquired the habit of digesting, and arranging in proper order, the various materials they collect in the different countries they visit, and of decorating them with elegant diction, are undoubtedly well adapted to the general improvement of the human understanding; and such are the works of Brydone, Moore, Coxe, and many others of late date.

With respect to the great interests of society,

Society, a more extensive scene opens to our view; for as the advancement of trade and navigation seems to have fixed the general attention of all the nations of Europe, and to have turned the current of politics into that channel, every species of historical information which tends to promote the means of enlarging the commerce, and thereby of increasing the wealth, which is considered as the real prosperity of states and empires, will be received with pleasure, and studied with avidity. And with works of this class we may be said at present to abound.

The celebrated and much-lamented Captain Cook takes the lead of British Navigators sent out for the express purpose of exploring unknown countries, in order to make new settlements, and open fresh sources of commerce. Dixon, White, Meares, and others of later date, have contributed their share to the same system of commercial investigation; and new branches of profitable traffic have been actually established in consequence of their discoveries and communications to the public. Yet all the objects intended to be, or that can be comprised in them, fall far short of the commercial intercourse and connections which we have been augmenting and consolidating from time to time in India, at an immense expence, independent of other circumstances which make humanity shudder. How valuable then must that Disquisition be, which by connecting the *ancient* with the *modern* commercial history of India, and confirming, on the strength of the best authorities, the following proposition, "That the commerce with India, in the most distant ages, from different countries of Europe, and under very great disadvantages, always was, and now is, "the most considerable and the most lucrative of any branch of trade" to every nation capable of carrying it on to any considerable degree—enables us to form a correct judgement of the present state of the commerce of Great Britain with that remote country.

The long-established reputation of Dr. Robertson as a faithful and accurate Historian, combined with his well-known indefatigable assiduity, give additional force to the investigation of a subject of such magnitude, and we may safely give credit to the following satisfactory declaration in the Preface:

"Fully aware of the disadvantage under which I laboured in undertaking to describe countries of which I had not any local knowledge, I have been at the

utmost pains to guard against any errors which this might occasion. I have consulted, with persevering industry, the works of all the authors I could procure, who have given any account of India; I have never formed any decided opinion, which was not supported by respectable authority; and as I have the good fortune to reckon among the number of my friends, some gentlemen who have filled important stations, civil and military, in India, and who have visited many parts of it, I had recourse frequently to them, and from their conversation learned things, which I could not have found in books."—With similar candour our author acknowledges his deficiency with respect to the mathematical knowledge requisite to give an accurate idea of the imperfection both of the theory and practice of navigation among the *Ancients*, and to explain with scientific precision the manner in which they ascertained the position of places, and calculated their *Longitude* and *Latitude*. What he wanted, Mr. Playfair, Professor of Mathematics, has supplied; and by his assistance he has been enabled to elucidate all the points he has mentioned, in a manner which he is confident will afford complete satisfaction to his readers. To him, likewise, he owns himself indebted for the construction of two Maps necessary for illustrating the Disquisition.

We will now proceed to the methodical arrangement of the subject. It is very properly divided into four Sections, being the best calculated to keep the grand *eras* distinct.

SECTION I. enquires into and determines the intercourse with India, from the earliest times until the conquest of Egypt by the Romans.

SECTION II. contains the intercourse with India, from the establishment of the Roman dominion in Egypt to the conquest of that kingdom by the Mahomedans.

SECTION III. includes the intercourse with that country, from the conquest of Egypt by the Mahomedans to the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope, and the establishment of the Portuguese dominion in the East.

SECTION IV. contains general Observations, Notes, Illustrations.

An Appendix, and Notes to that Appendix, occupy the remainder of the work. They are thus detached from the historical narrative; a plan which the Doctor has constantly pursued in his other works; but which is not so peculiar to himself as he seems to imagine: both before and after him, other Historians have adopted it

with equal success, with respect to pre-
cision.

The first Section will be the subject
of our present Review, and the others
shall follow in order, until the whole is
distinctly analysed, and its collective
merits candidly reported.

The second page of the Disquisition
impresses the mind with one of those true-
isms which cannot be too often repeated,
and which, if duly attended to, would pre-
serve both the dignity and the purity of
history. "If we push our enquiries con-
cerning any point beyond the æra where
written history commences, we enter upon
the reign of conjecture, of fable, and of
uncertainty. Upon that ground I will
neither venture myself, nor endeavour to
conduct others." But let us be permitted
to remind this truly celebrated historian,
that there are respectable men, men of
great abilities, and even devout men, who
will not give him credit for the antecedent
proposition p. 1. "The books of
Moses are the most ancient and only genu-
ine records of what passed in the early ages
of the world." And they may be apt
to consider him as having entered into
the reign of fable, and perhaps of one
of the finest Eastern fables or allegories that
ever was composed. They may likewise take
the liberty to censure the said proposition,
as a departure from one line of his prefa-
tory declaration—"That he will form no
decided opinion which is not supported by
respectable authority;" and ask, what
authority is to be found upon earth, to
support his decided opinion concerning the
books of Moses?

The more general opinion, we imagine,
will be decisive in favour of *Herodotus* as
the earliest ancient historian on whom
unprejudiced researchers into such remote

A Treatise upon the Laws of England now in Force for the Recovery of Debt,
pointing out the many Abuses of them, together with a Plan for administering
more speedy and equitable Justice to Creditors and Debtors. By John Prujean, Esq.
of Gray's Inn. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Sold by J. Sewell, Cornhill.

THIS Treatise, although written with a
great deal of modesty, is not without
great merit in its compilation. The Author
seems perfectly master of his subject, and
we sincerely wish his hints may be attend-
ed to by every Member of both Houses of
Parliament. The Plan he has briefly
laid down, seems well calculated to re-
move and answer those objections which
have been made to various crude and un-

transactions as the first operations of com-
merce can rely. But before we arrive at
the æra where his history commences, Dr.
Robertson gives his readers some informa-
tion from the books of Genesis, and of
Kings in the Bible, with Hypotheses
founded thereon, which must not be passed
over without particular notice. He asserts,
that "the original station allotted to man
by his Creator, was in the mild and fertile
regions of the East. There the human
race began its career of improvement;
and from the remains of Sciences which
were anciently cultivated, as well as of
Arts which were anciently exercised in
India, we may conclude it to be one of
the first countries in which men made any
considerable progress in that career. The
wisdom of the East was early celebrated,
and its productions were early in request
among distant nations. The intercourse,
however, between different countries was
carried on at first entirely by land. As
the people of the East appear soon to have
acquired complete dominion over the use-
ful animals, they could early undertake
the long and toilsome journies which it
was necessary to make, in order to main-
tain this intercourse; and by the provident
bounty of Heaven, they were furnished
with a beast of burden, without whose aid
it would have been impossible to accomplish
them. The Camel by its persevering
strength, by its moderation in the use of
food, and the singularity of its internal
structure, which enables it to lay in a
stock of water sufficient for several days,
put it in their power to convey bulky
commodities through those deserts which
must be traversed by all who travel from
any of the countries west of the Euphrates
towards *India*."

[To be continued.]

digested attempts heretofore offered for the
consideration of Parliament. We have no
doubt therefore, that as his hints merit, so
they will be honoured with the attention and
notice of Mr. Grey, and the other Mem-
bers of the Legislature who have so hu-
manely engaged in the benevolent attempt
to relieve the *forrowful sighing of the
prisoners!*

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE publication of Mr. Boswell's Life
of Dr. Johnson having again brought
into notice the misfortunes of Richard

Savage and the enormities of his scarce
human mother, it may afford your readers
some satisfaction to know the following
anecdote

anecdotes relative to the birth of that unhappy man, extracted from the Earl of Macclesfield's Case, printed, as it seems, for the use of the House of Lords. By this performance, which now lies before me, it will appear that Dr. Johnson was not accurate when he stated that this abandoned woman had made a public confession of her adultery, as the most expeditious method of obtaining her liberty. On the contrary, she appears to have resisted the divorce by every artifice which could be devised, and had, in the cause instituted in the Commons, even the audacity to swear that she was a person of a sober and virtuous life and conversation.

After detailing the circumstances of the birth of an illegitimate daughter in 1695, with the evidence on that head, the Case proceeds as follows :

" This is but the substance of the proof of the Countess's having had a daughter. It is no less clear that this was not sufficient warning to her, but she ventured for a son to inherit the Earl's estate and honour, though not of his getting; and accordingly had one.

" Dinah Alsop, who lived with her as her maid or woman, swears, That she was a second time with child; and though as much care was used to conceal this as the former, it came to open light, and gave occasion for the more particular enquiring into the first.

" This was not so concealed, but notice came to the Earl of her being with child. About the latter end of November 1696, he sent one into the country to enquire in what condition the Countess was: he not finding her at her mother's, went to her sister's, the lady Brownlow, who seemed much surprized, and trembled at a letter only importing an enquiry after lady Macclesfield; but declared she did not know where her sister was, but should be in London next morning.

" Soon after her coming to town, the Earl twice applied himself to her, as before observed; made all the enquiry he could to find where the Countess was, but heard nothing till after her having a second child, of which, as it will appear, she was delivered in January 1696-7, by the name of Madam Smith, in Fox Court in Holborn.

" Mr. Bulbridge, assistant to Dr. Manningham's Curate for St. Andrew's,

* This seems to have been the Earl of Rivers himself, who according to Dr. Johnson was godfather, and gave the child his own name, which was by his direction inserted in the Register of St. Andrew's parish in Holborn. Mr. Boswell, by a mistake, supposes Dr. Johnson to have meant that he gave him the name of SAVAGE, whereas it is evident he only intended the baptismal name of RICHARD, which was the same as that of Lord Rivers.

Holborn, and John Smith, the Sexton, swear, that on the 18th of January a child was christened in Fox Court. The Clerk proves that the child was entered by the name of Richard, the son of John Smith, and by the privacy he supposed the child to be a by-blow or bastard.

" Mary Pegles swears, that on a Tuesday after the 16th of January, from the house of Mrs. Pheasant (who went by the name of Lec) in Fox Court she took a male child, whose mother was called Madam Smith. But it will appear, that as Mrs. Pheasant was the person who went by the name of Lec, Madam Smith was the Countess of Macclesfield.

" Mrs. Wright a midwife swears, that about two months before January Mrs. Pheasant desired her to deliver a gentlewoman, privately married, and told her it was agreed upon that she should take a house by the name of Lec, and the gentlewoman was to be as her lodger. That about three or four days before the 20th of January she was sent for, to go to Mrs. Pheasant by the name of Lec, and accordingly went to her house in Fox Court, near Brook Street, in Holborn; that about six in the morning she delivered a gentlewoman of a male child, Mrs. Pheasant, one Mrs. Matthews, and one Sarah a servant, being present. That she did not see the party's face, nor did in three visits after; and remembers, by recollecting circumstances, that Sarah Redhead was the servant present at the delivery.

" Sarah Redhead confirms what is sworn by Mrs. Wright, and adds, that the gentlewoman so delivered went by the name of Madam Smith; that the lady was delivered on a Saturday, and the Monday following the child was christened by the name of Richard, there being then in the house a certain gentleman, the Minister, Clerk, and a gentleman*, who often used to come at night and stay till twelve with the gentlewoman who was brought-to-bed; says, she is well assured she should know the gentlewoman if she saw her again, and makes a particular description of her person; and that Mrs. Pheasant used to whisper a crony of her's, that the gentlewoman was a person of quality, and the child, if a boy, would be a great heir.

" Mrs. Stileman the elder swears, That in October 1696, a lady in a mask came to Mrs. Pheasant at her house in the

Old Bailey, which Mrs. Pheasant declared was the same she saw delivered in Queen Street, Piccadilly; that the lady declared she was with child again, giving her ten shillings, and ordered her to take a private house for her; that she was a person of worth. That on the 23d of October she the said Mrs. Stileman, at Mrs. Pheasant's desire, took a house in Fox Court, and received a quarter's rent beforehand of her. That in January 1696-7, she went often to that house to one Sarah Redhead; and that Mrs. Pheasant told her that the lady who had been delivered in Queen Street, was brought-to-bed there on Saturday the 16th of January. She swears, that Mrs. Pheasant told her, that b—— Dinah, who used to come with the lady in the mask, had betrayed her, that otherwise she should have had 100l. and 10l. a year during life.

"Mrs. Stileman jun. swears, she was informed by Mrs. Pheasant, that the lady who was delivered in Fox Court by Mrs. Wright was the same whom she had attended at her lying-in in Queen Street, and whose child was buried at Chelsea. That about the beginning of April 1697, while Mrs. Pheasant lived at her mother's, there came thither the Lord Macclesfield, Lady Charlotte Orby, Lady Gerard, and Mrs. Dinah, whom she knew to be the same who used to come to Mrs. Pheasant with the masked lady; upon which, about four or five the next morning Mrs. Pheasant went from her lodgings without giving any notice.

"Mrs. Pheasant swears, that about a fortnight after Michaelmas 1696, the gentlewoman who had been delivered of a female child in Queen Street, came to her at Mrs. Stileman's in the Old Bailey, and told her, she was again with child, and asked her to leave her business to be with her. That a fortnight after, a house was taken for her by the name of Lee in Fox Court; that about the 6th or 7th of

November, the gentlewoman came and lodged there; that she saw the lady, who then went by the name of Smith, brought-to-bed the 16th of January of a male child; that there was present Mrs. Wright a midwife, a nurse of her acquaintance, and Sarah Redhead. That the Monday following the child was christened by the name of Richard. That about three weeks after she went back to Mrs. Stileman's, where they told her the Earl of Macclesfield had been to enquire for her; that being surprized at it she went back to the gentlewoman at Fox Court, whom she informed of that matter; upon which she burst out in these words: "I am that unfortunate woman the Lady Macclesfield;" and the same day the lady being in great concern removed from her lodgings in Fox Court, for fear she should be found by Lord Macclesfield, with whom she said she had not lived for ten years; but said she was advised by her friends, if she were found, to give out that Lord Macclesfield met with her and carried her to a Tavern, where he lay with her and had a child by her."

Such is the evidence stated in this Case; from which it is demonstrable, that the Earl had every thing to fear from the profligacy of the woman whose children, according to the then legal opinion, must have been looked upon as his from the common presumption till contrary proof, in that they were born within the four seas. This circumstance, which is mentioned in the Case, together with the evidence produced of Lady Macclesfield's loose life, seems to have influenced the Parliament to grant a divorce, which, as far as the interests of the unfortunate soul of an abandoned mother were concerned, can hardly be reconciled to the principles of Justice.

I am, &c.

G. H.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I'm looking over lately the Tenth Volume of your very excellent Work, I paid particular attention to a Letter in defence of the Church of Scotland against the reflections of Dr. Johnson, written by a Scotch clergyman; and as I am positive there are some considerable mistakes or misre-

presentations contained in it, I wish you, even at this distant period, to favour my exposure of them with a place in your next Magazine.

The Letter-writer, after observing that Dr. Johnson had "never once hinted at objection to the doctrinal part of Presby-

arianism, accounts for it in the following remarkable manner, that the "Doctor knew the doctrinal part of Presbyterianism was the same with his beloved Church of England." If the Letter-writer meant that the Church of England and her sister of Scotland hold doctrines in common, no one can object to the truth of the assertion; but if he means (and I understand him in this sense), that the English and Scotch articles of faith are *entirely* the same, I take upon me to deny it. It is well known that the Scotch Church receive the confession of Faith with the two catechisms composed by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster in 1646, in which the doctrines of absolute election and reprobation, irresistible grace, imputation of Christ's righteousness, final perseverance, and the assurance of salvation, are strongly maintained, even in the utmost rigour of the terms. No one, however, can justly charge these doctrines upon the Anglican Church; the seventeenth article of which is the only one that bears any affinity to what is called Calvinism, and yet in that article (of which so much has been said, and so little understood) not a word is to be found either expressly or by implication in favour of the horrible dogma of *reprobation*. And with respect to the state of believers, our Church does not warrant them to look for an *assurance* of grace received, or salvation to be obtained, but only encourages them to *believe in hope*. To fall from the christian course after repentance and conversion is maintained as possible in several parts of our liturgy, and particularly in the *burial office*.

Too many persons have been led away with the notion, that the doctrinal part of our Church is Calvinistic; but the truth is, it bears less resemblance to Calvin's platform than to any other branch of the Reformation. In the purification of this Church the grand attention of the reformers was paid to the ancient liturgies; and as to the articles of religion, they are almost a transcript from the confession of the faith of the Church of Augsburgh, of which the pious, moderate, and learned Philip Melancthon was the principal if not the sole compiler.

But to return to the *Scotch clergyman*: he thinks "Dr. Johnson's aversion to John Knox would have been greatly mitigated, if he had known that Knox was not a Presbyterian, but, what he in reality was, an Episcopalian, as were also all the *first* reformers in Scotland." He farther observes, that John Knox compiled a liturgy, which he and his followers used.

I have that opinion of Dr. Johnson, as to believe that his sentiments of Knox did not result from a hatred of Presbyterianism, but from a full acquaintance with that reformer's wretched character. History had, no doubt, convinced the good Doctor, that Knox was a man to whom neither religion, literature, nor good manners owe any respect. That he was episcopally ordained is a truth; and this was also the case of the greatest number of the puritan teachers in that age. This, however, does not prove that he was a friend to Episcopacy; we have rather good evidences to the contrary. Keith, the Author of *The History of the Reformation in Scotland*, observes, that "so intoxicated was the principal director of our Reformation [*i. e.* Knox] with the extravagancies he had seen in foreign parts [*i. e.* meaning the Calvinistic rudenesses abroad] that (contrary to the good advice given him) unless he got every thing plucked up that *had been before*, he could never suffer himself to be persuaded but that popery was still regnant in the land. And unless prince and peers, priests and people would accommodate themselves to his devout imaginations (as he owns some of his new-tangled schemes were denominated), there was not any safety for them at all." The man who was actuated by this daemon could not, one should suppose, be any great friend to episcopacy nor to monarchy: in fact, *order* itself was to him an abomination. What the *Defender* says of the Church government of Scotland after the Reformation, that it was Episcopalian, is true; but it is no less true, that this form was obnoxious to the reformers themselves, against whose wish it was preserved by the nobility, who considered it as of very essential importance to their interest as well as to that of monarchy. Those reformers, however, transmitted a spirit of animosity against Episcopacy down to their posterity which at length ripened, particularly in the reign of Charles the First, into the most violent outrages against cathedrals, and every minister of the Episcopal order. Their persecutions of the Episcopalian were also extremely severe in the reign of William the Third, who from private motives was induced to procure the abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland, and the establishment of Presbyterianism. Dr. John Cockburn a very learned and pious clergyman of the Scotch Episcopal Church, in his volume of *Sermons* printed 1697, complains with christian earnestness of the Presbyterians then got into power thus: "I would advise those to whom the present times seem a

little more favourable, I mean our Brethren of the Presbyterian party, whom I call Brethren, though their usage and treatment of us have shewed them enemies, seeing they have overthrown the Church, and treated her bishops and priests with contumely and reproach, I say, I would advise them not to be over-vain and confident, for they know not *what a day may bring forth.*" P. 473.

It is notoriously known, that the Episcopalian clergy of Scotland continued to suffer very severely during the whole of King William's reign from those who had obtained the possession of their inheritance: and when the English Parliament, in Queen Anne's reign, thought proper to interfere in their behalf by passing an act of Toleration, the Scotch Presbyterians, and especially their ministers, were strenuous and vehement in their opposition to the measure. *Gibeonites* and *Samaritans* were the best names they could bestow upon their Episcopalian brethren, and they seemed full willing to treat them as enemies to the *Lord's House*, and whose total extirpation would be a pious service done to the *Scottish Zion*.

As a further evidence of the charity of the Scotch Presbyterians let it be remembered, that when in 1732 certain members of that Church, in order to preserve, as they pretended, the pure Presbyterian order from the corruptions heaping upon it, *seceded* from the National Church, mutual excommunications or Church censures passed between them. And again, when this associate Presbytery or the *Seceders* differed among themselves and divided into two branches in 1745, they also mutually exchanged the same kind of charitable civilities to each other. Since therefore these things are so, let not the Church of England be any longer represented by our Scotch brethren as an uncharitable and persecuting Church. As to any persecutions which the Scotch Presbyterians ever received from the Episcopalians, I am at a loss to know when they happened or by whom encouraged. In the height of party discords on civil accounts, indeed, excesses were committed on both sides, but as to any deliberate persecution while the Episcopalian order had the pre-eminence, it will be hard to bring proofs of any such ever having happened.

Dr. Johnson's contempt of the Scotch Presbyterian clergy on account of their want of literature, I will not undertake fully to vindicate; but I am positive he was perfectly right in asserting that, before this century at least, they never pro-

duced one Author worth naming; and as to those Authors they have produced since, they are of *very modern* date. The worthy and accurate Doctor mentioned the name of *Forbes* as a theological writer who was an exception to the general charge he had given against the Scotch divines. Our Letter-writer, with a remarkable shrewdness, and no doubt with a great complacency, takes notice of this commendation as a proof of Dr. Johnson's ignorance as well as illiberality; "for," says he, "this Forbes who wrote some able treatises in support of christianity, was an eminent lawyer, and rose to be one of the Scotch Judges; or Lords of Session, of which court he died President so late as the year 1748." What a wonderful triumph is this over the good Doctor! But let us see whether it be well grounded or no: in fact then Dr. Johnson was perfectly right, for the person whom he celebrated lived a full century before Duncan Forbes, the Scotch Judge. The person meant was a learned Scotch divine, but whether of the Episcopalian or the Presbyterian persuasion I will not take upon me to say, though I believe he was of the former. It was John Forbes, whose treatise on the *Apocalypse* has been held in very high esteem by our best commentators, and particularly, if I mistake not, for I have not the work immediately at hand, by the late great and good Bishop Newton. This learned divine was also the Author of two treatises entitled, 1. *Irenicum amatoribus veritatis et pacis in Eccles. Scoticana. Aberdonie.* 4to. 1629. 2. "*Considerationes modestæ et pacificæ Controversiarum.*" 8vo. London, 1658. A farther account of him and of his writings, I am clear, may be met with, because his name is well known among theologians and commentators; but at present I write entirely from memory.

I do not recollect to have read the Letter upon which I have here animadverted till now, nor should I have thought it worth replying to, was it not for the regard which I bear to the memory of that great and good man who is represented in it as being ignorant and illiberal. I am sadly afraid both these heavy charges are fully retorted upon this *defender of the Scotch Church and literature*. In conclusion, I must beg leave to observe, that I am no ways prejudiced against the members of other Church communions, neither do I wish to abridge, in the least degree, the liberty or the credit which they enjoy.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.

T. W.

DETRACTION. A VISION.

Fisceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atro. VIRG.

[From COTTON'S "PIECES IN PROSE AND VERSE," lately published.]

SUPERIOR excellence is the general mark for calumny; and envy is usually led to asperse what it cannot imitate. A little mind is scandalized at the pre-eminence of its neighbour, and endeavours to depreciate the virtues which it cannot attain to. Thus the distemper'd eye is impatient of prevailing brightness; and, by attempting to observe the lucid object, inadvertently betrays its own weakness. Pride is the fruitful parent of detraction; and it is the unjust estimate which men set upon themselves, that generates in their minds this ridiculous contempt of greater worth. Persons of this unhappy complexion regard all praises conferred upon another as derogatory from their own value. The arrows of the backbiter are generally shot in the night; and the most unsuspected innocence is the game of this infernal destroyer. The heads of his darts are imbued in poison; and it too frequently happens, that a small wound proves mortal to the injured. But to drop for the present these figurative expressions, I would only observe, that it is pity a well-regulated society cannot more effectually curb this impious licentiousness of those sons of darkness. If a wretch, necessitated by the cries of a starving family to seek illegal supplies of bread, shall make an open attack upon me, the constitution of the realm consigns such a pitiable malefactor to infamy and death. And shall this miserable object of compassion prove the victim of my resentment, while the backbiter may, with impunity, revel in the excesses of his iniquity, and boast defiance to all laws? As this is a topic, however, which hath been descanted on by a variety of pens, I shall endeavour to enliven it with the air of novelty, by throwing my further sentiments into the form of a Vision.

I found myself, during the slumbers of the night, in a very extensive region, which was subject to the jurisdiction of a fury, named Detraction. The fields were wild, and carried not the least appearance of cultivation. The tops of the hills were covered with snow; and the whole country seemed to mourn the inclement severity of one eternal winter. Instead of the verdure of a pleasing herbage, there sprang up to fight hemlock, acorns, and other baneful plants. The woods were the retreats of serpents; while on the houghs were perched the birds of night, brooding in doleful silence.

In the middle of the plain was a bleak mountain, where I discovered a group of figures, which I presently made up to. The

summit presented the fury of the place. There was a peculiar deformity attending her person. Her eyes were galled and inflamed; her visage was swollen and terrible; and from her mouth proceeded a two-edged sword. A blasted oak was the throne which she sat on; her food was the flesh of vipers, and her drink gall and vinegar.

At a little distance from her I observed Ignorance talking loud in his own applause; Pride strutting upon his tipsoes; Conceit practising at a mirror; and Envy, like a vulture, preying upon herself.

The multitudes who paid their addresses to this fury, were a composition of all nations and professions, of different characters, and various capacities. There was the mechanic, the tradesman, the scholar; but the most zealous votaries consisted principally of old maids, antiquated batchelors, discarded courtiers, and the like. Each strove to ingratiate himself with the fury, by sacrificing the most valuable of his friends; nor could proximity of blood move compassion, or plead exemption from being victims to her insatiable passion. Some addressed this infernal Moloch with the very fruits of their bodies, while others were triumphantly chanting forth the extent of her power, and exulting on the numbers of her conquests. At this incident arose in my breast all the tender sentiments of humanity that I had ever cultivated; and I began to blame my criminal curiosity, which had prompted me to ascend the mountain. But in a few minutes the whole scene was very agreeably reversed. For, towards the southern boundaries, I observed the clouds parting, the sky purpling, and the sun breaking forth in all its glory; when immediately there appeared marching towards us Good-nature, in all her pomp and splendor; arrayed like a sylvan nymph, and blooming with unstudied graces. She was of a fair and ruddy complexion, which received additional beauty from the frequent smiles that she threw into her countenance. On her right hand shone Good-sense, with much majesty and diffidence in her mien. She was an essential attendant on the young lady, who never appeared to such advantage, as when she was under her more immediate direction. On her left was Generosity, carrying a heart in her hand. The next that presented, was Modesty, with her eyes fixed on the ground, and her cheeks spread with roses. Then followed a train of beauties, who, by the unaffected charms of their persons, made me desirous of a nearer inspection. Upon a

close approach I discovered that they were a tribe of British ladies, who were always fond of appearing in the retinue of the goddesses, from whose indulgent smiles they received an accessional lustre to their charms. I then turned my eyes towards the monsters I have above described; the principal of which turned pale, and fell down in a swoon from her throne. Pride shrunk into a shade; Envy fell prostrate and bit the ground; while Ignorance vanished like a morning cloud before the rising sun. As the goddesses drew near, the whole collection of fiends disappeared. The basilisk skulked into the glade, and the oak on which the fury was

seated budded forth afresh. Wherever the goddesses walked, the flowers sprang up spontaneously at her feet. The trees, surprised with new-born life, displayed the enamelled blossom. The tender roe was seen bounding over the mountains, and the little lamb sporting on the hills. Instead of the briar and the thorn, there shot forth the myrtle and every odoriferous shrub. The voice of the turtle was heard in the groves, and the dales resounded with the melodious harmony of the nightingale. In a word, the whole region confessed the happy influences of the deity, and charmed in all the genial softness of the spring.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE LEARNED.

[From "CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE," lately published.]

IMPRISONMENT seems not much to have disturbed the man of letters in the progress of his studies.

It was in prison that Boethius composed his excellent book on the Consolations of Philosophy.

Grotius wrote, in his confinement, his Commentary on Saint Matthew.

Buchanan, in the dungeon of a monastery in Portugal, composed his excellent Paraphrases on the Psalms of David.

Pelisson, during five years confinement for some state affairs, pursued with ardour his studies in the Greek Language, in Philosophy, and particularly in Theology, and produced several good compositions.

Michael Cervantes composed the best and most agreeable book in the Spanish Language during his captivity in Barbary.

Fleta, a well known and very excellent little law production, was written by a person confined in the Fleet prison for debt; but whose name has not been preserved.

Louis the Twelfth, when he was Duke of Orleans, being taken prisoner at the battle of St. Aubin, was long confined in the Tower of Bourges; and, applying himself to his studies, which he had hitherto neglected, he became in consequence an able and enlightened monarch.

Margaret, Queen of Henry the Fourth, King of France, confined in the Louvre, pursued very warmly the studies of elegant literature; and composed a very skilful Apo-

logy for the irregularities of her conduct.

Charles the First, during his cruel confinement at Holmby, wrote that excellent book entitled *The Portrait of a King*; which he addressed to his son, and where the political reflections will be found not unworthy of Tacitus. This work has, however, been attributed, by his enemies, to a Dr. Gawden, who was incapable of writing a single paragraph of it.

Queen Elizabeth, while confined by her sister Mary, wrote some very charming poems, which we do not find she ever could equal after her enlargement: and Mary Queen of Scots, during her long imprisonment by Elizabeth, produced many pleasing poetic compositions.

Sir Walter Raleigh—according to his own orthography—produced, in his confinement, his *History of the World*; of whom it is observed, to employ the language of Hume, "they had leisure to reflect on the hardship, not to say the injustice, of his sentence. They pitied his active and enterprising spirit, which languished in the rigours of confinement. They were struck with the extensive genius of the man who, being educated amidst naval and military enterprises, had surpassed in the pursuits of literature even those of the most reclusive and sedentary lives; and they admired his unbroken magnanimity which, at his age, and under his circumstances, could engage him to undertake and execute so great a work as his *History of the World*."

POVERTY OF THE LEARNED.

[FROM THE SAME.]

FORTUNE has rarely condescended to be the companion of Merit. Even in these enlightened times, men of letters have lived in obscurity, while their reputation was widely spread; and have perished in poverty, while their works were enriching the bookshelves.

Homer, poor and blind, resorted to the public places to recite his verses for a morsel of bread.

The facetious poet Plantus gained a livelihood by assisting a miller.

Xylander sold his *Notes on Dion Cassius* for a dinner.

Alde Manutius was so wretchedly poor, that the expence of removing his library from Venice to Rome made him insolvent.

To mention those who left nothing behind them to satisfy the undertaker, were an endless task.

Agrippa died in a workhouse; **Cervantes** is supposed to have died with hunger; **Camœns** was deprived of the necessaries of life, and is believed to have perished in the streets.

The great **Tasso** was reduced to such a dilemma, that he was obliged to borrow a crown from a friend to subsist through the week. He alludes to his distress in a pretty sonnet which he addresses to his cat, entreating her to assist him during the night with the lustre of her eyes—

“ Non avendo candele per iscrivere i suoi
“ versi !”

having no candle by which he could see to write his verses.

The illustrious Cardinal **Bentivoglio**, the ornament of Italy and of literature, languished, in his old age, in the most distressful poverty; and having sold his palace to satisfy his creditors, left nothing behind him but his reputation.

Le Sage resided in a little cottage on the borders of Paris, and supplied the world with their most agreeable Romances; while he never knew what it was to possess any moderate degree of comfort in pecuniary matters.

De Ruy, a celebrated French Poet, was constrained to labour with rapidity, and to live in the cottage of an obscure village. His bookseller bought his Heroic Verses for one

hundred fols the hundred lines, and the smaller ones for fifty fols.

Dryden for less than three hundred pounds sold *Tonson* ten thousand verses, as may be seen by the agreement which has been published.

Purchas, who, in the reign of our first James, had spent his life in travels and study to form his *Relation of the World*; when he gave it to the public, for the reward of his labours, was thrown into prison at the suit of his printer. Yet this was the book which, he informs us in his Dedication to Charles the First, his father read every night with great profit and satisfaction.

Savage, in the pressing hour of distress, sold that eccentric poem, *The Wanderer*, which had occupied him several years, for ten pounds.

Even our great **Milton**, as every one knows, sold his immortal work for ten pounds to a bookseller, being too poor to undertake the printing it on his own account; and **Otway**, a dramatic poet in the first class, is known to have perished with hunger.

Samuel Boyce, whose Poem on Deity ranks high in the scale of poetic excellence, was absolutely famished to death; and was found dead, in a garret, with a blanket thrown over his shoulders, and fastened by a skewer, with a pen in his hand!

Chatterton, while he supplied a number of monthly magazines with their chief materials, found “a penny tart a luxury?” and a luxury it was, to him who could not always get bread to his water.

In a book entitled, *De Infortunio Literatorum*, may be found many other examples of the miseries of literary men.

PHYSICIANS WRITE LITTLE ON PROFESSIONAL SUBJECTS.

[FROM THE SAME.]

IT is remarkable that, of all men of letters who attach themselves to any profession, none so willingly quit their occupations to write on other matters as Physicians.

Julius Scaliger, who was a Doctor in Physics, has written much Criticism.

Vogler has compiled several bulky volumes of Natural History.

Averroës, the Arabian Physician, has translated and commented on Aristotle.

Ficinus has given a Latin version of Plato, and explained his system.

The great **Cardan** has written on a variety of subjects, all very foreign to the studies of Medicine.

Paul Jovius has composed numerous Histories.

Spens, a Physician at Lyons, has written his Voyages, and some Treatises, which display a great depth of erudition.

Sorbiere, a Physician well known in France, has translated the Utopia of our Sir

Thomas More, and other very curious works

The two **Patins** have written nothing concerning Medicine, but much in Polite Literature.

Perrault, the antagonist of **Boileau**, translated **Vitruvius**, and gave public Lectures on Geometry and Architecture.

Dr. Smoller had more frequently his pen, than the pulse of a patient, in his hand.

Akenfide and **Armstrong** are celebrated for their Poetry; and the late **Dr. Gregory**, of Edinburgh, has published several pleasing compositions in prose.

Dr. Moore and **Dr. Berkenhout** are living authors, whose pens have written—if I may say it without offence—what is more valuable than their prescriptions.

Why Physicians write so little on professional subjects? is a question I know not how to resolve, unless we suppose that, as they are most conversant in the art of Medicine, they more clearly perceive its futility.

SCRIPTURE EXPRESSIONS DERIVED FROM CUSTOM.

[FROM THE SAME.]

IT was an ancient ceremony of the Jews, which yet is religiously observed amongst them, to tear their clothes in mourning and affliction. Some Orientals still practise this custom, when anything uncommonly distressful happens. The Jews make use of much ceremony on this occasion—Sometimes they tear from the top to the bottom; and sometimes from the bottom to the top. The rent must be of a particular length. When it is done for the loss of parents, it is never sewed; for the loss of other persons, it is sewed at the end of thirty days. This piece of religious mummery, if it is of no other value, will at least serve to explain a passage in which Solomon, in his Proverbs, says, that “*There is a time to rend, and a time to sew;*” which means, there is a time for affliction, and a time for consolation. Many of the Scripture phrases that appear unintelligible, are founded on Jewish customs.

Mr. Bruce, in his Travels, observed in a cavalcade, the head dress of the Governors of Provinces. A large broad fillet was bound upon their forehead, and tied behind their head. In the middle of this was a HORN, or a conical piece of silver, gilt, much in the shape of our candle-extinguishers. This is called *Kirn*, or *Horn*, and is only worn in reviews, or public rejoicings for victory. This custom, borrowed from the Hebrews, our traveller conceives, will explain the several allusions made to it in Scripture. “*I said unto fools, Deal not foolishly; and to the wicked, Lait not up the HORN—Lift not up your HORN on high; speak not with a stiff neck—But my HORN shalt thou exalt like the horn of an unicorn—And the HORN of the righteous shall be exalted with honour.*” And thus in many other places throughout the Psalms.

ANECDOTES of COUNT SCHAUMBURG LIPPE.

[From ZIMMERMANN'S “TREATISE ON SOLITUDE.”]

THERE is something great in that man against whom all exclaim, at whom every one throws a stone, to whose conduct all impute a thousand absurdities, and on whose character all attempt to affix a thousand crimes, without being able to prove one. The fate of a man of genius who lives retired and unknown, is still more enviable: he may then remain quiet and alone; and as it will appear natural to him that his sentiments should not be understood, he will not be tormented if the vulgar should condemn whatever he writes and all he says, or that the efforts of his friends to correct the judgment of the public with respect to his merit should prove useless.

Such was, with respect to the multitude, the fate of the Count Schaumburg Lippe, better known by the title of the Count de Buckebourg. Of all the German authors, I never knew one whose writings were more ridiculed or so little understood; and yet his name was worthy of being ranked among the greatest characters which his country produced. I became acquainted with him at a time when he lived almost continually in Solitude and retired from the world, managing his small estate with great discretion. There was indeed, it must be confessed, something in his manner and appearance which, at first sight, created disgust, and prevented you from paying a proper attention to the excellent qualities of his mind.

The Count de Lacy, formerly Ambassador from Spain to Petersburg, informed me at Hanover, that he led the Spanish army against the Portuguese at the time they were commanded by the Count de Buckebourg; the singularity of whose person and manners so forcibly struck the minds of all the Spanish generals while they were reconnoitring the enemy with their telescopes, that they exclaimed with one voice, “*Are the Portuguese commanded by Don Quixote?*” The Ambassador, however, who possessed a very liberal mind, spoke with enthusiastic rapture of the good conduct of Buckebourg in Portugal, and praised in the warmest terms the excellence of his mind and the greatness of his character. His heroic countenance, his flowing hair, his tall and meagre figure, and, above all, the extraordinary length of his visage, might, in truth, bring back the recollection of the Knight of La Mancha; for certain it is, that at a distance he made a most romantic appearance: on a nearer approach, however, a closer view immediately convinced you of the contrary; The fire and animation of his features announced the elevation, sagacity, penetration, kindness, virtue, and serenity of his soul. Sublime sentiments and heroic thoughts were as familiar and natural to his mind, as they were to the noblest characters of Greece and Rome.

The Count was born in London, and his conduct was without doubt whimsical and

extraordinary. The anecdotes related to me by a German Prince (a relation of Count Guillaume) concerning him, are perhaps not generally known. He was fond of contending with the English in every thing. For instance, he laid a wager that he would ride a horse from London to Edinburgh backwards, that is, with the horse's head towards Edinburgh, and the Count's face towards London; and in this manner he actually rode through several counties in England. He not only traversed the greatest part of that kingdom on foot, but travelled in company with a German Prince through several of the counties in the character of a beggar. Being informed that part of the current of the Danube, above Regensberg, was so strong and rapid that no one had ever dared to swim across it, he made the attempt, and swam so far, that it was with difficulty he saved his life. A great Statesman and profound Philosopher related to me at Hanover, that, during the war in which the Count commanded the artillery in the army of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick against the French, he one day invited several Hanoverian officers to dine with him in his tent. When the company were in high spirits and full of gaiety, several cannon-balls flew in different directions about the tent. "The French," exclaimed the officers, "cannot be far off."—"No, no," replied the Count, "the enemy, I assure you, are at a great distance;" and he desired them to keep their seats. The firing soon afterwards recommenced; when one of the balls carrying away the top of the tent, the officers suddenly rose from their chairs, exclaiming, "The French are here."—"No," replied the Count, "the French are not here; and therefore, Gentlemen, I desire you will again sit down, and rely upon my word." The balls continued to fly about; the officers, however, continued to eat and drink without apprehension, though not without whispering their conjectures to each other upon the singularity of their entertainment. The Count at length rose from the table, and addressing himself to the company, said, "Gentlemen, I was willing to convince you how well I can rely upon the officers of my artillery; for I ordered them to fire, during the time we continued at dinner, at the pinnacle of the tent; and they have executed my orders with great punctuality."

Reflecting minds will not be unthankful for these traits of the character of a man anxious to exercise himself and those under his command in every thing that appeared difficult or enterprising. Being one day in company with the Count by the side of a

magazine of gunpowder which he had made under his bed-chamber in Fort Wilhelmstein, I observed to him, that "I should not sleep very contentedly there during some of the hot nights of summer." The Count, however, convinced me, though I do not now recollect how, that the greatest danger and no danger is one and the same thing. When I first saw this extraordinary man, which was in the company of an English and a Portuguese officer, he entertained me for two hours with a discourse upon the physiology of Hitler, whose works he knew by heart. The ensuing morning, he invited on my accompanying him in a little boat, which he rowed himself, to Fort Wilhelmstein, which, from plans he shewed me of his own drawing, he had constructed in the middle of the water, where not a foot of land was to be seen. One Sunday, upon the great parade at Pymont, surrounded by many thousand men who were occupied in dress, dancing, and making love, he entertained me on the very spot during the course of two hours, and with as much tranquillity as if we had been alone, by detailing all the arguments that have been used to prove the existence of God, pointing out their defective parts, and convincing me that he could surpass them all. To prevent my escape from this lesson, he held me fast all the time by the button of my coat. He shewed me, at his seat at Buckenbourg, a large folio volume in his own handwriting, "On the Art of defending a small Town against a great Power." The work was completely finished, and designed as a present to the King of Portugal; but he did me the favour to read many passages respecting the security of Switzerland. The Count considered the Swiss invincible; and pointed out to me, not only all the important parts which they might occupy against an enemy, but shewed me roads which a cat would scarcely be able to crawl through. I do not believe that anything was ever written of higher importance to the interests of any country than this work; for the manuscript contains striking answers to all the objections that a Swiss himself could make. My friend M. Moysé Mendelsohn, to whom the Count had read the Preface to this work at Pymont, considered it as a master-piece, both for its correct language and fine philosophy; for the Count could write the French language with almost the same ease, elegance, and purity as Voltaire; while in the German he was laboured, perplexed, and diffuse. What adds to his praise is, that upon his return to Portugal, he had with him, for many years, two of the most acute masters of Germany; first Abbt, and afterwards Herder. Those who see with more penetrating eyes than

time, and have had more opportunities to make observations, are able to relate a variety of remarkable anecdotes concerning this truly great and extraordinary man. I shall only add one observation more respecting his character, availing myself of the words of Shakspeare: The Count Guillaume de Schaumbourg Lippe carries no sagger;

“ He has a lean and hungry look ”—

“ ———— but he's not dangerous ;

“ ———— he reads much ;

“ He is a great observer ; and he looks

“ Quite through the deeds of men. He loves no plays ;

“ ———— he hears no music ;

“ Seldom he smiles, and smiles in such a sort,

“ As if he mock'd himself, and scorn'd his spirit

“ That could be moved to smile at any thing.”

JULIUS CÆSAR, Act I. Scene 4.

Such was the character, always misunderstood, of this solitary man. A character of this description may well smile when he perceives himself scoff'd at by the world ; but what must be the shame and confusion of those partial judges, when they shall behold

the monument which the great Mendelssohn has erected to his memory ; or the judicious history of his life which a young author is about to publish at Hanover ; the profound sentiments, the noble style, the truth and sincerity of which will be discovered and acknowledged by impartial posterity !

The men who laugh, as I have seen them laugh a thousand times, at Buckebourg, on account of his long visage, his flowing hair, his great hat, and little sword, may very well indulge their smiles of scorn, if, like the Count, they are philosophers and heroes. The Count de Buckebourg, however, never smiled at the world, or upon men, but with kindness. Without hatred, without misanthropy, he enjoyed the tranquillity of his country-house, situated in the bosom of a thick forest, frequently alone, or with the virtuous woman whom he had chosen for his wife ; and for whom, while living, he did not appear to entertain any extraordinary fondness ; but when she died, his affection for her was so great, that the loss of her brought him almost to his grave.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ACCOUNT of SHIPS furnished by the TOWNS of ENGLAND in 1346.

[From an Ancient MSS in the COTTON LIBRARY.]

IN the year 1346 (only 441 years ago) during the reign of Edward the III^d. a large fleet of seven hundred and six ships was fitted out in Britain. At that time the navy of England was manned and fitted out something in the manner that the militia is now ; every town that carried on any trade being obliged to furnish its quota.—The scale of importance of the different towns at that day, when compared with what they are now, affords a most striking proof of the vicissitudes to which commercial importance is liable. Fowey in Cornwall then furnished near twice as many ships as London did ; and the names of many towns which stood pretty high on the list are now nearly forgotten. As a part of the list, as it appears in the Roll of Edward the Third's fleet in the Cottonian Library, the following is sub-joined :

Names of Towns.	No. of Ships.
1 Fowey	47
2 Yarmouth	43
3 Dartmouth	31

4 Plymouth	-	26
5 Shoreham	-	26
6 London	-	25
7 Bristol	-	24
8 Sandwich	-	22
9 Dover	-	21
10 Winchelsea	-	21
11 Southampton	-	21
12 Weymouth	-	20
13 Looe	-	20
14 Newcastle	-	17
15 Boston	-	17
16 Hull	-	16

Besides the above sixteen places, there were sixty-six other towns which furnished each a smaller number in proportion to their trading importance (not according to their size). The King also furnished twenty-five ships in the behalf of Government, very nearly equal in number to the ships furnished by Shoreham, and equal to those of London.

The ships carried from sixteen to thirty men each, and the average number might be about twenty-six men to each ship.

ACCOUNT of a SINGULAR CUSTOM at METELIN*,

With SOME CONJECTURES ON THE ANTIQUITY OF ITS ORIGIN,

By the Right Hon. JAMES EARL of CHARLEMONT, P. R. I. A.

THE women here seem to have arrogated to themselves the department and privileges of the men.—Contrary to the usage of all other countries, the eldest daughter here inherits, and the sons, like daughters every where else, are portioned off with small dowries, or, which is still worse, turned out penniless, to seek their fortune.—If a man has two daughters, the eldest at her marriage is intitled to all her mother's possessions, which are by far the greater part of the family estate, as the mother, keeping up her prerogative, never parts with the power over any portion of what she has brought into the family, until she is forced into it by the marriage of her daughter, and the father is also compelled to ruin himself by adding whatever he may have scraped together by his industry.—The second daughter inherits nothing, and is condemned to celibacy.—She is styled a Calogria, which signifies properly a religious woman or nun, and is in effect menial servant to her sister, being employed by her in any office she may think fit to impose, frequently serving her as waiting-maid, as cook, and often in employments still more degrading.—She wears a habit peculiar to her situation, which she can never change, a sort of monastick dress, coarse, and of dark brown. One advantage however she enjoys over her sister, that whereas the elder before marriage is never allowed to go abroad, or to see any man, her nearest relations only excepted, the Calogria, except when employed in domestick toil, is in this respect at perfect liberty.—But when the sister is married the situation of the poor Calogria becomes desperate indeed, and is rendered still more humiliating by the comparison between her condition and that of her happy mistress. The married sister enjoys every sort of liberty—the whole family fortune is her's, and she spends it as she pleases—her husband is her obsequious servant—her father and mother are dependent upon her—she dresses in the most magnificent manner, covered all over, according to the fashion of the island, with pearls and with pieces of gold, which are commonly sequins; thus continually carrying about her the enviable marks of affluence and superiority, while the wretched Calogria follows her as a servant, arrayed in simple homespun brown, and without the most distant hope of ever changing her condition. Such a disparity may seem intolerable; but what will not custom reconcile? Neither are the misfortunes of the

family yet at an end.—The father and mother, with what little is left them, contrive by their industry to accumulate a second little fortune, and this, if they should have a third daughter, they are obliged to give to her upon her marriage, and the fourth, if there should be one, becomes her Calogria; and so on through all the daughters alternately. Whenever the daughter is marriageable she can by custom compel the father to procure her a husband, and the mother, such is the power of habit, is foolish enough to join in teasing him into an immediate compliance, though its consequences must be equally fatal and ruinous to both of them. From hence it happens that nothing is more common than to see the old father and mother reduced to the utmost indigence, and even begging about the streets, while their unnatural daughters are in affluence; and we ourselves have frequently been shewn the eldest daughter parading it through the town in the greatest splendour, while her mother and sister followed her as servants, and made a melancholy part of her attendant train.

The sons, as soon as they are of an age to gain a livelihood, are turned out of the family, sometimes with a small present or portion, but more frequently without any thing to support them; and thus reduced, they either endeavour to live by their labour, or, which is more usual, go on board some trading vessels as sailors or as servants, remaining abroad till they have got together some competency, and then return home to marry and to be hen-pecked. Some few there are who, taking advantage of the Turkish law, break through this whimsical custom, who marry their Calogrias, and retain to themselves a competent provision; but these are accounted men of a singular and even criminal disposition, and are hated and despised as conformists to the Turkish manners, and deserters of their native customs; so that we may suppose they are few indeed who have the boldness to depart from the manners of their country, to adopt the customs of their detested masters, and to brave the contempt, the derision and the hatred of their neighbours and fellow-citizens.

Of all these extraordinary particulars I was informed by the French Consul, a man of sense and of indisputable veracity, who had resided in this island for several years, and who solemnly assured me that every circumstance was true; but indeed our own observation

* An Island of the Archipelago.

left us without the least room for doubt, and the singular appearance and deportment of the ladies fully evinced the truth of our friend's relation. In walking through the town it is easy to perceive, from the whimsical manners of the female passengers, that the women, according to the vulgar phrase, *wear the breeches*. They frequently stopped us in the streets, examined our dress, interrogated us with a bold and manly air, laughed at our foreign garb and appearance, and shewed so little attention to that decent modesty, which is, or ought to be, the true characteristic of the sex, that there is every reason to suppose they would, in spite of their haughtiness, be the kindest ladies upon earth, if they were not strictly watched by the Turks, who are here very numerous, and would be ready to punish any transgression of their ungallant laws with arbitrary fines. But nature and native manners will often baffle the efforts even of tyranny. In all their customs these manly ladies seem to have changed sexes with the men.—The woman rides astride—the man sits sideways upon the horse.—Nay, I have been assured that the husband's distinguishing appellation is his wife's family name.—The women have town and country houses, in the management of which the husband never dares interfere.—Their gardens, their servants, are all their own: and the husband, from every circumstance of his behaviour, appears to be no other than his wife's first domestick, perpetually bound to her service, and slave to her caprice. Hence it is that a tradition obtains in the country, that this island was formerly inhabited by Amazons, a tradition, however, founded upon no antient history that I know of. Sappho, indeed, the most renowned female that this island has ever produced, is said to have had manly inclinations, in which, as Lucian informs us, she did but conform with the singular manners of her countrywomen; but I do not find that the mode in which she shewed these inclinations is imitated by the present female inhabitants, who seem perfectly content with the dear prerogative of absolute sway, without endeavouring in any other particular to change the course of nature; yet will this circumstance serve to

shew that the women of Lesbos had always something peculiar, and even peculiarly masculine, in their manners and propensities. But be this as it may, it is certain that no country whatsoever can afford a more perfect idea of an Amazonian commonwealth, or better serve to render probable those antient relations which our manners would induce us to esteem incredible, than this island of Metelin. These lordly ladies are, for the most part, very handsome in spite of their dress, which is singular and disadvantageous. Down to the girdle, which, as in the old Grecian garb, is raised far above what we usually call the waist, they wear nothing but a shift of thin and transparent gauze, red, green, or brown, through which every thing is visible, their breasts only excepted, which they cover with a sort of handkerchief; and this, as we are informed, the Turks have obliged them to wear, while they look upon it as an incumbrance, and as no inconsiderable portion of Turkish tyranny. Long sleeves of the same thin material perfectly shew their arms even to their shoulder. Their principal ornaments are chains of pearl, to which they hang small pieces of gold coin. Their eyes are large and fine, and the nose which we term Grecian usually prevails among them, as it does indeed among the women of all these islands. Their complexions are naturally fine, but they spoil them by paint, of which they make abundant use, and they disfigure their pretty faces by shaving the hinder part of the eyebrow, and replacing it with a strait line of hair, neatly applied with some sort of gum, the brow being thus continued in a strait and narrow line till it joins the hair on each side of their face. They are well made, of the middle size, and, for the most part, plump, but they are distinguished by nothing so much and so universally as by a haughty, disdainful, and supercilious air, with which they seem to look down upon all mankind as creatures of an inferior nature, born for their service, and doomed to be their slaves; neither does this peculiarity of countenance in any degree diminish their natural beauty, but rather adds to it that sort of bewitching attraction, which the French call *piquant*.

A CHARACTER of the late HENRY FLOOD, Esq.

[BY A PARTICULAR FRIEND.]

MR. FLOOD was the son of the Right Hon. Warden Flood, Chief Justice of the King's Bench. After having been at a private school, and for a short period in the University of Dublin, he was sent to Ox-

ford, where he had the peculiar advantage of being consigned to the care of Dr. Markham, the present Archbishop of York, who was not only his College but his private tutor.

For this dignified and invaluable character

* He was a Gentleman Commoner of Christ Church, and was created M. A. December 12, 1752. During his residence at Oxford Frederick Prince of Wales, father to

he always preserved the greatest regard and respect. He never spoke of him but in terms of veneration, and it was supposed that he was under political obligations to the Archbishop, who had considered him as the most promising of his pupils.

Mr. Flood, in his youth, had been uncommonly handsome, and his countenance had almost the bloom and the traits of female beauty; but the neglect of the consequences of a connection with one of the most distinguished of the Cyprian corps at that time, had produced such ravages, that it had entirely changed his appearance; a circumstance which would not have been noted here, if it did not afford a most useful and important example to youth, of the effects of a false modesty, and the fatal consequences of not applying for timely succour against that melancholy scourge of human nature.

His subsequent passion for intellectual labour was supposed to have been produced by this accident. Though it will not be allowed by the ladies, it may pass for a general maxim, that men of great abilities are seldom handsome. The first orator and the first general of Rome are said to have been of ill-favoured countenances; the former has been supposed to have derived his cognomen, from the *Cicero* or wen by which his face was blemished—and it was the boast of the latter, that he had covered his baldness with laurels.

Mr. Flood came into Parliament in the last year of the late reign, for the county of Kilkenny, in the room of the Earl of Desborough; and in 1761, for the borough of Callan. During two sessions, which were then biennial, he was a silent Member.—In 1763, he commenced a most eloquent and brilliant career, for a period of ten years—during which time no man, Lord Chatham only excepted, produced a greater effect in a public assembly.

As a public speaker, Mr. Flood, however, had many defects—his voice was inharmonious, and his dialect provincial; a peculiar cadence often rendered the latter part of his sentences indistinct, and almost inaudible, a defect too common in public speaking, except upon the stage; his action was ungraceful; he spoke in short sentences, and often paused

long at the end of an antithesis, that he might look round the House, and see what effect it had upon his audience, as if he was soliciting their applause.

But with all those defects, candour must acknowledge, that he was one of the first speakers which that country has produced; he never spoke without ample preparation; his speeches always applied to the subject in debate; they were never tedious, or prolonged by a repetition of phrase, or of argument; his style was dignified, classical, and often sublime; his eloquence was close, and argumentative, but occasionally diversified by a brilliant wit, by the most elegant metaphors, and the happiest classical allusions. Though his introductory speeches were generally and evidently arranged, and premeditated, yet he always rose, and was greater in extempore replies. Conscious of a happy facility of thought and of expression, he was often disorderly, in speaking several times in a debate; but this breach of forms and of orders afforded such delight to his audience, that it was pardoned and allowed.

In the commencement of the American war, having indulged his fancy in one of those prophecies which were then common, but which experience has since proved to be so erroneous, relative to the ruin of this country by the loss of America, Mr. Flood said, "Destruction shall come upon the British empire like the coldness of death; it shall creep upon it from the extreme parts;" and in speaking of the conduct of Lord Chatham upon the Stamp Act, and alluding to a passage in Thucydides, he introduced the following beautiful epilogue:—

"Illustrious man! to whose tomb posterity shall come, and say, as Pericles did over the bodies of his deceased fellow-soldiers—You are like to the divinities above us—you are no longer with us, you are known only by the benefits which you have conferred."

Nor were his powers limited by a serious style, but often digressive and familiar; he excelled also in rallery, in ludicrous sarcasms, and pointed satire, in those replies which were frequently too severe and too personal.

The brilliant part of Mr. Flood's life was from 1763 to 1774; at which last period he

his Majesty, died, and Mr. Flood wrote a poem on his death, printed in the Oxford Collection. The following, which is one of the Stanzas, has a remarkable similarity to a passage in Gray's Church-yard Elegy, then unpublished:

In vain—for Virtue's self attends
Th' inevitable day,
The path of Glory hither bends,
And here th' ignoble way.

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accepted the lucrative sinecure of Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. For six years he was almost silent in Parliament, till 1781, when he resigned his office, and appeared once more as a formidable opponent to Administration.

But, in the exertions of this last stage of his public life, it was evident that the ardour of his imagination and the fire of his eloquence were considerably abated, though he was still an excellent reasoner, and a powerful debater. Finding that Fortune, like other females, had favoured a younger rival, in the person of Mr. Grattan, he turned his thoughts, too late in the day, to the British Parliament.

The disappointment that was created in the House of Commons, in 1783, by his speech on the India Bill, is well known, and the *bon mot* of a noble Lord, then high in office, in reply to Mr. Flood's assertion of his independence, "that he had spoken as an independent man indeed— independent not only of friends, but of information."

And here we must pause for a moment— upon matters which are difficult to explain— upon his success in the Irish, and his failure in the British Parliament;—but it should be remembered, that the abilities of men, like the beauty of women, are often *journaliers*, uncertain, and varying from day to day;—that Mr. Flood's life had

been a political storm; that he had stood two expensive county elections, and had engaged in a long and fatal borough contest, in all which he was unsuccessful; that his health, his delivery, and his powers were then upon the decline, and that he encountered increasing difficulties in a new scene, with decreasing talents and faculties.

In private life, Mr. Flood was captivating; his conversation was easy, polite, and instructive: always mindful that every man should have his just share of the colloquial banquet, he bore his faculties meekly (to use Shakespeare's phrase), entered into no long narratives, and avoided all tedious arguments. In the early part of his life, he was social and hospitable, and he lived in a pleasing intercourse with an amiable association of the first people in Ireland, and the most distinguished for their rank and abilities, whom he neglected in the evening of his life, and experienced the necessary consequence, notwithstanding his acknowledged abilities, to be more esteemed and admired, than regarded or beloved.

Mr. Flood had early translated the Crown Oration of Æschines and Demosthenes, and composed a poem upon the Discovery of America. His printed speeches against the French Treaty, and upon a Parliamentary reform, were able; and it is supposed that he has left several miscellaneous productions*.

He was certainly a man of great pub-

* Mr. Flood printed a Pindaric Ode to Fame, from which the following Stanzas are extracted as a specimen of his poetical talents :

I.

O mighty Fame !
Thou for whom Cæsar restless fought,
And Regulus his godlike suff'ring sought ;
What can the sense of mortals tame,
And Nature's deepest murmurings hush,
That thus on death they rush ?
That horror thus and anguish they controul,
Lull'd by thy airy power, which lifts the daring soul ?

II.

The female spirit still,
And timorous of ill,
In softest climes by thy Almighty will,
Dauntless can mount the funeral pyre,
And by a husband's side expire :
No unbecoming human fear
Th' exalted sacrifice delays,
In youth and beauty's flow'ring year
Serene she mingles with the blaze.

III.

The Indian on the burning iron bound,
By busy tortures compass'd round,
Beholds them and is pleas'd ;
With towering frenzy seiz'd,
Tells them they know not how to kill,
Demands a torment fit for man to feel,
And dictates some new pang, some more savenom'd wound, Epitome

the spirit, and of an enlarged and liberal mind. His ruling passion for fame predominated in his last moments, by the reverend bequest of his whole fortune to a learned Seminary;—a bequest which none but the interested can disapprove. It is a duty to provide for an amiable partner, or for immediate heirs, in the most ample manner: the first duty he has fulfilled; but where the last are wanting, that testamentary disposition which is the most diffusively beneficial, is the most praise-worthy.

One quality, which never can be overvalued, Mr. Flood possessed in a very eminent degree;—a love of truth pervaded his conduct and conversation in public and in

private life, and an aversion to that flattery which is so nauseous, and to that exaggeration which is so disgusting, to liberal and informed minds. Of his fortune, which was very ample, nor of his abilities, which were so highly estimated in that country, he never boasted; he was desirous of being esteemed and regarded for what he really was; more than that, he neither sought nor expected.

Agreeable to this last principle, this hasty perhaps inadequate sketch of the character of a man who appeared upon the political theatre with such eclat, has been drawn, and in conformity to his own favourite maxim, "*de mortuis nil nisi verum.*"

ANOTHER CHARACTER of Mr. FLOOD.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT.]

MR. FLOOD was during his whole life extremely studious, yet his most intimate friends fear he has left little, if any thing, to posterity, beside what has already appeared. A few Odes written by him were printed about thirty years ago for the use of his friends, but never published. Their versification is rough, but the style is nervous to a degree.

His poetical taste was just, and consequently not singular. Shakespeare, Milton, and Homer were his favourite Poets, and he admired very much the simple melody of Hesiod's verse. He used to say of Glover's Leonidas, on account of its broken lines and abrupt periods, "that it was a good poem broken on the wheel."

He placed the Greek writers of prose far above all others; and of the Greeks themselves, he liked Demosthenes and Aristotle best. They were the models of his reasoning, and his eloquence, for his aim was to write simplicity with strength. One of his customary exercises was to read one of Cicero's Orations with the greatest care, and then lop away all he thought useless; and in truth, many of them were reduced by this operation to a very slender trunk.

There are in some of the ancient Irish

historians passages most finely poetical, in which he delighted, and this undoubted fact will account for the particular use to which his patriotic spirit directed the application of his fortune.

The elegant Atticism of his conversation has seldom been surpassed. Always cheerful, always instructive, he abounded in wit, he abounded in knowledge; yet he wounded no man with the shafts of the one, he oppressed no man with the weight of the other; whatever he said was seasonable; he never interposed a jest amid serious discourse, nor ever damped festivity by an untimely reflection. No profaneness, no indecency was ever heard to pollute his lips, pure as the hallowed voice of Isaiah.

He departed this life without a struggle or a sigh. He had long entertained an opinion that medicines were injurious to the understanding, and to this prejudice his death most probably is owing; for having caught cold by standing abroad to direct some improvements, no sollicitations could prevail on him to allow a physician's being sent for. After just speaking to his servant, he laid down his head on the pillow, and swooned into the arms of death.

METHOD OF RECOVERING POTATOES INJURED BY FROST.

POTATOES penetrated by frost will receive no injury thereby, provided the nitre or frosty particles are extracted, by putting the roots into cold water when a thaw approaches, and letting them remain there until they are freed from all nitrous spicules, which the air by its activity would agitate with such violence in a thaw, as would lacerate the substance of the root, and reduce it to a soft pulpy liquid. Water seems to act

in this instance as a lixivium, to suck away those minute thorns by slow degrees, and without offending the solids of the root.— This experiment may be extended to turneps, and various kinds of fruit, and other vegetables; but it would be highly imprudent for those who have a store of potatoes, &c. not to guard them with the utmost care from frost.

PROCEEDINGS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

[Continued from Vol. XX. p. 457.]

DECEMBER 15.

M. PASTORET read a letter from Mr. Briton, of London, in which was enclosed an address from the Whig Society in London, of which he was President, to the National Assembly and the King and Nation of France, applauding the principles of the Revolution, and offering their lives and fortunes, if necessary, in support of it.

This address was received with applause, and an answer was drawn up in these words:

The ANSWER of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE to the ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL WHIGS, approved by the Assembly on the 5th inst.

To the ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL WHIGS, the SONS of LIBERTY.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE laid before the National Assembly the address, in which you swear alliance with and support of French citizens. The Assembly has ordered it to be sent to the King, and to all the Sections of the Empire, and has charged me to return its grateful acknowledgements. The Assembly resolved to give the greatest solemnity to the alliance which is on the point of taking place between English and French Liberty. The treaty which consolidates it for ever has been negotiated by the sole dictates of virtue. The basis of it, like that of truth, is simple, and, like that of reason, will be eternal. May it be the forerunner of universal peace among mankind, and may, in consequence, all prejudice be abolished, and the veil of error disappear!

"Happiness to the ancient Society of Whigs! to the innumerable defenders of Liberty in your country! France accepts your vows. France receives from you the great example of unmixed and perpetual love for our country. We are forever united in defence of Liberty, of which your Society is the firm support:—it is by such support that States are preserved, and that, in the midst of the most furious storms of politics, a nation survives the wreck, standing erect, and guarded by its laws.

(Signed)

"The President of the National Assembly."

DECEMBER 19.

The Minister of Justice presented an account of decrees lately presented for the Royal sanction. The Assembly listened in silence. To the decree against the Nonjuring Clergy was affixed the *Veto*—*The King will examine.*

DECEMBER 24.

M. la Fayette appeared at the bar, and delivered the following

ADDRESS.

"The National Assembly know my principles and my sentiments. I shall confine myself to expressing how much I feel the marks of approbation which the Assembly bestowed on the choice which the King has been pleased to make of me, and to professing my profound respect for the Representatives of the French nation, and my unalterable devotion to the maintenance of the French Constitution."

This Address was received with loud and repeated plaudits; and the President answered,

"The name of La Fayette reminds of Liberty and Victory. They followed that name under the American colours; they will attend it at the head of the armies of France. Those National Guards whom you first put in action will be grateful for the choice made of you, and will shew themselves worthy of you and of that choice. If such is the blindness of our enemies, that they must try the force of a great and regenerated people, march to battle. The French people, who have sworn to conquer and to die free, will always present with confidence to nations and to tyrants their Constitution and La Fayette."

The Minister for Foreign Affairs presented the answers of several Courts to the King's notification of his acceptance of the Constitution, of which, omitting the parts of mere form, the following is the substance:

The King of Denmark, Nov. 11.—I have always applauded the measures which your Majesty has taken for the good of the nation, and I trust you will do justice to the eagerness with which I shall return the friendship of which you give me new assurances.

The King of Naples, Oct. 11.—I have read the communication of the events which concern your Majesty in the present state of the French monarchy. Be assured of the sincere and zealous interest which I have taken, and shall always take, in whatever regards your person.

The Elector Palatine, Nov. 11.—I have received the notification of your Majesty's acceptance of the Constitution decreed by the French nation. Not only are my invariable attachment to your Majesty, the proximity of the Palatinate to some of the provinces of your kingdom, and the good understanding that has hitherto subsisted between our respective subjects, sure pledges

of the particular interest which I take in this important event; but it excites a warm desire of participating in the perfect content and tranquillity of your Majesty, and all your Royal Family, to the strengthening of the French monarchy, and the producing of a benign influence on the several States of Europe.

The Arch-Duchess, Governess of the Low Countries, Nov. 12.—I am informed of your Majesty's having accepted and sanctioned a new Constitution for your kingdom. I earnestly wish that this new resolution may produce you a lasting satisfaction, and become a source of happiness to the monarchy and the nation.

The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, Nov. 22.—The respectful part which I take in all events that concern your Majesty, equals my attachment to your august person. Accept my thanks for the notification of your acceptance of the new Constitution. I pray constantly for whatever may contribute to your Majesty's glory and happiness, and the prosperity of your reign.

The Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Nov. 8.—I pray, with all my heart, that the acceptance of the Constitution, which you have presented to me in the name of the nation, may bring your Majesty all the satisfaction and happiness which you deserve on so many accounts.

The Duke of Wurtemberg, Dec. 2.—I have received your Majesty's letter with respect and gratitude. Be assured of the interest I shall always take in whatever concurs your Majesty's sacred person.

The Landgrave of Baden, Dec. 3.—Your Majesty cannot doubt the attachment which I shall always preserve for your sacred person, and the prayers which I shall put up for your happiness.

The Republic of Venice.—The gracious expressions of friendship contained in your Majesty's letter, were received by the Senate with the greatest satisfaction, and the most lively gratitude. The republic, firm in its ancient usage of regarding the prosperity of the Crown of France as its own, continues to form the most ardent wishes for your Majesty's glory, and the happiness of your reign.

The Republic of Genoa, Nov. 16.—We have received the letter intimating that your Majesty has accepted the Constitutional Act presented to you by the nation. We take this occasion of assuring your Majesty, that we continue to take a lively interest in all that concerns your august person, and the prosperity of your reign. We repeat our requests for the preservation of our rights, agreeable to the treaties which unite the two

nations in a perfect correspondence, and which we shall always consider it as our glory to maintain.

The Republic of Valais, Nov. 20.—Your Majesty having communicated to us your acceptance of the Constitution presented to you by the French nation, we have the honour to assure you, that we take the most lively interest in whatever can contribute to the honour and the glory of your Majesty and the nation, and the strengthening of our alliance. We form the most sincere and ardent vows for the preservation of your sacred person, and of all the Royal Family.

Some of these answers were received with murmurs, and some with laughter; the King of Denmark's only with applause.

The Minister then stated, that the King had not received an answer to his application to the Helvetic Body for an extension of the general amnesty to the soldiers of the regiment of Chateau-Vieux, condemned to the galleys for mutiny; but that, from a letter from one of the Cantons, adopted and circulated by the Canton of Zurich—setting forth that the offence of these soldiers was purely military, unconnected with the French Revolution, and that, however desirous the Helvetic Body might be to comply with the wishes of his most Christian Majesty, the punishment of it was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of discipline among their troops—there was reason to believe that the application would be ineffectual.

Spain.—His Majesty was informed by a letter signed by Count Florida Blanca, the Spanish Minister, that the King his Master had given orders to the Governor of the Spanish part of St. Domingo to observe the most strict neutrality with respect to the insurrection in the French part; but that, if bodies of the blacks should be formed for the purposes of plunder, piracy, and the destruction of the White, then to aid the latter with provisions, arms, and ammunition, to employ all his forces by sea and land to protect them, taking care at the same time to prevent the contagion from reaching the Spanish part of the island, and for that purpose to form a line of troops on the frontier.

The King of Spain being also informed that his sending a Minister to the Swiss Cantons had given umbrage to the Court of France, had ordered his Charge d'Affaires to explain, that the person so sent had been appointed five years ago, and that the principal object of his mission was to obtain a continuation of the recruiting for Spain in Switzerland.

The Emperor—Transmitted to the King, in January last, the complaints to the Diet of the Empire on the abolition of the feudal system

system in the lands possessed by several German Princes in Alsace and Lorraine. The King, in his answer, justified the decrees of the National Assembly, declined the interposition of the Germanic Body, and renewed the offer of a just indemnification to the parties interested. This answer was submitted to the Diet of Ratisbon, and the *Conclusum* of the Diet was, that all things, both temporal and spiritual, must be put upon their ancient footing, agreeable to the Treaties and Conventions.

It is to be observed, that the National Assembly had abolished all jurisdiction, Metropolitan and Diocesan, exercised by foreign Prelates; an abolition that fell chiefly on the Archbishops of Mayence and Treves, and the Bishops of Spire and Basle.

The Emperor has addressed a letter to the Circles of the Empire confirming the above *Conclusum*, and the following

LETTER TO THE KING.

“LEOPOLD II. Emperor and King of the Romans, &c. Pursuant to our Constitutional laws, we have communicated to the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, on the one part, the complaints of the vassals of our Empire, which, agreeably to the wishes of our Electoral College, we transmitted amicably to you on the 14th Dec. last, and on the other, the answer returned by your Majesty.—The more we have considered this affair, the more we must regret that your Majesty's answer was not conformable to our just expectation. Besides its not being drawn up in an idiom usual in discussing business between the Empire and your kingdom, we remarked, that it called in question the competence of the vassals of the Empire to implore our intervention at the Diet, in order to assure them the same protection of the Emperor and the Empire, which protected their interests on occasion of public pacifications.

“To judge from the tenour of your answer, your Majesty, no doubt, supposed, that all the possessions of our vassals in dispute were subject to the supremacy of your Crown, so as to make it free to dispose of them as the public utility seems to require, provided a just indemnification were given; but if your Majesty will take the trouble of examining more attentively the public pacifications in question, as well as all the other Treaties between the Empire and France, since 1648, it will not surely escape your perspicacity, that such a supposition cannot be well founded.

“You will then see most clearly, on the one part, what are the lands that have been hitherto transferred to the supremacy of your

Crown by the consent of the Emperors and the orders of the Empire; and on the other, that the possessions of our vassals in Alsace, Lorraine, and elsewhere, which have not been transferred to your Crown by a similar consent, must remain in their ancient relation to the Empire, and cannot consequently be subjected to the laws of your kingdom. But with respect even to the districts, the cession of which is most expressly stipulated in the Treaties, France cannot be ignorant that these very Treaties have given to the exercise of your supremacy, in regard to the vassals of the Empire, different restrictions both spiritual and civil, which cannot in any shape be arbitrarily overturned by new Decrees of your nation.

“We have therefore reason to complain of the derogations which, since the month of August 1789, have been made to the terms of the said Treaties, and infractions which have followed in consequence, to the prejudice of our rights, of those of the Empire, and of our vassals; and we are convinced that we are bound not only to interpose in their favour the most solemn protestation, both in our name and the name of the Empire, but also to give to the injured all the aid which the dignity of the Imperial Court and the maintenance of the present Constitution require.

“Such is the resolution on which we have determined, and we should already have taken measures to signify it in the most efficacious manner, if your Majesty's well-known sentiments of justice and equity had not left us the hope of obtaining by an amicable negotiation, in favour of the vassals of our Empire, a reintegration full and conformable to the disposition of those Treaties.

“Your Majesty's prudence will easily perceive the injury which a violation of the promises equally binding on both parties reciprocally made to the Empire by your Crown, and even guaranteed by the latter, would do to the title by which the different countries of Alsace and Lorraine have been successively transferred to you. It will easily discover the consequences not to be calculated which may be produced both in Europe and the other parts of the world, where nations exist that have at any time entered into Treaties with your's, by so manifest a proof, that France, without regard to the sanctity of public promises, thinks herself at liberty to violate them whenever her own interest makes it appear convenient.

“Your desire to cause justice between nations to be observed, and to maintain the friendship that subsists between your king-

tion and our empire, will certainly induce you to disregard this pretended convenience, which cannot be obtained but with the detriment of Treaties, and does not allow us to doubt that the instances which we now renew to you, both in our name and the name of the Empire, will effect a cessation of all the innovations made since the beginning of August 1789, as far as they affect the States and vassals of our Empire; that they will operate the re-establishment of the latter in the enjoyment of all the revenues of which they have been deprived; and, finally, that the re-establishment of all things, on the foot determined by the Treaties, will be the consequence.

"We entreat your Majesty to make known to us if this is your full intention. The more prompt your answer, and the more conformable to received custom, the less doubt we shall entertain of the sincerity of your desire, and that of your nation, to cultivate peace and friendship with the Empire. We wish your Majesty every thing that can contribute to your happiness.

"Given at Vienna, Dec. 3, 1791."

After reading the Emperor's ratification of the *Conclusum* of the Diet, the Minister informed the Assembly that he should lay before them the indemnification agreed upon with the Prince of Lowenstein.

The Prince of Hohenloe and the Prince of Salm-Salm were disposed to treat on the same days, so that the execution of one would almost conclude the other two.

Negotiations were also going on, and well advanced, with the Duke of Wirtemberg, the Duke of Deux-Ponts, and Prince Maximilian; but they required, previous to any agreement, the reimbursement of their revenues on the feudal rights in question, from the 4th of August 1789.

His Majesty had charged his new Minister at Treves to insist on the Elector's dispersing the assemblage of the Emigrants within his States before the 15th of January, on pain of being considered as an enemy. He had also claimed anew the interposition of the Empire, and represented to the Emperor the inevitable consequences of a second refusal. Instructions, to the same effect, had been given to M. Legur, the new Minister at Berlin, and to his other Ministers at the principal German Courts.

The Prince Bishop of Liege had sent a letter formally disavowing his having given his citadel, or the Convent of the Capuchins, to the French Emigrants to assemble in. But his Majesty, not thinking this letter sufficient, had given orders to require that no assemblage whatever should be allowed

or aid given to the Emigrants in the state of Liege.

TUESDAY, Dec. 27.

The Bishop of Lille and Vilaine (in Brittany) said, the Council General complained that the Department was infested by a set of handitti, who, when stopped and questioned by the Gendarmerie, immediately referred to the article of the Constitution which secures to every citizen the right of going where he pleases, and at night assembled in troops by a watch-word, and committed robberies and murders. The Council therefore represented the necessity of empowering the Civil Magistrate to stop and detain all strangers travelling without a passport, and unable to give a good account of themselves—Referred to the Committee of Legislation.

An account was presented of the National Property sold, amounting to 1,503,854,242 livres for 320 districts.

The Military Committee presented a report on the state of the frontiers, the result of which was, that they were in the best possible state of defence wherever they were exposed to attack by land, and from Dunkirk to Huningue, an extent of 160 leagues, guarded by 130,000 effective men; that the arsenals were well supplied with arms, especially cannon and ammunition; that the troops of the line in actual service amounted to 100,500 men, the artillery to 37,700, and the volunteer National guards to 85,024,—in all 224,324, effective men; that fifty-four battalions were yet to be formed, and the troops of the line to be augmented to their full complement, which together would raise the number of the land forces to 340,000, without including auxiliaries.

The Committee therefore proposed, that there was no ground for debate on a motion for sending Commissioners to examine the state of the frontiers; and that the Executive Power should be charged to accelerate the formation of the volunteer National guards in the Departments where they are not yet formed.

The decrees proposed by the Military Committee, to enable the King to raise M. Luckner and M. Rochambeau to the rank of Marshal of France, was passed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.

A letter was read from the Minister at War, requesting the Assembly to hasten their decision on the grant of twenty millions applied for in consequence of the King's speech.

Decreed, that pensions and salaries shall be paid only to persons resident within the kingdom, in the French colonies, or employed abroad on the public service.

An account was laid before the Assembly of the precise number of its absent Members, which

which did not exceed eight. Some compulsive proposals with respect to them were made; but the majority refused to adopt them.

THE ELECTOR OF TREVES.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs communicated to the Assembly a dispatch which M. de Vergennes, in quality of Plenipotentiary to the Elector of Treves, had sent to the King, and which we have annexed in an Appendix of STATE PAPERS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 29.

The Report of the Committees on the King's speech, and the grant of twenty millions of livres for the War Department, was taken into consideration.

M. Brissot made a long speech, in which he examined the communications from the several Courts of Europe, in answer to the notification of the King's acceptance of the Constitution; and concluded with proposing to approve of the King's notification to the Elector of Treves and the other German Princes, and declare them enemies if they did not comply with it by the 15th of January; to grant the twenty millions demanded; to prepare a charge of High Treason against the Emigrant Princes within eight days; to request the King to order the Russian and Swedish Ministers to quit France; and inform the King of Sweden and the Empress, that their aiding the Emigrants would be considered as an act of hostility; to demand satisfaction of the King of Spain, for the injurious terms in which his Governor in St. Domingo refused succour to the French Colonists, and for the injuries done to the French citizens in Spain, in consequence of the late edicts; to demand the good offices of the Emperor, the prohibition of all assembling of troops in the Electorates, and the reduction of his own troops in the Netherlands; to order the Minister for Foreign Affairs to give a weekly account of his administration, and the Diplomatic Committee to examine the treaties with Russia, Spain, Germany, and Sweden, and propose such alterations as may be necessary.

His speech was warmly applauded, and ordered to be printed.

M. Condorcet read the plan of a Manifesto to be published in the States of the Princes by whom France was menaced, and which the reader will find in the STATE PAPERS annexed.

This was adopted by the Assembly, ordered to be presented by a deputation of twenty-four Members to the King, translated into all the languages of Europe, and sent to the eighty-three Departments.

The Assembly then voted the twenty millions required.

A letter from M. Blanchelands, the Governor of St. Domingo, was read, stating that the colony was still agitated by the insurrection of the negroes on the 22d of October, and that the Concordat between the people of colour and the whites was very ill received by many of the latter.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the Assembly that the King of Sweden had received the notification of the King's acceptance of the Constitution, but had not returned an answer.

EVENING SITTING.

M. Condorcet reported, that the Manifesto voted in the morning had been presented to the King, who replied—

“The National Assembly may be assured that I shall always maintain the dignity of the nation.”

FRIDAY, Dec. 30.

A letter from the Minister at War was read, stating that the twenty millions voted yesterday were to make good the deficit of 1791, and not to be carried to the expenses of 1792.

M. Lafond presented a general estimate, from the particular estimates of the several Ministers, of the expenses of 1792. *Appanage of the Princes, 5,000,000.—Army, 221,000.—Foreign Affairs, 6,000,000.—Marine and Colonies, 43,000,000.—General Administration, 5,000,000.—Public Worship, 81,000,000.—Pensions to Ecclesiastics, 68,000,000.—National Assembly, 5,000,000.—Civil List, 25,000,000.—Bridges and Roads, 4,000,000.—High National Court and Court of Appeal, 450,000.—Schools and Academies, 1,000,000.—Interest of Public Debt, 20,000,000.—Life Annuities, 100,000,000.—Perpetual Annuities, 300,000,000, &c.—Making a total of 774,000,000.*

He then presented an estimate of the ordinary ways and means; consisting of land-tax, tax on personal property, patents, stamps, &c. taken at 530,000,000. The remaining sum of 244,000,000 must be provided for from the fund of extraordinaries.

DECEMBER 31.

The Assembly determined neither to give nor receive congratulations upon the new year.

DECLARATION OF THE EMPEROR TO SUPPORT THE ELECTOR OF TREVES.

The President announced, that the King's Ministers desired leave to present an official communication from the King.

M. Delessart, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said, that Prince Kaunitz had delivered to the French Minister at the Court of Vienna, an official notice from the Imperial Court, in answer to the communica-

tion made to that Court of the King's requisition and notification to the Elector of Treves. This notice the French Minister had transmitted by a courier extraordinary.

[The EMPEROR'S DECLARATION will be found among the STATE PAPERS annexed.]

The Minister of Justice presented a Letter from the King to the National Assembly, which we have also given among other STATE PAPERS.

M. Delessart gave an account of a letter officially communicated to the King by M. Herman, Minister for the Bishop of Spire, and the Elector Palatine, at the Court of France. In the postscript of this letter, dated December 18, the Bishop of Spire tells his Minister, that he has seen with astonishment, that in the Declaration of the National Assembly to the King, he is accused of having concurred with the Elector of Treves, in protecting the assembling of troops against France. He charges his Minister to assure the Court of France, that no Emigrant has tarried in his States; that those who had entered them had only passed through as travellers; and that whatever had been said contrary to this declaration, was an imposture, intended to deceive the National Assembly and the people of France.

M. Herman had also communicated a declaration from the Elector Palatine, that the French within his territories had always conducted themselves in such a manner as to give no offence, or violate the respect due to good neighbourhood; that on this account he had not thought himself at liberty to order them to quit his States; and that the report of his having promised to furnish aid against France was utterly false.

The King had received another letter from Worms, intimating that the Emigrants found no protection there; but as it was not signed, although many circumstances seemed to shew that it was genuine, his Majesty entertained doubts of its authenticity.

JANUARY I.

A citizen of the Section of the Thuilleries sent 300 livres for the service of his country, with a promise of the same sum annually, during the impious war with which France was menaced.

A Peruquier presented four Louis d'Ors, the fruit of his economy, for the same purpose,

ACCUSATION OF THE EMIGRANTS.

The Committee was of opinion,

1. That there was ground of accusation; because all political considerations must yield to the urgency of circumstances. The Emigrants were the promoters of the confederacy which threatened France from abroad, and of the troubles with which the country was agitated at home. The Assembly had already accused the accomplices, and could not in justice spare the principals. As the Representatives of a free people, the basis of whose freedom was equality, they had no right to make distinctions, and grant impunity to the authors of guilt, while they were prosecuting the humble instruments.

2. That it would be sufficient for the present to accuse the King's two brothers, the Prince of Conde, and the Sieurs Calonne, Laqueuille, and Mirabeau.

M. Genty said, a decree which they had not the means of executing, would be rather a proof of weakness, than a striking act of justice. A plain and open declaration of war against their enemies would be more magnanimous, and more effectual. When the Romans expelled their tyrants, they suffered them to take away their property. To make out tables of proscription was reserved for Sylla and for Marius. At which period was the example of the Romans more worthy of imitation? He moved to adjourn the proposition of the Committee.

Several Members spoke for the decree of accusation, observing, that if despotism had suffered the same insults and injuries that had been offered to a free people, all the sovereignties of Europe would have been in arms to avenge its cause.

The question was put on the adjournment, which was negatived.

It was then moved to leave out the preamble of the decree; but the motion for omitting the preamble was negatived, and the Assembly agreeing to refer the mode of wording to a Committee, decreed in substance, "That there is ground of accusation against Louis Joseph Stanislas Xavier, Charles Phillippe, and Louis Joseph, formerly Conde, French Princes, the Sieurs Calonne, formerly Comptroller General; Laqueuille the elder, formerly Deputy to the National Assembly; Riquetti, *cadet*, formerly Deputy to the National Assembly, as charged with offences and conspiracies against the general safety of the State and the Constitution."

No. I.

LETTER from the FRENCH EMIGRANTS
to the FRENCH KING.

THIS long composition is dated Coblenz, Dec. 1. and contains, among others, the following passages :

“ It is not to you, Sire, that we undertake to justify our resistance (to the invitations of return),— we know too well the true intentions of your Majesty. We shall never believe, that you have freely consented to renounce the sovereignty, which you hold from God alone, to render yourself the subordinate agent of the revolters, who usurp your throne.

“ Your Majesty, less unhappy than was the head of your house, may reckon among your defenders two august brothers, the Princes of the name of Conde, a name so dear to victory, the French nobility, and a great number of persons of the third estate, who have all dedicated their blood and the remainder of their fortune to the task of replacing the crown upon your head. It is in these circumstances, Sire, that we are invited to abandon your rights, and to submit ourselves to the multitude, who have deprived you of your liberty.

“ The fidelity which we have sworn, Sire, is to the whole House of Bourbon, and when it shall be possible that you may wish to deprive us of our obligations to you, these obligations will not subsist the less between us and your descendants. The throne will belong to them as it was transmitted to you, and such as you possessed it at your accession to the crown. Our fidelity will be due to them ; we are, therefore, not permitted to consent to any act which may deprive them of the rights of their birth, and of the inheritance to which they are called.

“ In all nations, the proprietors of the land, the possessors of the richest personal property, have always formed a distinct class from the other inhabitants. Without this precaution, the latter, necessarily the most numerous, would continually hold the others in a precarious and uncertain state.

“ Do not believe, Sire, that we have abandoned our country ; we hope to return with all those whom common danger has compelled to quit their houses ; we shall return to bring with us order and peace ; to replace your Majesty upon your throne ; and to enjoy, with all your people, the blessings which you shall freely judge it suitable to grant them.”

No. II.

DECLARATION issued by the ELECTOR of
TREVES to the FRENCH PRINCES.

“ HIS Serene Electoral Highness is perfectly at ease with respect to any invasion whatever of the Electorate on the part of the French Nation, because that would be the most certain means of drawing upon France a declaration of war from a more powerful Court, and of overturning the New Constitution ; but it becomes necessary to satisfy the minds of the inhabitants of the Electorate, by taking away from evil-designed persons even the slightest pretext for a hostile invasion.

“ To act in concert, and to avoid whatever may cause misunderstandings, the underdesigned is ordered to declare,

“ 1. That his Serene Electoral Highness is highly pleased that the Princes, brothers of the King, have forbidden exercising and every military preparation.

“ 2. Any Frenchmen, not being armed, cannot be considered but as foreigners who reside in this country, and as such to whom an asylum has been granted in the Austrian Low Countries, and different Provinces of the empire.

“ 3. The dispersion of the Gardes du Corps having taken place in pursuance of the desire of his Serene Electoral Highness, he has no longer any thing to complain of on that subject ; and the assurances which the Princes have given to the Elector, have left him nothing more to desire.

“ 4. As the Red Companies have quitted the Electorate, that point ceases of course.

“ 5. The different cantonments of the French Nobility are conformable to the arrangements which have been adopted in the Austrian Low Countries ; all assemblages which can give offence are avoided, and they may the better assist each other mutually, being separated from each other by Provinces.

“ 6. The Elector flatters himself, that the Princes, brothers of the King, will, for the future, willingly continue to attend strictly to prohibit the collecting of muskets, cannon, and warlike stores, and encourage no recruiting to go forward in the Electorate.

“ 7. His Serene Electoral Highness desires and hopes, from the friendship and attachment of the Princes his nephews, that they will make no difficulty in giving their declarations in writing, of which use may be made to take the necessary measures to remove every pretence from the Minister of

France,

France, and, at the same time, to satisfy the
wishes of the inhabitants of this country.

(Signed)

“THE BARON DE DUMENÏQUE.

“Coblentz, Dec. 8, 1791.”

NO. III.

ANSWER of the EMPEROR to a LETTER
presented to him by M. NOAILLES, in
the name of the KING of the FRENCH.

“THERE can be no longer any doubt as
to my manner of thinking upon the affairs of
France. My last declaration, and the orders
which I have caused to be given by my Govern-
ment at Brussels to the agent of the
French Emigrants, prove, that I consider
my brother-in-law as free, and that my in-
tention is, not to meddle with the affairs of
his kingdom, as long as the French shall
leave him all that they have voluntarily af-
firmed to him, and that which he has volun-
tarily accepted in the new constitutional con-
tract.

“But nothing further is to be required
of me. If the King of the French has com-
plaints against particular States of the Empire,
free Sovereigns like myself, in virtue of the
Germanic Constitution, let him address him-
self to those Sovereigns, and settle with them
as he may understand them.”

NO. IV.

MANIFESTO of the EMPEROR against
FRANCE.

Prince Kaunitz Rietberg, to the French Am-
bassador at Vienna.

Office of the Chancellor of the Court and State.

PRINCE KAUNITZ RIETBERG, the
Chancellor of the Court and State, having
presented to the Emperor the official com-
munication made by the French Ambassador,
of an ostensible dispatch from M. De Lessaert,
dated the 14th of November last, he has
been authorized to express, in return to the
said Ambassador, an answer to the said dis-
patch, with that entire freedom which his
Imperial Majesty thinks it his duty to ob-
serve on all objects relative to the important
crisis in which the kingdom of France is.

The Chancellor has, in consequence, the
honour to communicate on his side, that the
Elector of Treves has also sent to the Em-
peror a note, which the Minister of France
was charged to present him at Coblentz,
as likewise the answer which the Elector gave
to said note; that this Prince, at the same
time, had made known to his Imperial Ma-
jesty, that he had adopted, respecting the
assembling and arming of the French refu-

gees and emigrants, with regard to the fur-
nishing them with arms and warlike ammu-
nition, the same principles and regulations as
had been put in force in the Austrian Low
Countries.

But that discontents began to spread be-
tween his subjects and those in the environs;
that the tranquillity of his frontiers and
States were likely to be troubled by incursions
and violences, notwithstanding this wise
measure; and that the Elector claimed the
assistance of the Emperor, in case the event
realized his fears.

That the Emperor is perfectly tranquil on
the just and moderate intentions of the Most
Christian King, and not less convinced of
the great interest which the French Govern-
ment has in preventing foreign Sovereign
Princes from being provoked to act against
them by force of arms; but daily experience
shews, that there does not appear principles
of stability and moderation enough in France,
in the subordination of her powers, and especially
in the Provinces and Municipalities, to pre-
vent the apprehension that the force of arms
must be exercised in spite of the King's in-
tentions, and in spite of the dangers of the
consequences.

His Imperial Majesty, necessitated as well
by his friendship for the Elector of Treves as
by the consideration he owes to the interest
of Germany as a co-estate, and to his own
interest as a neighbour, has enjoined Marshal
de Bender, Commandant-General of the
troops in the Pays Bas, to march to the
States of his Electoral Highness speedy and
efficacious succours, in case he should be
attacked with hostile incursions, or even
imminently menaced with such.

The Emperor is too sincerely attached to
His Christian Majesty, and takes too great
a part in the well-being of France, and the
general repose, not to desire ardently the
prevention of this extremity, and the infalli-
ble consequences which it will produce, as
well on the part of the Chief and the States
of the German Empire, as of other Sove-
reigns, who have united in concert to main-
tain the public tranquillity, and for the safety
and honour of Crowns; and it is in conse-
quence of this latter, that the Chancellor
Prince Kaunitz is ordered to be open and
unreserved to the Ambassador of France, to
whom he has the honour of repeating his
assurances of having the most distinguished
consideration.

VIENNA, December 21, 1791.

(A true Copy) DE LESSAERT.

PARIS, January 2, 1792.

No. V.

LETTER from the FRENCH KING to the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I HAVE charged the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to communicate to you an official notice from the Emperor, transmitted to the Ambassador from France at Vienna.

"This, I am bound to say, has caused me to be greatly astonished, as I had a right to reckon on the sentiments of the Emperor, and on his desire of preserving that good intelligence and connexion which ought to subsist between two allies—I cannot think that these his dispositions are changed; I like to persuade myself that he has been deceived on the truth of facts; that he has thought that the Elector of Treves had fulfilled the duties of justice and good neighbourhood; and that, nevertheless, this Prince had feared that his States were exposed to violences, or particular incursion.

"In the answer which I have given to the Emperor, I have repeated that I have only demanded what was just from the Elector of Treves, and nothing but what the Emperor himself had given an example of. I have reminded him of the care the French nation took immediately to prevent the assembling of the Brabanters, when they attempted it in the neighbourhood of the Austrian Pays Bas; and, finally, I have renewed to him the wishes of France for the conservation of peace. But, at the same time, I have declared, that if, after the epoch which I have fixed, the Elector of Treves has not really and effectively dispersed the assembly which exists in his States, nothing shall prevent me from proposing to the National Assembly, as I have already announced, the employing force of arms to constrain it.

"If this declaration does not produce the effect I hope, if the destiny of France is to fight with her children and her allies, I shall make known to Europe the justice of our cause. The French people will be supported by their courage; and the nation will see that I have no other interest but hers, and that I shall for ever maintain her dignity and her safety, as the most essential of my duties.

"LOUIS.

(Underneath) "DE LESSAERT."

No. VI.

LETTER from the FRENCH PRINCES to the EMPEROR.

"OUR BROTHER AND COUSIN,

"THE absolute silence of your Majesty, and the conduct which you have been pleased to evince since the treaty of Pilsnitz, seem to require from us an entire reserve

and discretion; but, notwithstanding appearances, and the rigorous measures which your Majesty's Government in the Low Countries unceasingly pursues against the French faithful to their duty and their honour, we always recall with confidence the sacred promises which your Majesty has made to the Comte d'Artois; and we have the firm assurance, that Leopold, faithful to his engagements, guided by the sentiments of his heart, and enlightened by his own proper interests, now wishes, and always will wish, to succour his ally, deliver his sister, and guaranty his own States, by destroying the germ of contagion.

"A great occasion has at length presented: never could a more favourable opportunity be offered. It is our duty to submit to your Majesty what can be done in favour of France. It is for you to determine.

"We do not here recall to your memory the present state of Europe. The north and the south have published their intentions.

"Prussia and your Majesty have but one opinion. We are desirous to speak of the internal situation of France.

"The New Assembly has fallen into disrepute; the frightful disorder of the finances announces an approaching bankruptcy; no power, no order any longer exists in the State; our enemies are acquainted with their danger; they perceive their ruin inevitable, but they still persevere in the audaciousness of their crimes; and we dare to say to a sovereign who loves truth, that the seeming conduct of your Majesty sustains their hopes, and emboldens them in their sanguinary projects.

"The decree which they passed against Monsieur and the Emigrants sufficiently develops their designs. They know that the brothers of the unfortunate Louis XVI. despise their menaces; they know that the Nobility of France are attached only to honour; but directed at present by the Duke of Orleans, and the Republican Party, they wish to profit by the silence of Europe, and to seek their safety in the excess of their crimes.

"To succeed in their designs, it was necessary they should take the audacious measure of depriving us both of a right, which their own decrees gave us, to the Regency. Sufficient time has elapsed to judge of the effect which this new crime has produced upon the Sovereigns of Europe, and more especially upon your Majesty; but if they can be persuaded of your indifference, or of the prevalence of a dilatory system, which is equally dangerous, they will hasten to consummate their crimes; they will annihilate the phantom of royalty which they now suffer

offer to exist; they will make an attempt on the life of the Queen; and they will elect a chief, by bestowing the Regency upon the Duke of Orleans.

"We do not advance any thing of which we are not certain; and your Majesty may be persuaded, that we speak not the language of exaggeration.

"But, Sir, by a single word, by a single action, which will prove the firmness of your resolutions, not only will your Majesty disconcert all the projects of our enemies; but the change of opinions is such, the discredit of the Assembly so great, that at one and the same instant an insurrection will take place in all parts of the kingdom, and more especially in the heart of the capital, where the people are kept in subjection by the audacity of the rebels alone.

"What we now demand of your Majesty is, that you will be pleased to make a public declaration, on purpose to assure the French Princes of your protection, and also the other French, whose zeal and the purity of whose principles have obliged them to leave the kingdom.

"There is nothing *personal* in our conduct: we act only for honour, which is our sole recompence; nothing can deprive us of it.

"But it is left for your Majesty to consider, whether you will guaranty the life of the King and of the Queen, and produce the best and greatest effects by a measure which will not any way affect you; or whether you chuse to leave the dearest and most precious claims to the chance of events, and the audacity of crimes.

"We are,

"With the most respectful sentiments, &c."

No. VII.

MANIFESTO

To all STATES and NATIONS, Decreed by the FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, and presented to the KING December 29, 1791.

DRAWN UP BY M. CONDORCET.

"AT a moment when, for the first time since the epoch of their liberty, the French people may see themselves reduced to the necessity of exercising the terrible right of war, their Representatives owe to Europe, to all mankind, an account of the motives which have guided their resolutions, and an exposition of the principles which direct their conduct. The French nation renounces the undertaking of war with the view of making conquests, and will never employ her forces against the Liberty of any State. Such is the basis of their Constitution; such is the sacred

vow by which they have connected their own happiness with the happiness of every other people, and they will be faithful to them.

"But who can consider that a friendly territory in which exists an army waiting only the prospect of success for the moment of attack?

"Is it not equivalent to a declaration of war, to give places of strength not only to enemies who have already declared, but to conspirators, who have long since commenced it? Every thing, therefore, imposes upon the powers established by the Constitution for maintaining the peace and the safety of the Public, the imperious law of employing force against rebels, who, from the bosom of a foreign land, threaten to tear their country in pieces.

"The right of nations violated—the dignity of the French people insulted—the criminal abuse of the King's name employed by impostors to veil their disastrous projects—their distrust kept up by sinister rumours through the whole empire—the obstacles occasioned by this distrust to the execution of the laws, and the re-establishment of credit—the means of corruption exerted to delude and seduce the citizens—the inquietude which agitate the inhabitants of the frontiers—the evils to which attempts the most vain and the most speedily repulsed may expose them—the outrages, always unpunished, which they have experienced on the territories where the revolted French find an asylum—the necessity of not allowing the rebels time to complete their preparations, or raise up more dangerous against their country—such are our motives. Never did more just or more urgent exist. And in the picture which we have drawn, we have rather softened than over-charged our injuries. We have no occasion to rouse the indignation of citizens in order to inflame their courage.

"The French nation, however, will never cease to consider as a friendly people, the inhabitants of the territory occupied by the rebels, and governed by princes who offer them protection. The peaceful citizens whose country armies may occupy, shall not be treated by her as enemies, nor even as subjects. The public force of which she may become the temporary depositary, shall not be employed but to secure their tranquility and maintain their laws. Proud of having regained the Rights of Nature, she will never outrage them in other men. Jealous of her independence, determined to bury herself in her own ruins, rather than suffer laws to be taken from her, or dictated to her, or even an insulting guaranty of those she has framed for herself, she will never infringe the independence of other nations. Her soldiers will

will conduct themselves on a foreign territory as they would on their own, if forced to combat on it. The involuntary evils which her troops may occasion shall be repaired. The asylum which she offers to strangers shall not be shut against the inhabitants of countries whose princes shall have forced her to attack them, and they shall find a sure refuge in her bosom. Faithful to the engagements made in her name, she will fulfil them with a generous exactness; but no danger shall be capable of making her forget that the soil of France belongs wholly to liberty, and that the laws of equality ought to be universal. She will present to the world the new spectacle of a nation truly free, submissive to the laws of justice amid the storms of war, and respecting every where, and on every occasion, towards all men, the rights which are the same to all.

Peace, which imposture, intrigue, and treason, have banished, will never cease to be the first of our wishes. France will take up arms, compelled to do so, for her safety and her internal peace, and she will be seen to lay them down with joy the moment she is assured that there is nothing to fear for that liberty—for that equality which is now the only element in which Frenchmen can live. She dreads not war, but she loves peace; she feels that she has need of it; and she is too conscious of her strength to fear making the avowal. When, in requiring other nations to respect her repose, she took an eternal engagement not to trouble others, she might have thought that she deserved to be listened to, and that this solemn declaration, the pledge of the tranquility and the happiness of other nations, might have merited the affection of the Princes who govern them; but such of those Princes as apprehend that France would endeavour to excite internal agitations in other countries, shall learn that the cruel right of reprisal, justified by usage, condemned by nature, will not make her resort to the means employed against her own repose; that she will be just to those who have not been to her; that she will every where pay as much respect to peace as to liberty; and that the men who still presume to call themselves the masters of other men, will have nothing to dread from her but the influence of her example.

“The French nation is free; and, what is more than to be free, she has the sentiment of freedom. She is free; she is armed; she can never be reduced to slavery. In vain are her intestine discords counted on; she has passed the dangerous moment of the reformation of her political laws, and she is too wise to anticipate the lesson of experience: she wishes only to maintain her Constitution, and to defend it.

“The division of two Powers proceeding from the same source, and directed to the same end, the last hope of our enemies, has vanished at the voice of our country in danger; and the King, by the solemnity of his proceedings, by the frankness of his measures, shows to Europe the French nation strong in her means of defence and prosperity.

“Refigned to the evils which the enemies of the human race, united against her, may make her suffer, she will triumph over them by her patience and her courage; victorious, she will seek neither indemnification nor vengeance.

“Such are the sentiments of a generous people, which their representatives do themselves honour in expressing. Such are the projects of the new political system which they have adopted—to repel force, to resist oppression, to forget all when they have nothing more to fear; and to adversaries, if vanquished, as brothers; if reconciled, as friends. These are the wishes of all the French, and this is the war which they declare against their enemies.”

NO. VIII.

PROCLAMATION by the KING of the FRENCH for the MAINTENANCE of GOOD ORDER on the FRONTIERS.

THE King communicated to the National Assembly the note delivered on the 21st of December last to the Ambassador from France to his Imperial Majesty. This note expresses the fear, that, before the manifestation of the national will, and even contrary to the wish of the nation, the territory of the German Empire would be insulted by the French. For these reasons the Emperor ordered his Generals in the Low Countries to march to the assistance of the Elector of Treves.

The King feels how much such an alarm might prove offensive to the French people.

Europe is in peace; and certainly the French who remain faithful to their country and their King, will not deserve the reproach of having disturbed its repose. Besides, who could believe that the French would violate the rights of nations and the faith of treaties, by considering as enemies those men against whom war had not been solemnly declared?—French loyalty repels with indignation a suspicion repugnant to propriety.

He is, nevertheless, aware, that perfidious suggestions, that manoeuvres adroitly concerted, may occasion some differences between the inhabitants or the troops of the respective frontiers, and that inconsiderate provocations may be productive of acts truly hostile.—But to frustrate these manoeuvres it is sufficient to point them out. The King therefore recommends to the Administrative Bodies,

Bodies, and to the Generals, to employ all their efforts to prevent the effects of the means which may be employed to irritate the impatience of the people, and the ardour of the army.

Frenchmen, in the present momentous crisis, it depends upon you to give a memorable example to Europe; strong in the goodness of your cause, proud of your liberty, let your moderation, and your submission to the law, make you respected by your enemies. Know, that to wait the signal of the law is in you a duty; that to anticipate it will be a crime.

The King, in the name of the French nation, aims at a satisfaction which has equally for its object, justice, the right of nations, and the interest of all Europe. If the King has made warlike preparations, it was because he foresaw the possibility of a refusal; and it was his duty to put himself in a state to overcome an unjust resistance. But his Majesty does not yet despair of the success of his representations. He has renewed them, he follows them up with energy, and he has reason to believe, that more precise explanations will occasion more just dispositions. Those, therefore, who shall dare to disturb the cause of negotiations, by precipitate steps, by private attacks, shall

be considered as public enemies, odious to all the people, and obnoxious to all the laws in consequence.

The King orders and enjoins the Administrative Bodies, the General Officers, and Commanders of the national and regular troops, to watch with the greatest attention, that all foreign territory may be inviolably respected; to give equal attention that all strangers who may be found in France, of what nation soever, may enjoy there all the rights of hospitality, and the protection of the laws while conforming to them;—lastly, to take the most efficacious measures to prevent any altercation taking place between the inhabitants or the troops on the respective frontiers—and to quiet them speedily, if they should take place.

His Majesty enjoins all Administrative Bodies to repress with all their power, and to cause to be prosecuted, all those who may act contrary to the laws, or disturb public tranquillity. His Majesty besides orders, that this proclamation shall be printed, published, and stuck up throughout the Kingdom.

Done in the Council of State held at Paris the 4th of January 1792.

(Signed) LOUIS.
(Countersigned) B. C. CAHIER.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

ON the 26th of November, the Entertainment of Richard Cœur de Lion being intended for performance at the Haymarket, an apology was made for the non-attendance of Mrs. Jordan, who was declared too much indisposed to perform that evening. This excuse being, as it seemed, suspected by some of the audience, a dissatisfaction appeared among them, which was only quieted by the substitution of Mrs. Crouch instead of Mrs. Jordan in the character. In the ensuing week many paragraphs were inserted in the News-papers, charging Mrs. Jordan with want of respect to the public, which occasioned the following letter, addressed to the several Editors, to appear in most of the public prints:

St^a, Treasury-Office, Nov. 30. 1791.

I HAVE submitted in silence to the unprovoked and unmanly abuse which for some time past has been directed against me, because it has related to subjects about which the public could not be interested; but to an attack upon my conduct in my profession, and the charge of want of respect and gratitude to the public, I think it my duty to

ply. Nothing can be more cruel and unfounded than the insinuation that I absented myself from the Theatre on Saturday last, from any other cause than real inability from illness to sustain my part in the Entertainment. I have ever been ready and proud to exert myself to the utmost of my strength to fulfil my engagements with the Theatre, and to manifest my respect for the audience; and no person can be more grateful for the indulgence and applause with which I have been constantly honoured, I would not obtrude upon the public an allusion to any thing that does not relate to my profession, in which alone, I may without presumption say, I am accountable to them; but thus called on in the present instance, there can be no impropriety in my answering those who have so ungenerously attacked me, that if they could drive me from that profession, they would take from me the only income I have or mean to possess; the whole earnings of which upon the past, and one half for the future, I have already settled upon my children. Unjustly and cruelly traduced as I have been upon this subject, I trust that this short declaration will not be deemed impertinent; and for the rest,

I appeal with confidence to the justice and generosity of the public.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
DOR. JORDAN.

This appeal to the public seemed not to produce entire conviction, as on the 10th of December, when Mrs. Jordan again attempted the character of Roxalana in The Sultan, notwithstanding the very great applause bestowed upon her, some individuals appeared dissatisfied, and a disturbance ensued, which was not quieted until Mrs. Jordan had addressed the audience in the following words:

“ Ladies and Gentlemen,

“ I Should conceive myself utterly unworthy of your favour, if the slightest mark of public disapprobation did not affect me very sensibly.

“ Since I have had the honour and the happiness to strive here to please you, it has been my constant endeavour, my unremitting assiduity, to merit your approbation. I beg leave to assure you, upon my honour, that I have never absented myself one minute from the duties of my profession, but from real indisposition. Thus having invariably acted, I do consider myself under the public protection.”

This apology was received with bursts of applause, and the disturbance ceased.

DEC. 21. BLUE BEARD; or, *The Flight of Harlequin*, a Pantomime, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow :

Blue Beard,	-	Mr. Darley.
Harlequin,	-	Mr. Byrne.
Haggard,	-	Mr. Gray.
Clown,	=	Mr. Follet.
Brothers to Columbine		{ Mr. Farley.
		{ Mr. King.
Sligo,	-	Mr. Rock.
M'Carney,	-	Mr. Powell.
Bobby Lobby,	-	Mr. Munden.
Swagger,	-	Mr. Marshall.
Bounce,	-	Mr. Davies.
Waiter,	=	Mr. Cross.
Post-Boy,		Master Simmons.
Doctor,	-	Mr. C. Powell.
Sailor,	-	Mr. Rees.
Columbine,	-	Mad. St. Amand.
Sister Ann,	-	Miss Leserve.

This annual sacrifice at the shrine of Folly, has nothing to give it a preference to former performances of the like kind. The subject of it is taken from the nursery. The scenery is splendid and magnificent, the tricks are calculated to treat surprize, and the performers did justice to their parts. For a holiday exhibition it had all the requisites

expected, and, after the blunders of the first night were corrected, seemed to afford satisfaction to those for whose entertainment it was intended.

31. *Cymon*, a dramatic romance, originally produced by Mr. Garrick, at Drury-Lane, in 17 , was revived at the Hay-Market. The characters as follow :

Cymon,	Mr. Kelly.
Merlin,	Mr. Bannister.
Dorus,	Mr. Parsons.
Lincoln,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Damon,	Mr. Dignum.
Dorilas,	Mr. Cook.
Cupid,	Mad. Gregfon.
Demon of Revenge,	Mr. Sedgwick.
Sylvia,	Miss Hagley.
Urganda,	Mrs. Crouch.
Fatima,	Mrs. Jordan.
Phebe,	Miss De Camp.
Daphne,	Mrs. Bland.
Dorcas,	Mr. Suett.
Spirits,	Mad. and Miss D'Egville, Miss Gaudry, Miss Edwin.

When this drama originally appeared, it was the general observation, that the expence incurred in bringing it before the public might have been more properly employed about some performance of more merit.—The pardonable partiality of the Manager for his own work, however, being recollected, the wonder naturally ceased. At this time, when no such partiality exists, the Managers might have been expected to have expended their money on some more deserving object. To their liberality too much commendation cannot be given; the scenery, procession, dresses, &c. are splendid in a very high degree, the music very pleasing, and the performers deserving every kind of praise.

Jan. 18. The interesting novelty of a new Tragedy, with the first theatrical appearance of the Author, and that author a female, naturally attracted a very large audience to the above. The name of this Tragedy is HUNIADES, and that of the fair Author BRAND; a lady of talents and learning, who conducted a respectable seminary for French education at Norwich, with great success and respectability.

CHARACTERS.

CHRISTIANS.

Hunniades,	-	Mr. Kemble.
Corvinus, his Son,		Mr. Wroughton.
Count Celley, or Ulrick,		Mr. Barrymore.
Old Officer,	-	Mr. Packer.
Zelugo,	-	Mr. Whitfield.
Campestraw,	-	Mr. Aickin.
Agmunda,	-	Miss Brand.

Ells, - Miss Collins.
 TURKS.
 Mahomet II. - Mr. Palmer.
 Mustapha, - Mr. Benson.
 Chuzares, - Mr. Caulfield.

EPILOGUE

FOR THE

THEATRICAL FUND OF COVENT
GARDEN.

Written by E. TOPHAM, Esq.

TO-NIGHT by liberal Genius set apart
 To pay to those who're gone, their kindred
 art :
 To those, who on these Boards you oft have
 seen
 Themselves support the DRAMA'S varied
 Scene ;
 But now retir'd, and every labour past,
 Have reach'd that goal we all must reach
 at last.

O think, while we perform, and you
 are kind,
 You cheer the ills of age which wait behind.—
 ROMEOs you've seen, who now, alert no more,
 Ogle some tottering JULIET of threescore.
 RANGERS, who scal'd these Walls, now in,
 now out,
 Sit quiet RANGERS now, confin'd by—Gout ;
 And soft Love Ecstasies, of *Ab!* and *Ob!*
 End in that truer suffering—*Ob my Toe!*

SOME *such* there are :—while others may
 be mourn'd,
 Whose prouder skill has nights like these
 adorn'd !
 Talents—your memories dwell on with ap-
 plause,
 When GARRICK urg'd, as now, the Ac-
 TOR'S Cause.
 When you, all joy, saw your first Play begin,
 And laugh'd at the *fat Knight*, pourtray'd by
 QUIN ;

Beheld, in every manlier grace array'd,
 That PRINCE OF WALES * which SHAKES-
 SPEARE had display'd ;
 That gay, good-natur'd Prince—rising from
 strife !—

'Twas acting *them*, but now 'tis real LIFE.
 Thus shall your sons, unmindful of their own,
 Talk of " the POPES" and " HOLMANS"
 you have known—

Commend a " QUICK"—and, whether grave
 or mellow,

Mention " one EDWIN, as a pleasant fellow :"
 Say, thro' the days of cool *Haymarket weather*,
 How " LINGO" and " his COWSLIP" went
 together ;

And using that *same Cowslip* for their scoff,
 When I am gone—perhaps—they'll take
 me off.

[Mrs. WELLS, by whom the Epilogue
 was spoken, here introduced some DRA-

The scene of action is Belgrade,
 which was besieged by the Turks, under
 the command of Mahomet the Second, in
 1456, who brought an immense artillery
 before that place, among which were such
 stupendous cannon, that the balls were each
 six hundred weight; but, notwithstanding
 this formidable attack, he was defeated by
 the heroism of Huniades.

The Fable we have not room to detail,
 but the chief circumstances are as follow :
 Agmunda, the Hungarian Princess, had
 taken an oath not to wed without the per-
 mission of her father, and he died without
 absolving the obligation. Corvinus, how-
 ever, prevails on her to marry him. Musta-
 pha proposes to relinquish the attack if she
 will give him her hand; which being refused,
 the war is carried on. Count Celley, the
 uncle of Agmunda, betrays her to Mahomet,
 and she is treacherously carried into his camp,
 where she is deluded by an assurance of the
 death of her husband. The success of the
 Hungarians induces Mahomet to order his
 slaves to administer poison to Agmunda; and
 she dies just before Huniades and his heroic
 son drive the Turks from the field.

The whole of this Tragedy is written
 with strong marks of genius and a feeling
 mind. The language is in general correct
 and animated, and sometimes exhibits bold-
 ness and poetic elevation. Many of the
 scenes are much too long, and the whole
 far exceeds the usual limits of dramatic du-
 ration.

Miss Brand performed the heroine with a
 degree of force and spirit much beyond
 what could be expected from a mere theatri-
 cal voice; and if she had been trained to
 the stage in earlier life, would doubtless have
 become a considerable ornament to it. Her
 voice is clear and melodious, and her figure
 agreeable and commanding. The chief ob-
 jection applies to her deportment, and a
 certain provincial mode of expression.

The piece received much applause during
 its progress; but its extreme length rendered
 it not so acceptable at the conclusion. Miss
 Farren spoke a serious and well-written
 Prologue; and young Bannister a humour-
 ous Epilogue in the Norfolk dialect, which
 concluded with a grave appeal to the kind-
 nesses of the audience. The piece has not
 been repeated a second time, and is said to
 have been withdrawn by the author.

MATIC IMITATIONS, *which had been kindly contributed by her to the success of the Fund.*]

Thus may they serve me :—But a truce a while,
On this our plan we court your Annual Smile.

P O E T R Y.

C L I F T O N.

BY THOMAS CHATTERTON.

CLIFTON, sweet village ! now demands
the lay,

The lov'd retreat of all the rich and gay ;
The darling spot which pining maidens seek,
To give Health's roses to the pallid cheek.
Warm from its font the holy water pours,
And lures the sick to Clifton's neighbouring
bowers.

Let bright Hygeia her glad reign resume,
And o'er each sickly form renew her bloom.
Me, whom no fell disease this hour compels
To visit Bristol's celebrated Wells,
Far other motives prompt my eager view,
My Heart can here its fav'rite bent pursue ;
Here can I gaze, and pause, and muse be-
tween,

And draw some moral truth from ev'ry scene.

Yon dusky rocks, that from the stream arise
In rude rough grandeur, threat the distant
skies,

Seem as if Nature in a painful throe,
With dire convulsions lab'ring to and fro,
(To give the boiling waves a ready vent)
At one dread stroke the solid mountain rent,
The huge cleft rocks transmit to distant fame,
The sacred gilding of a good Saint's name.

Now round the varied scene attention turns
Her ready eye—my soul with ardor burns ;
For on that spot my glowing fancy dwells,
Where Cenotaph its mournful story tells—
How Britain's heroes, true to Honour's laws,
Fell bravely fighting in their country's cause.
But tho' in distant fields your limbs are laid,
In Fame's long list your glories ne'er will
fade ;

But, blooming still beyond the gripe of death,
Fear not the blast of Time's including
breath.

Your generous leader rais'd this stone to say,
You follow'd still where Honour led the way ;
And by this tribute, which his pity pays,
Twines his own virtues with his soldiers'
praise.

Now Brandon's cliffs my wand'ring gazes
meet,
Whose craggy surface mocks the ling'ring
feet ;

Nor will your feelings grudge the humble debt,
" Our Suns not always make a golden set"—
And those will surely say, who feel it most,
" Short is the date the best of talents boast !"

Queen Bess's gift (so antient legends say)
To Bristol's fair ; where to the sun's warm ray
On the rough bush the linen white they
spread,

Or deck with rasset leaves the mossy bed.
Here as I musing take my pensive stand,
Whilst evening shadows lengthen o'er the
land,

O'er the wide landscape cast the circling eye,
How ardent mem'ry prompts the fervid sigh ;
O'er th' historick page my fancy runs,
Of Britain's fortunes, of her valiant sons.
Yon castle, erst of Saxon standards proud,
Its neighbouring meadows dy'd with Danish
blood.

Then of its later fate a view I take :
Here the sad Monarch lost his hope's last
stake ;

When Rupert bold, of well-atchiev'd renown,
Stain'd all the same his former prowess won.
But for its ancient use no more employ'd,
Its walls all moulder'd and its gates destroy'd ;
In Huttry's roll it still a shade retains,
Tho' of the fortress scarce a stone remains.

Eager at length I strain each aching limb,
And breathless now the mountain's summit
climb.

Here does Attention her fixt gaze renew,
And of the city takes a nearer view.
The yellow Avon, creeping at my side,
In fullen billows rolls a muddy tide ;
No sportive Naiads on her streams are seen,
No cheerful pastimes deck the gloomy scene ;
Fixt in a stupor by the cheerless plain,
For fairy flights the fancy toils in vain :

For tho' her waves, by commerce richly blest,
Roll to her shores the treasures of the West,
Tho' her broad banks Trade's busy aspect
wears,

She seems unconscious of the wealth she
bears.

Near to her banks, and under Brandon's
hill,

There wanders Jacob's ever-murm'ring rill,
That, pouring forth a never-failing stream,
To the dim eye restores the steady beam,
Here too (alas ! tho' tott'ring now with age)
Stands our deserted solitary Stage,
Where oft our Powell, Nature's genuine son,
With tragic tones the fix'd attention won :

Fierce from his lips his angry accents fly,
 Fierce as the blast that tears the northern sky;
 Like snows that trickle down hot Ætna's
 steep,
 His passion melts the soul and makes us weep:
 But O! how soft his tender accents move—
 Soft as the cooings of the turtle's love—
 Soft as the breath of morn in bloom of spring
 Dropping a lucid tear on Zephyr's wing:
 O'er Shakspeare's varied scenes he wander'd
 wide,

In Macbeth's form all human pow'r defy'd;
 In shapeless Richard's dark and fierce dis-
 guise,

In dreams he saw the murder'd train arise;
 Then what convulsions shook his trembling
 breast, [rest!
 And strew'd with pointed thorns his bed of
 But fate has snatch'd thee—early was thy
 doom,

How soon enclas'd within the silent tomb!
 No more our raptur'd eyes shall meet thy
 form,

No more thy melting tones our bosoms warm.
 Without thy pow'rful aid, the languid stage
 No more can please at once and mend the age.
 Yes, thou art gone; and thy belov'd remains
 Yon sacred old Cathedral wall contains;
 There does the muffled bell our grief reveal,
 And solemn organs swell the mournful peal;
 Wh'ist hallow'd dirges fill the holy shrine,
 Deserv'd tribute to such worth as thine.

No more at Clifton's scenes my strains
 o'erflow,

For the Muse, drooping at this tale of woe,
 Slackens the strings of her enamour'd lyre,
 The flood of gushing grief puts out her fire:
 Else would she sing of deeds of other times,
 Of faints and heroes sung in monkish rhimes;
 Else would her soaring fancy burn to stray,
 And thro' the cloister'd aisle would take her
 way,

Where sleep (ah! mingling with the com-
 mon dust)

The sacred bodies of the brave and just.
 E'er vain th' attempt to scan that holy lore,
 These soft'ning sighs forbid the Muse to soar.
 So treading back the steps I just now trod,
 Mournful and sad I seek my lone abode.

D. B.

E L I Z A.

"A H! why, ye prospects of my early
 days,
 Look'd ye so fair? Why were your hills and
 dales
 So pleasant to the view? Why blew the
 gales
 With such a mildness o'er your verdant
 turf?
 Though oft ye dictated my joyous lays,
 Reclin'd upon your flow'ry-mantled turf,

Now sad occasion of my mournful strain,
 Ye smil'd but to deceive,
 Ah! why did I believe
 Your scenes would last for aye? Idea vain,
 For bliss ecstatic is of durance short.
 When comes the dæmon Care and spoils our
 sport,
 And all our pleasure mingles still with
 pain.

"Mourn, mourn, ye shepherds: ye have
 cause to mourn,
 By Nels's silver stream, your flocks who
 feed,
 Sit by the willow, and the sable weed
 Put on, and pluck the mournful yew,
 For she is dead who has not left her peer:
 Sunk is the beam so lovely to the view,
 That gain'd new lustre with each new-
 born year,
 Fled like the vision, never to return.

"And you, ye fair companions of her
 youth,

Though the out-shone you far in beauty's
 bloom,

Do ye not weep the loss ye now sustain,
 Of conversation sweet, the pleasing strain
 Of friendly wit; wit aye assum'd to truth,
 For she knew not the tell-tale to assume.
 Yes, yes, I see you mourn,
 Wet are your cheeks, and sunk the rival's
 hate;

And as ye pass her urn,
 Ye drop the tear, and wail your coming
 fate.

Ah! thought distracting, must those angel
 forms

Grow lifeless, black, to ruthless worms a
 prey,

To dust fast moulder in the narrow grave?
 Yes, such the sentence, though severe ye say.
 If worth or beauty had the pow'r to save,
 Or faith or charity could life rescue,
 Eliza yet had liv'd, for these she knew.

"Whither flew ye, guardians of the fair,
 When mild Eliza died? For ye were wont
 To hover o'er her and attend her aye;
 Your constant pleasure and your anxious
 care,

That she should ever, as the youthful May,
 Wear Nature's fairest garb, in bloom of
 health

Attracting ev'ry eye with modest look,
 The brightest semblance of the purest mind,
 But ye were absent, and Disease by stealth,
 Who treach'rous oft occasion apt does find,
 Advantage of your heedless wand'rings took,
 Nipt this sweet rose, that was the garden's
 pride,

And left it with'ring the green sod beside;
 Intent each future pleasure to annoy,
 Blasting the lover's hope, the parent's joy.

"Why

“ Why roll ye now with such impelling
force,
Clear stream of Nefs, your varied banks
along ?
When last I saw you, ye roar'd not so
hoarse,
Nor the wood minstrels frighten'd from
among
The beechy coverts ; smooth ye flow'd I
weep,
Nor one curl'd wave was on your bosom seen.
Though then each mountain high and valley
low
Ye pass, wore the drear winter's suit of snow,
And the chill'd bird had ta'en its yearly
flight,
Yet stern-fac'd Winter look'd a blooming
Spring,
The lightsome hours pass'd by on fleeting
wing,
For then Eliza liv'd, and the charm'd sight
From ev'ry prospect gather'd fresh delight.
But now she's dead, dead ere she travell'd far
In life's gay path. As the bright morning star,
A while unrivall'd holding forth its way,
Withdraws at Heaven at the rise of day,
So she withdrew from ev'ry mortal eye,
Withdrew, ye shepherds, to be seen no more.
And now, though ev'ry dale and ev'ry hill
With summer's suit of green is cover'd o'er,
And the woods echo to the shepherd's quill,
Yet these such pleasure yield not as before,
But prompt the tear or sorrow-boding sigh.

“ Enjoy the sun, O ye who never knew
What 'twas to lose your bosoms held most
dear,
Whole woe-unconscious eyes ne'er dropt the
tear

But gave to laughter-loving Mirth his due ;
Give me the gloom of yonder waving shade,
Which no rude noisy bacchanals invade ;
Where sadly-musing Melancholy dwells,
And Memory her early passion tells.
There will I rest and shun the glare of day,
Save when, returning Spring's fair mantle
spread,
I cull each flow'r of variegated hue,
O'er lovely lost Eliza's tomb to strew ;
Then to the shade retrace my lonely way,
And tune with thee, sad Philomel, my lay.”

Thus sang the shepherd, in untutor'd
guise,
In lays uncouth as first dame Nature taught ;
For his plain measure knew not how to raise
Sublime ; nor yet had he the spirit caught
Of him who forth such rapt'rous strains
could send,
Who mourn'd the loss of Lycidas his friend.
A. B. D.

ALPIN.

S O N N E T

T O A

LILLY OF THE VALLEY.

DEAR flow'r, that near the friendly law-
thorn blows,
With bending cup all deck'd in virgin
white,
Beneath the sheltering leaf thy beauty glows,
But sweetly modest shuns the glare of
light.

Just emblem thou of lovely Stella's mind,
Whose every smile the Graces mild adorn ;
Shelter'd by Modesty from Life's rude
wind,
She charms as blossoms 'neath the hanging
thorn.

The loud rough blast that whistles thro' the
sky
May tear the flow'r that seeks the Sun's
embrace ;
But safe beneath the green-leaf dost thou lie,
And in the shrouding foliage hid'st thy
face.

So man, that braves the stormy gales of life,
And bares his breast to Fortune's piercing
blow,
Too often launches forth on seas of strife,
Too often sinks, whelm'd by the waves of
woe,

The wise, regardless of an empty name,
Resigns, for surer peace, his titles all to
fame.

HORTENSIUS,

F—m—n, Gloucestershire,
Dec. 8, 1791.

T O M A D A M S I S L E Y,

ONER SECOND APPEARANCE AT M^{rs}
RAUZZINI'S CONCERT IN BATH.
IN NOVEMBER. 1791.

SURCHARG'D with drops of beating rain,
The Lilly, glory of the plain,
Bends to the earth its lovely head,
And mourns its ancient splendour fled ;
'Till, by the Sun's all-fair'ring ray
illum'd, it sheds a brighter day,
With all its wonted beauties blooms,
And scatters round its rich perfumes.
So you, sweet Nymph (whose throbbing
breast,

By terror's keenest pangs oppress,
Restrain'd each quiv'ring liquid note
That trembled in thy tuneful throat)
Obscur'd each wonted winning grace,
Each feature of thy beauteous face.
Cheer'd by the plaudits, just and kind,
Of Bathen's publick voice resign'd,

Each

Each panic fled, dispell'd each fear,
 A Syren * once again appear,
 In strains thy own diffuse around
 The wonders of thy vocal sound,
 While each breast beats with fond alarms,
 And owns the magic of thy charms.
 Sweet Nymph, then still thy anxious breast,
 Thy claims no Briton can contest ;
 Soft pity in his breast resides,
 His judgment liberal candour guides,
 Then boldly to that heart appeal,
 Whose boast and glory 'tis—to feel.
 And sure the young, the fair, the gay,
 In Health and Beauty's jocund May,
 Who tread this City's frolic ground
 In pleasure's light and airy round,
 Must every power of praise combine
 To talents and to charms like thine.
 Whilst those advanc'd in life's dull age,
 Taught by that sovereign teacher, Age,
 The vanity of all below,
 The rapid turns of joy and woe,
 With tender sympathy behold
 A nymph of Nature's loveliest mould,
 Adorn'd with each attractive art
 To please the sense, and charm the heart;
 By the relentless will of fate
 De spoil'd of her once honour'd state † ;
 Torn from her hoary sire's embrace,
 And each endearment of her race ;
 Compell'd in foreign climes to roam,
 To seek that boon deny'd at home.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

L I N E S

WRITTEN ABROAD DURING A MOST SEVERE ILLNESS.

OH Memory ! thou intellectual guide,
 The bad man's torture and the good
 man's pride,
 That makes what was, an everlasting " Now,"
 And fixes meditation on the brow ;
 Dear fond Reflection !—whatso'er thy name,
 From a proud race of mental powers this
 came.
 Oh ! Memory ! in pleasing form appear,
 And speak of subjects that were wont to
 cheer ;
 That went to fill the bosom with delight,
 And with the sweetest dreams entrance the
 night ;
 Take me to scenes long past—to scenes of
 joy,
 When mutual Love did ev'ry hour employ ;
 When smiles met smiles, and smiling Hope
 entwin'd
 Eliza's virtues on my raptur'd mind ;

When wedlock crown'd (that sacred task of
 Love),

And all I wish'd was sanction'd from above,
 Fond Retrospection ! but that time is past,
 For human foresight is too vain to last.
 Still let me then with pleasur'd grief retrace
 Th' angelic beamings of her faultless face ;
 Still keep her form entangled in the eye
 That dim bestows the crystal luxury,
 That hangs like morning dew on some fall
 flow'r,

But not, like it, the victim of an hour ;
 For my sad drops in long succession run,
 And but with life the sources will be done ;
 For in my breast I feel the pangful throes
 That silent bears the deepest pangs of woe ;
 That waits with anxious wish the strokes of
 Time,

Nor dreads the scythe, though stain'd with
 many a crime.

But God, that gave me life, alone can tell
 Where I have err'd and where I acted well ;
 To Him omnipotent I bend the knee,
 And crave, my wife, fair happiness to thee.
 " What can I more," (as Eastern writ-
 ters say)

But trim my little lamp, and mix with
 kindred clay.

MILES.

T O N A T U R E.

HAIL, pensive form of Nature, hail !
 I come, lov'd maid, with thee to mourn ;
 To hear thy grief-inspiring tale,
 And supplicate the Spring's return.

I come, sweet maid, to mourn with thee
 Thy languid form, as all reclin'd
 On the cold humid earth I see,
 O'erspreads with gloom thy lover's mind.

Where is that joy-commanding mien
 Which fill'd with smiles the roscat hours ?
 Where is that robe of beauteous green,
 Embellish'd with a thousand flowers ?

Dear alter'd maid ! with pain I trace
 Thy tatter'd garb, and dripping hair,
 And all that feeling in thy face,
 Expressive of a day of care.

What fiend, with powerful rage possess'd,
 Tore the gay chaplet from thy brow,
 Bar'd to the winds thy tender breast,
 And laid that heavenly form so low ?

By Winter's arm the deed was done !
 Array'd in storms the tyrant came,
 And half extinguishing the sun,
 Ah, soon disrob'd my lovely dame !

* Madame Sibley was called the Aristocratic Syren, by a celebrated Musical Professor of London.

† Madam Sibley's father was Under Intendant to M. Bertier the Intendant of Paris, who was massacred by the mob of that city three years ago.

The peasant plods unheedful by,
Nor stops to view thy chang'd attire,
But hastens to the cottage nigh,
And crouches o'er his little fire.
E'en those who bless'd that pride-full day
When spring and summer deck'd thy
charms,
Ungrateful turn their eyes away,
Or view with scorn thy naked arms.
But oft, O long-lov'd maid! I come,
Thy form in every state to see;
And oft forsake my warm-r home,
To sit and mourn thy fate with thee.
Yet soon shall Spring's returning Sun
Restore to joy my pensive maid,
And soon delighted millions run
To court her in the fragrant shade.
Methinks I see thee graceful rise,
Forgetful of thy wintry toil;
Methinks I see thy radiant eyes
Refuse a more than mortal smile!
Then I, the earliest of the train,
The happiest of thy train shall be;
No more to hear thee, Nymph, complain,
But rove at large with Joy and thee!

Dover.

RUSTICUS.

A PETITION

FROM

LIEUTENANT GEORGE DRAKE,

OF THE MARINES,

TO DOCTOR B****,

FOR

AN INVALID LIEUTENANCY.

"GET ME but *In*, I care not who's
" *Without*,"

Is, I suppose, the gen'ral cry about.

Pray what's the cause, grave Doctor, there's
such work

Kick'd up about these *Invalidian Fogies*?

Say! must a man turn Infidel or Turk,
And have the best luck who the greatest
Rogue is?

If so, I'll venture, faith, to be a sinner,
And you assist and be a little civil;

But I'm afraid you'd rather lose a *Dinner* *
Than try to palm a cheat upon the Devil.

Hold! I claim not thy honesty!—A
whim!

A joke indeed to quarrel with Old Nick;
So unpolite to turn our backs on him,
Who ne'er forsakes us either well or sick.

Then prithee, Doctor, take the *FEE*—for
shame!

Don't let the world account thee such an ass

To swear thou findest *ME* neither *Blind* nor
Lame;

Depend upon it 'twill be deem'd a *Farce*.

Methinks I see thee shake thy head and grin—
And, turning from me, ope the pocket
straight;

While I the *Necromantic Gold* slip in
That is to heap *Disorders* on my pate!

Yes! yes! my name shall in *their Charter*
see

(If thou approve—or 'twill be mighty odd),
Enroll'd in golden capitals *G. D.*—

If not enroll'd 'twill be a shame, by *G—d*!

Then shall the world with *streaming eyes* of
wonder

Behold assembled in the *Martial Ring*
Disabled Heroes!—once the *Gods of Thun-*
der!—

And hear the vet'rans *To Pæn* sing.

Next see them march with *Crutches, Knap-*
sacks, Beds,

Swords, Guns, and Pistols, from the grand
Parade;

With *Woods of Laurels* growing on their
heads,

While wives and children form the *cavalcade*.

Now for a simile—I think as well express
As *Peter Pindar's* very, very best;

Craving the *Squire's Pardon* and *Urbanity*;
Allowing a little too to please *my vanity* :

A SIMILE.

THUS like the beggars whom we daily
meet

Imploring alms, in passing through the
street;

Whose maimed limbs we mov'd in pity see,
And whose distresses claim our charity;

Mark their retreat! An instant cure takes
place,

And each resumes his wonted cheerful face:
The blind can see to ogle *Madam's charms*,

From amputation sprout forth *Legs and*
Arms;

The man *hydropic*, whose protuberant size
In *Pity's* bosom makes the feelings rise,

Whose trembling steps have brought him to
your door,

When *Home* conveys his burthen to the
floor;

And the gray *Sire* worn out with age and
pain

Is metamorphos'd into youth again.

Thus they laugh at folly, and join the jocund
lay,

And all their *Aibes, and Carcs, and Crutches*
throw away.

* The Author delicately hints at *Epicureanism*.

To the EDITOR.

ENGLISHED BY

W. HAMILTON REID.

See,

According to the "Esprit Des Journaux" for 1784, the following elegant Latin Verses were written by M. L'Abbe Boscovich, a celebrated Astronomer and Mathematician who had accompanied the British Ambassador, Mr. James Porter, and his Lady from Constantinople to the confines of Poland. They were written at the moment they quitted the Black Sea, and their conclusion intended as a compliment to Madam Porter. Your giving them a place will much oblige,

Your occasional Correspondent, &c.

W. H. R.

Æquoris unda vale; ramosa coralin, conchæ,
Anquillæque agiles, squammigerumque pecus.
Nerædes valeant; valeat cum Doride Tethys;
Non placet illa, udis quæ fluit unda
comis.

Nos campi collesque vocant, divæque
virenti
Quæ fronde atque ornant flore nitente
caput.

Non tamen has nimium mirabimur: est dea
nobis

Quæ decorat flores; non petit inde decus.

YE peaceful seas, ye gentle waves, farewell!
Ye tribes that boast the variegated shell,
The branching coral, and the ically throng
That softly glide, or nimbly writhe along:
Ye classic shores! ye thick o'er-spreading
shades!

Goddeſs of Ocean, and the ſea-born maids
Thetis and Doris, all the humid train
Farewell! adieu! ſince abſence leads to
pain,

Ye pleaſe no more; altho' the vocal hills
The flatt'ring wiſh to linger here inſtil;
With fields that ſmile with ev'ry blooming
flower,

With richeſt verdure and the myrtle bower;
And to affection's raptur'd eyes convey
The ſum of all that's elegant and gay.
Yet not the moſt let us your charms admire,
More life, more beauty doth this verſe
inſpire!

To us a Goddeſs of the lovelieſt mien,
Who aſks no honour of this ſplendid ſcene,
But doth to all ſuperior grace impart,
And ſhines o'er theſe as Nature ſhines o'er
Art!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Constantinople, Nov. 10.

THE plague is much abated; accidents, however, still happen daily in every part of this city, and in the villages situated on the borders of the Canal.

Caserta, Nov. 15. Melancholy accounts have been received here of the earthquakes in Calabria Ultra, which have been frequent and violent for six weeks past. They do not seem to extend so far as in the year 1733; their greatest force appears to have been at Monte-Leone, Mileto, and Soriano, where most of the wooden barracks have been overthrown, and many people wounded, but few lives have been lost.

These earthquakes are but slightly felt at Messina; and it has been remarked, that since they began Mount Ætna and Stromboli have been quiet and smoked less than usual. A village called Cafe Noove, near Faigno, on the Loretto road, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake the 13th of October, and the houses for six miles round were damaged more or less, the people being obliged to live in the fields.

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Mount Vesuvius, after having thrown out a thick smoke and ashes for several days, opened a new mouth on the side next to the mountain of Somma on Thursday last, and from thence a copious lava is running into the valley between the two mountains.

Constantinople, Nov. 25. The Plague continues in this neighbourhood without variation.

Venice, Dec. 10. Intelligence has been received here from Zante, that on the 24th ult. an earthquake happened there, which demolished many houses, and public buildings; that above 60 persons had perished in the ruins; and also that every village throughout the island had suffered much upon that occasion.

The same account mentions, that the Plague had again broken out with fury in the Morea.

Berlin, Dec. 27. Achmet Effendi, Minister from the Sublime Porte, had this day his Audience of Leave of his Prussian Majesty. He was conducted to and from Court with great ceremony.

L

Vienna, Dec. 13. Yesterday her Royal Highness the Archduchess Maria Theresia, Consort of his Royal Highness the Archduke Francis, was safely delivered of a Princess, who was baptized by the name of Maria Louisa.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

DECEMBER 28.

THEIR Majesties, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Clarence, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Augusta, went to Covent Garden Theatre, to be present at the representation of "The Duenna," and the new Pantomime of "Blue Beard," with both of which they appeared to be highly entertained. His Majesty was dressed in a dark coloured suit with an elegant cut button. The Queen in a rich gold brocade, the ground scarlet, and a profusion of diamonds. The Prince wore a handsome Court dress, extremely splendid. The Duchess of York was most superbly habited in a gold tissue train vest and sleeves, with a brilliant bouquet and stomacher of diamonds. Her head was decorated most elegantly with white feathers spotted with dark spots. The Princesses appeared in their usual style of dress, and the Dukes of York and Clarence in their professional uniforms.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Clarence, and Duke and Duchess of York, entered the Theatre first, and took their seats in the Prince of Wales's box, under an elegant blue satin canopy, richly embroidered with silver and lined with white silk; after them came in the King and Queen, followed by the Princess Royal and her two sisters. Prince William, the son of the Duke of Gloucester, sat in the next box to that destined for the Prince of Wales and his royal and princely company. As soon as the Royal Family were seated, the music struck up the tune of "God save the King," which was sung by the principal vocal performers, and when the Pantomime was ended, the audience called for the song again, and it was then sung twice amidst incessant plaudits. During the whole evening nothing could exceed the loyal and affectionate expressions of regard and reverence for the whole of the Royal Family present that were repeatedly manifested.

JANUARY 4, 1792. The excessive crowd which pressed for entrance at the Hay-Market Theatre this evening, to see the fourth representation of "Cymon," which was honoured by the presence of the Court of England, was the cause of a truly melancholy accident—a person of the name of Smith was trodden to death—a woman was dreadfully

bruised—and many other distressing accidents happened, from the impetuosity of the greatest crowd ever remembered.

14. About half past one o'clock this morning the inside of the Pantheon in Oxford-street was discovered to be on fire by the patrols who were employed to watch the interior parts of it. It broke out in a new building adjoining the Pantheon, which had been erected for a Scene Painter's room. To this part of the building the patrols had no access, so that it is supposed the fire had been kindling some time before it was discovered. At length the fire burst in a flame through a door at the back of the stage, which communicating with the scenery, the whole was instantly in a blaze. The servants who lived in the house had scarcely time to escape; leaving behind them all their clothes and other effects. From the combustible materials of the scenery—the oil and paint, the fire had got to such a height before any engines could arrive, that all attempts to save the building were in vain.

The whole edifice from Oxford-street to Marlborough-street Gardens, and from Poland-street to Blenheim Mews, is a heap of ruins. Not an article of the rich wardrobe and costly furniture—the stage machinery, nor a musical instrument, is saved.

The loss sustained is 60,000*l.* of which only 15,000*l.* is insured;—ten thousand in the Westminster, and five in the Phoenix Fire Offices.

The engines did not get into play until an hour and a half after the fire was discovered, and from the situation of the building they could not be worked with any degree of efficacy. The fire continued burning with great fury for ten hours, when the whole roof of the building having fallen in, it slackened, and was pretty nearly subdued towards one o'clock in the afternoon. Very few of the adjoining buildings are damaged.

16. The Old Bailey sessions ended, when Edward Bean, alias Brown, who was convicted in December session last of horse-stealing; and William Henry Wallbery, Margaret Geary, John Meling, John Golding, William Wallace, Thomas Williams, Charles Smith, James Handlow, Thomas Brown, Daniel Gilfoyl, William Jones, and Charles Seaton, convicted of several offences this session, received judgment of death.—

22 were ordered to be transported beyond the seas for seven years; 13 to be imprisoned in Newgate; seven in Clerkenwell Bridewell; 13 to be publicly and one privately whipped; two had judgment respited until a future period; and 14 are to be delivered by proclamation.

The following is a summary account of the proceeding of the Commissioners for reducing the National Debt, from the commencement of that measure to the end of the first quarter, concluding Nov. 1, 1791.

	Total Capital bought.		Total Cash paid.		Gen. Av. Price.
	l.	s. d.	l.	s. d.	
Old S. Sea	—	3,312,900	—	1,007,997 18 9	76½
New S. Sea	—	991,350	—	764,991 15 0	77½
S. Sea 1751	—	321,400	—	249,184 2 6	77½
Consols	—	3,007,250	—	2,284,213 18 10	76
Reduced	—	2,290,300	—	1,766,144 0 9	77½
Total		7,923,200		6,072,531 15 10	76½

20. This day, being Bachelors Commencement at the University of Cambridge, 104 gentlemen, from different colleges, were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, viz.

King's College 3. Messrs. Marshall, Scott, Hind.

Trinity College 24. Messrs. Allen, sen. Bennett, Baron, Comings, Courtney, Dundas, Hetherington, Hinchliffe, Jackson, Kane, Malkin, Mason, Moleworth, Preston, Rudd, Steward, Sunderland, Sutton, Towell, Taylor, sen. Thompson, Townley, Walk, Wilton.

St. John's College 19. Messrs. Bradley, Cooper, Draks, Foster, Gisborne, Hughes, Jazk, Legrew, Loftus, Martin, Maude, Meyrick, Morris, Palmer, Proby, Reynolds, Role, White, W. Winthrop.

St. Peter's College 9. Messrs. Blick, Cumber, Lockey, Pawson, Stanley,

Clare-hall 5. Messrs. Cropley, Dimfdale, Howes, Plumptre, White.

Pembroke College 8. Messrs. Alderton, Carlyon, Chevallier, Jeaffreson, Lewin, Maltby, Marsh, Middleton.

Beuel's College 2. Messrs. Goode, Sherer. *Trinity-hall* 1. Mr. Adams.

Gonville and Caius College 4. Messrs. Chapman, Cubitt, sen. Gay, Smear.

Queen's College 3. Messrs. Andrew, Dixon, Nicholson.

Jesus College 3. Messrs. Cuthbert, Mappletoft, Pepper.

Christ's College 8. Messrs. Bones, Carey, Evans, sen. Evans, jun. Jones, Smith, Turner, Young.

Magdalen College 2. Messrs. Fawcett, Warter.

Emmanuel College 8. Messrs. Allsop, Clarke, Eade, Gregory, Heathcote, Mackenzie, Sloper, Wright.

Sidney College 6. Messrs. Bromby, Harding, Heming, Wildbore, Wollaston, sen. Woodcock.

Catherine-hall 3. Messrs. Balderston, Mules, Pennington.

The senior Wrangler, this year, is Mr. Palmer of St. John's College.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

JAN. 18.

The general and eager curiosity excited in all ranks of people by the expectation of a most brilliant Court, on account of the late addition to the Royal Family, was this day fully gratified. In splendor of dress and equipage it exceeded almost any we remember. Before two o'clock there was a most brilliant Drawing-room, which closed at half past five o'clock, when the Royal Family retired to dinner as usual in the apartments on the East side of the great quadrangle.

The circle in the Drawing-room consisted of the King, Queen, Princesses Royal, Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sophia; their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Duke and Duchess of York, Duke of Clarence, Duke of Gloucester, Prince William, and Princess Sophia, the Spanish Ambassador, and all the Foreign Ministers, Secretaries, Charges des Affaires, and a numerous assembly of the Nobility, Gentry, &c. of both sexes.

Between twelve and one the company began to assemble, occupying chiefly the three anti-chambers leading to the Drawing-room, whence some few persons, as the crowd increased, passed into the Drawing-room itself. A great number of the first Nobility and persons of fashion came early,

and about two o'clock, when the arrival of their Majesties and the Princesses was announced, the lanes through which they passed was formed by six or seven rows in each of the apartments.

His Majesty passed through this avenue to the Drawing-room, noticing the persons of fashion on each side, but without stopping for conversation. The Queen spoke for one or two minutes to almost every person known to her Majesty; and the right side of the left anti-chamber was nearly occupied by ladies, with whom she conversed separately, and with great affability, for some time.

The Princesses Royal, Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sophia, followed her Majesty.

The Earl of Aylesbury led the Queen; an Officer of her Majesty's Household each of the Princesses.

The entrance to the Drawing-room is by three doors. At those on the sides the company enter; the central door is only thrown open for their Majesties, or for persons of the Royal Family; the Officers of the Household stand on each side of this, and the Marquis of Salisbury, as Lord Chamberlain, attends at it when their Majesties pass.

The Drawing-room filled immediately after the arrival of their Majesties, when the King remained on the right side, and the Queen on the left, very near to the doors, and without approaching the throne.

The crowd was then so great, that many ladies were more than an hour in passing from the doors to the circles, not distant more than four yards, and some, unable to support the fatigue, went away without reaching them. The pressure was chiefly on the side of the room occupied by her Majesty, for there were the Princesses, and as many ladies as could approach them, forming not so much a circle round the Queen as a lane extending on her left, as far as the Princess Sophia, the most distant of their Royal Highnesses.

The Duke of Clarence entered the Drawing-room at five minutes before four; the Duke and Duchess of York in about ten minutes after, and the Prince almost immediately after their Royal Highnesses. The Prince, and the Dukes of York and Clarence, after paying their respects to their Majesties, went to distant parts of the room, and were surrounded by circles of their friends. The Duchess of York, during the short time she stayed, remained with the Queen, but her Royal Highness, soon after her arrival, became indisposed, and, having walked into the second anti-chamber, fainted away. Hartshorn and water were imme-

diately brought, and her Royal Highness was soon sufficiently recovered to return home.

DRESSES.

The LADIES.—In the head-dress, which was dressed rather small, feathers were very generally worn, and more diamond ornaments used than were last winter, both in the caps, which were of various forms, but all small, and in other parts of the dress. Artificial flowers were much worn, and bouquets of artificial flowers.

In decorating the petticoats, embroidery appears to be coming much into fashion, with much novelty and elegance of design.

The prevailing colour, if any one predominated, was *coquelicot*.

Her Majesty—according to the usual custom, was dressed with simple elegance; her cap was a turban, the caul of coquelicot satin, covered with fine blond, beautifully ornamented with wreaths of roses.

The Princess Royal.—A very elegant cap of crape, and fine blond, with pink roses and white feathers; the dress ornamented with wreaths of roses.

Princess Augusta.—A turban of white satin and crape, ornamented with fine blond, and white ostrich feathers, in front a white heron feather.

Princess Elizabeth.—A turban of white crape and coquelicot satin, ornamented with fine blond and white ostrich feathers tipped with poppy, and in the front a black heron feather; the dress decorated with coquelicot flowers, and green, with gold, silver, &c.

Duchess of York, on this first occasion, was magnificently dressed, it being her first appearance at Court on a Birth-day. All that art could accomplish, as well in elegance as magnificence, was displayed; and she looked most brilliantly in every sense of the word. Her Royal Highness's petticoat was of white crape, interspersed with jewels in the form of stripes, trimmed round the bottom with a wreath of pine-apples set in brilliants, and richly festooned with mosaic crape, edged with small wreaths of the same. It was fastened on the left side with a superb diamond bow; the train was of crape in gold, and the body Nakara satin richly spangled.

The jewellery worn by her Royal Highness is supposed to be the finest collection in Europe for a lady's dress. It was a necklace composed of a single row of brilliants. A stomacher of three festoons of large brilliants and tassels, and a very deep fringe of brilliants hanging from each festoon. A pair of sleeve-bows, with large tassels. A very large diamond feather for the head-dress. A pair of very superb single drop ear-rings, presented

presented to her by his Majesty. A fan, entirely of diamonds, with an ivory mounting, the sticks pierced and set with brilliants in a mosaic pattern. The outside sticks are set with a single row of diamonds, and very large brilliants fasten the fan at the bottom. The shoes, of purple leather, were ornamented with a running pattern of brilliants from the toe to the instep, and a row of large diamonds round the quarters, with a fringe of diamonds hung to as to play with the motion of the foot.

The other Ladies most distinguished by their dresses were, the Duchesses of Rutland, Leeds, and Dorset, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Countess of Mexborough, Miss Cravens, Miss Dundas, and Miss Coultts.

GENTLEMEN.

His Majesty.—A purple cloth coat, very richly embroidered in gold, and lined with white satin; the waistcoat of white satin, embroidered as the coat, and richly spangled over; the design new and splendid.

The Prince of Wales—was, as usual, the best dressed Gentleman at Court. His Royal Highness wore a carmelite coloured velvet coat and breeches, extremely elegant, and very curiously embroidered in silver spangles and coloured stones and foils, in various devices, enriched with Brandenburg loops, intermixed with different coloured furs, and stones of various colours. The seams were all covered with rich and elegant embroidery, to correspond with the fronts; the other parts of the coat were embroidered in mosaic all over, with silver spangles and coloured foils. The buttons were of stones, set in gold. The waistcoat was of silver tissue, but so enriched with embroidery, the same as the coat, that the ground of it was scarcely perceptible. It was trimmed with brilliants as a fringe. The coat cuffs were the same as the waistcoat, and richly embroidered with brilliants, forming the handsomest dress that ever appeared at Court.—His Royal Highness wore diamond shoe and knee buckles; a diamond star, George, and garter, and the diamond epaulette which has been so much admired on former birthdays for its costliness and elegance. His Highness wore likewise a diamond sword.

The newest and best dresses were embroidered à la *Brandenbourg*. The Officers of the Army and Navy were chiefly in their new uniforms.

The Dukes of Leeds and Montrose, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Earl of Alton, were also among the most conspicuous of the Nobility for their attire.

Near fifty new carriages, most sumptuously decorated, glittered on this day; the

Marquis of Donegal, Earls Thanet and Chesterfield's, and Lord Craven's, were among the most splendid of those belonging to the Peers; the magnificent vehicle of the Prince of Wales deserves a particular description.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S COACH:

The front pannel of this beautiful state coach represents Britannia in her chariot of war, followed by Victory hurling thunder on her enemies. On the hind pannel is Fame, lighting on the earth, proclaiming peace to the world. The off pannel represents the infancy of Britannia, nursed by Amphitrite and the River Nymphs, and the near pannel the maturity of Britannia.

The ground-work of the body is gold, powdered with acorns, and sprigs of laurel.

Above the paintings is a deep border, where the Arts and Sciences are represented by the various employments of Genius; and on the carved work on the body are hung small medallions, charged with the heads of those Kings who were taken prisoner by the first Prince of Wales. Round the top of the body is a gold border, composed of the cross and fleurs-de-lis of his Royal Highness's coronet—at the corners his silver feathers, and at the top is placed the coronet and cushion, surrounded with a carved laurel.

The carriage is a sweep of carved-work, consisting of festoons of flowers, foliage, &c. on which are hung oval medallions bearing the badge of the order of St. George—behind are his Highness's supporters;—the step is Hercules strangling the Nemean lion. The box is covered with a hammer-cloth of striped crimson velvet, fringed with gold lace.

The inside of the body is lined with striped crimson velvet, adorned in the centre with an oval star, and his Highness's feathers;—the curtains in festoons are mazarene blue, fringed with gold lace. The doors open with a new invented spring, but the glass must be let down before they can be opened.

THE BALL.

The Ball Room was crowded soon after eight o'clock.

Their Majesties and the Royal Family entered about nine o'clock, and the minuets commenced in the following order:

Prince of Wales—Princess Royal and Princess Augusta.

Duke of York—Princess Elizabeth and Princess Mary.

Duke of Clarence—Princess Sophia and Princess Sophia of Gloucester.

Prince William of Gloucester—Duchess of Montrose and Lady Susan Gordon.

Lord Morton—Countess of Mexborough and Lady Susan Levison Gower.

Lord Elgin—Lady Henrietta Thynne and Lady Isabella Thynne.

Lord Weymouth—Lady Eliza Clifton and Lady Charlotte Bruce.

Lord C. Somerset—Lady Susan Thorpe and Lady Mary Collyer.

Lord Milfington—Lady Julia Collyer and Lady Elizabeth Lambert.

Mr. Anthony St. Leger—Lady Ann Fitzroy and Hon. Miss Har. Townshend.

Lord Morton—Miss — Hamilton and Miss — Fielding.

After the minuets, the nine first Gentlemen in the list stood up, and danced with the Ladies of the first rank one country dance, when their Majesties and the Princesses retiring the ball broke up.

The Ladies' head-dresses were in general plain, neither rising high, nor ornamented with many curls. The diamonds were chiefly in pins, though some were distributed in wreaths of leaves, and a few were in solid bandeaus. Small feathers of silver and of diamonds also appeared.

The caps were narrow, the height about three times as great as the width. Gripe,

and ribbands, formed the lower part; and feathers, white, or white tinged at the tips and edges with York flame, or coquelicot, or light blue, were generally worn.—Some feathers were also ornamented with spots of coquelicot ribband.

When the Duchesses of York set out from York-house she was saluted with marrow-bones and cleavers. It was with some difficulty her attendants could make her Highness believe that such noise was intended as compliment; but when explained, she courteously bowed to the performers, as well as to the crowd, whose acclamations rent the air.

In the evening, at the ball, as the Prince of Wales was talking to the King, he felt a severe pull at his sword, and, on looking round, perceived the diamond guard of his sword was broken off and suspended only by a small piece of wire, which, from its elasticity, did not break. The person whom the Prince supposes to have made this impudent attempt, was exceeding genteelly dressed, and had much the appearance of a man of fashion. The diamonds on the part thus impudently attempted to be stolen, were worth 300*l*.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for JANUARY 1792.

OCTOBER 7.

NEAR Camden, South Carolina, Richard Champion, esq. late Deputy Paymaster general of his Majesty's Forces, and proprietor of the china manufactory at Bristol.

14. On board the Diana frigate, on her passage to America, the Countess of Effingham. She was daughter of Metcalfe Proctor, of Thorp, near Leeds, esq.; was born 27th September 1745, and married to the Earl in October 1765.

Also, lately, in Jamaica, Charles Bryau, esq. aged 91.

Mr. Alexander Macneil.

Dr. John Moucrieff.

John Hendley, senior, esq.

Mr. John Boggs, merchant.

Mr. James Wear.

James Lawrence, esq.

The Rev. Sir Inglia Turing, bart. Rector of St. Thomas in the Vale.

John West, esq.

Nov. 19. At Jamaica, Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham, Governor General of Jamaica, and a Colonel of the Army. His Lordship was born January 13, 1747.

27. Richard Heaton, esq. of Deubigh.

Mr. Samuel Becket, of Thorn, near Northwich.

Dec. 5. At Vienna, Wolfgang Mozart, the celebrated German composer.

7. Dr. Robert Robinson of Barrack-hill, near Stockport, formerly Pastor of a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters near Manchester.

8. At Ormside, Westmoreland, William Whitehead, esq. late of Antigua.

11. At Handsworth, near Birmingham, Mr. Langstaff, of Trinity College.

19. At Macstricht, General Count de Maillebois.

14. At Chatham, John Williams, esq. Clerk of the Checque in the Dockyard, and Muster-Master of the Chatham Division of Marines.

15. Mr. Charles Gurney, builder, Southgate.

At Florence, Peter Matthew Mills, esq. of the island of St. Christopher's.

Lately, Thomas Blean, of Norley in Cheshire, aged 102.

16. William Mellish, esq. of Albemarle-street, formerly Receiver General and Cashier of his Majesty's Customs.

Ralph Dutton, esq. of Billingford, near Elnham, Cambridgeshire.

17. The Rev. John Copsens, D.D. Minister of Teddington.

At the Five Ways, near Birmingham,

Mr.

Mr. Thomas Lee, Attorney at Law, in his 70th year.

18. At Moulins, George Anderson, esq. late of Madras.

At Harefield, near Uxbridge, Mr. George Kyte, second son of the late Dr. Kyte.

Lately, at Twickenham, Mr. Sterling Gilchrist, Surgeon formerly of the 3d reg. of dragoon guards.

At Fern Hill, Berks, Lady Knollys.

Captain Augustus Dumarscque, of Southampton.

At Winchester, in his 92d year, Mr. Thomas Lipscomb, formerly Surgeon and Apothecary there, and Coroner for the County of Southampton.

At Norwich, Mr. John Armstrong, who, a few years since, went up in a balloon from Trinity-Hall Close, Cambridge.

The Rev. George Newton, Rector of Ifield, near Lewes.

Lately, Mr. Lewis, Woollen-draper, King-street, Covent-garden.

20. Dávid Andre, esq. New Broad-street.

Captain James Barford, aged 79, of the Royal Navy.

The Rev. D. S. Shift, High Priest of the Great Synagogue Duke's Place, aged 71.

The Rev. Matthew Moore, aged 84, upwards of 30 years Rector of Barningham, near Greatabridge, Yorkshire.

Sir Alexander Dunbar, of Northfield, bart.

21. Henry Fletcher, esq. at Tottenham.

At Hastings, Suffex, Mrs. Gladwich.

John Elston, M. D. at Innerkep, in his return from Ireland.

Lately, Mr. G. Holland, Proctor, Register to the Dean, and Clerk to the Dean and Chapter, of Hereford.

22. Mr. William Chinnery, senior, writing-master, of Gough-square, Fleet-street.

At Cherington, in Warwickshire, the Rev. Charles Willes, youngest son of the late Lord Chief Justice Willes, Rector of Whichford and Cherington, Prebendary of Wells, Prothonotary of the Court of Chancery, and Justice of Peace for the County of Warwick.

William Parminter, of Playford Hall, near Ipswich, gent.

Mr. John Norman, merchant, Lawrence-Poultney-Hill.

Lady Bishopp, widow of the late Sir Cecil Bishopp.

Mr. James Bridge, merchant, of Liverpool.

Lately, at Mauchline, in the Presbytery of Ayr, the Rev. Mr. William Auld, in the 82d year of his age.

Lately, at Bridgway, near Plymouth, Mr. Henry Bird, formerly a shipbuilder in London.

23. At Dudley, John Finch, esq.

At the Crown Inn, Slough, Joseph Wilcocks, esq. son of the Bishop of Rochester,

At Lyndon, in Rutlandshire, in her 92d year, Mrs. Barker, relict of Samuel Barker, esq. and daughter of the Rev. William Whiston.

Lately, Francis Gawthorn, esq. at Nottingham.

Lately, Mr. Gilbert Langdon, of Woodbury, Devonshire, Surgeon and Apothecary aged 83.

25. At St. Giles's, Norwich, in his 37th year, the Rev. Henry Harrington, D. D. Prebendary of Bath and Wells, Rector of North Cove with Willingham, in Suffolk, Rector of Haynsford in Norfolk, and Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich.

At Tewkesbury, John Pitt, esq. Chamberlain and senior Alderman of that borough.

Pennell Hawkins, Surgeon and Page to the King.

Mr. Thomas Barrow, Alderman of Windsor.

At Dublin, John Bennett, esq. second Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

Robert Moss, esq. Barrister at Law, aged 78. He served the office of Mayor of Preston in 1768.

Lately, at Deptford, the Rev. Dr. W. Wilson, Vicar of St. Nicholas in that town.

26. Mr. Thomas Wilson, head letter-carrier in the foreign department of the General Post-office.

27. At Hadley, near Barnet, in his 77th year, Dr. John Monro, Physician to the United Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem.

Lately, near Lagny in the Isle of France, Mons. Pequigni, author of a work in praise of the famous Francis Xavier.

29. James Witley, esq. Adjutant of the late Grenadier Guards.

Mr. William Cook, Attorney at Law, at Liverpool.

Lately, of a malignant fever, M. Berquin, celebrated on account of his Treatises on Education.

30. At Craigiehall, in his 82d year, the Honourable Charles Hope Weir.

Mr. Hooker, Accountant of Excise.

Mrs. Gentleman, wife of the Rev. Mr. Gentleman, of Kidderminster.

Major Baggs, well known amongst gamblers.

Edward Noble, esq. Alderman of Southampton.

Lately, Richard Heaton, esq. Barrister at Law, Bedford-square.

31. Mr. John Ellis. (See p. 3.)

Mr. Robert French, tallow-chandler in Barbican, Deputy of the Ward, at Cripplegate Without.

Jan. 1, 1792. George Moorwood, esq. Allretton-Hall, Derbyshire, aged 73.

Mrs. Chatterton, at Bristol, mother of the unfortunate author.

Edward

Edward Bishopp, esq. uncle of Sir Cecil Bishopp.

The Rev. Matthew Bradshaw, Dissenting Minister at Brentford.

2. Simon Wilson, esq. Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

Mr. James Henry Moore, son of Mr. John Moore, refiner in Silver-street.

At Maiden Bradley, Edward Duke of Somerset, and Baron Seymour, aged 84.

The Right Honourable the Dowager-Viscountess Galway.

John Dorlett, esq. Boyle-street, Saville-row.

At Ely, Thomas Gotobed, esq. High-Bailiff and Justice of Peace for the Isle of Ely, and Commissioner of the Lottery.

3. At Manchester, Kempe Brydges, esq. formerly of Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

Mr. George Sainsbury, steward to the Marquis of Salisbury.

John Troughbear, esq. at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight.

Mr. William Davenport, printer. He had Mr. Bowyer's legacy of 30*l.* per ann. as Greek printer.

Mr. Nicholas Francis Beckman, Fashion-street, Spitalfields.

Peter Bury, esq. Canterbury, aged 67.

Lately, the Rev. Meredith Jones, Rector of Bexhill, Sussex, and Prebendary of Chichester.

5. John Peckham, esq. Patricxbourn-court, Kent.

Mr. Percival, senior, banker at Northampton.

Lately, near Tuam in Ireland, Thomas Wims, in the 117th year of his age. He fought in 1701 at the siege of Londonderry.

6. Richard Livesey, esq. Manchester, aged 85.

Matthew Plunkett, esq. Greek-street, Soho.

Alexander Longmore, A. M. at Islington, aged 72.

Lately, Mrs. Ford, relict of John Ford, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and sister of Wilbraham Bootle, esq.

7. Mr. Richard Norris, Surveyor of Christ's Hospital.

Paul D'Agremont, esq. John-street, Adelphi.

8. William Price, esq. Charlton, near Wantage, Berks.

Samuel Woodham, esq. Green-street, Enfield.

9. Mr. Hope, packer, Leadenhall-street.

Miss Crawley, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Crawley Bovey, bart. of Flaxley Abbey, Gloucestershire.

Gabriel Stewart, esq. Paymaster of the Marines.

At Cotellet, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, the Rev. S. Gwinnet.

Lately, at Warrington, the Rev. Arthur Barron.

Lately, at Granby-house, Bristol House-wells, John Hale, esq. of Chudleigh, Rear-Admiral of the British Navy.

11. Mrs. Catherine Patrick, at Bury, aged 82, grand-daughter of Dr. Patrick, Bishop of Ely.

At Bath, the Rev. William Fulbridge Arnold, one of the Senior Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

G. H. Bobart, esq. Alderman of New Woodstock.

The Rev. Joseph Heacock, M. A. aged 72.

12. Mr. Shaw, a superannuated musician, at Bath, father of Mr. Shaw of Drury-lane Theatre.

Mr. Joseph Jackson, of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, letter-founder.

Lately, at Rycgate, Mr. John Hinton, Surgeon.

13. Allen Simmons Smith, esq. at the Spa, near Derby.

At Brighthelmstone, Charles Scrase, esq. aged 83.

Mr. Joseph Huxley, master of a vessel from Liverpool to Philadelphia.

14. Mr. Horncastle, stationer, New Bond-street.

Henry Busby, esq. Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

At Donnington, in the county of Lincoln, the Rev. Lewis Powell, Vicar, and near 40 years Minister of that Parish.

15. At Stanford-hall, Leicestershire, in his 26th year, Sir Thomas Cave, bart. one of the Members for the County.

16. William Scullard, esq. Mansel-street, Goodman's-fields.

Mr. John Rivington, bookseller, St. Paul's Church-yard.

At Edinburgh, John Erskine, esq. Advocate.

17. James Eyton, esq. Chief Cashier to the South-Sea Company.

At Bath, the Rev. Dr. George Horne, Bishop of Norwich.

Lady Jane Gordon, sister of the late Duke of Gordon.

18. Mr. Creswick, Teacher of Elocution at Kensington, He was formerly an Actor, and performed at Covent-garden, in 1761, the character of Beau Mordecai, in Macklin's *Love a la Mode*. He afterwards belonged to the York Company, but of late has been wholly employed in teaching elocution, and reading lectures.

At Oxford, the Rev. William Lawson, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College.

19. Samuel Campbell, esq. Stanhope-street, May Fair.

21. Mrs. Eleanor Wall, only sister of the late Rear-Admiral John Harrison.



THE
European Magazine,
 For FEBRUARY 1792.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of JOHN HORNE TOOKE, Esq. 2. A VIEW of
 ELTHAM PALACE.]

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L O N D O N :
 Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill;
 and J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.
 [Entered at Stationers-Hall.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The character of *Mad Tom* is inadmissible. With the private character of Mr. *Fahr* we have nothing to do, nor do we mean to interfere about it. That another Magazine would not scruple to receive it, has no weight with us. The Author had better send it there.

The Poem by R. S. T. has merit, but it is too long.

The Anecdotes of Mr. *Quin* are received; the remainder will be very acceptable.

Mr. *Adny's* Poem and

Shatterton's Pieces in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 11, 1792, to Feb. 18, 1792.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	0	3	4	3	2	2	3	5	

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

COUNTIES upon the COAST.	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	4	10	3	0	3	2	2	4	3	7
Suffolk	4	9	2	3	0	2	2	3	2	
Norfolk	4	7	2	11	2	9	2	1	3	2
Lincoln	4	9	3	7	3	1	1	1	3	8
York	4	9	3	6	3	3	1	1	3	9
Durham	5	0	0	0	3	6	2	2	4	6
Northumberl.	4	9	3	5	2	11	2	0	3	0
Cumberland	5	8	4	8	3	1	2	2	2	0
Westmorl.	5	10	4	9	3	5	2	2	0	0
Lancashire	5	8	5	0	3	6	2	4	4	5
Cheshire	5	6	0	0	3	11	2	8	0	0
Monmouth	5	3	0	0	3	4	2	1	0	0
Somerset	5	3	0	0	3	6	0	0	3	3
Devon	4	11	0	0	2	10	1	8	4	6
Cornwall	5	0	0	0	2	9	1	8	0	0
Dorset	5	3	0	0	2	11	2	3	4	9
Hants	4	11	0	0	3	2	3	3	4	3
Suffex	4	10	0	0	3	2	3	5	3	4
Kent	5	0	3	5	3	3	2	3	3	4

WALES.	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
North Wales	5	11	4	1	3	5	1	6	0	0
South Wales	5	11	0	0	3	5	1	7	0	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY 1792.			
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.	
25-29	98	58	S.
27-29	50	48	S. S. W.
28-29	49	42	E.
29-29	60	44	S. W.
30-29	73	47	S. S. W.
31-29	52	50	S. S. W.

FEBRUARY.			
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.	
1-29	64	48	S.
2-29	85	50	W.
3-30	01	42	W.
4-30	27	38	S. S. W.
5-30	01	37	E.
6-30	02	38	S. W.
7-29	95	37	S.
8-29	70	45	W.
9-30	28	41	N.
10-30	37	45	S. E.
11-30	15	48	S. S. W.
12-30	20	43	W.
13-30	21	42	W.
14-30	20	38	W.
15-30	02	39	S.
16-30	15	37	N. E.

17-30	37	28	N.
18-29	95	25	N. N. E.
19-29	60	29	N. N. E.
20-29	48	22	N.
21-24	74	18	E.
22-29	11	32	N.
23-29	83	28	N. W.
24-29	83	30	S. E.
25-29	81	40	E.
26-29	75	41	E.
27-29	89	45	S. E.

PRICE of STOCKS,

Feb. 25, 1792.

Bank Stock,	Ditto Short, 1778, 18
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785,	7-8ths
119 $\frac{3}{4}$	India Stock, 206 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 4 per Cent. 104 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Cent. Ind. Ann —
India Bonds, 105s. pr	South Sea Stock, —
3 per Cent. red. 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old S. S. Ann. —
96	New S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. Comf. 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Cent. 1751 —
3 per Cent. 1726, —	Exchequer Bills
Long Ann. 11-16ths	N. Na. & Vid. Bills —
Lot. Tick.	

Mr. Van
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EUROPEAN MAGAZINE



Painted by Brumpton

Engraved by Cinner.

John Horn Tooke Esq.

Publish'd by J. Sewell, Cornhill, Jan 1. 1791.

T H E

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

A N D

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

F o r F E B R U A R Y 1792.

JOHN HORNE TOOKE, ESQ.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THIS ingenious gentleman has ever distinguished himself as a friend to the liberties of his country, and is one of the few modern English politicians whose conduct has been uniformly consistent. The reform of representation in the House of Commons he has ever pressed with the most constant and unremitting ardour; and though he may have occasionally quitted the persons with whom he was acting in politics, he most probably quitted them because he found them not so honest, nor so much in earnest on the subject, as himself. He has written many political Pamphlets, which, from the temporary nature of their subjects, must be now buried in the stream of oblivion. His speech on his prosecution for a libel on the American war, printed in the State Trials, shews him to be a very good constitutional lawyer, and combats with great acuteness and great power of reasoning the prevailing doctrines on the sub-

ject of Libels. His "*Εἰς Ἐπιπέτυα*, or, Divisions of Purley," written in the form of dialogue, do him infinite credit as a philologist and a man of literature.

These dialogues are now employed as a school-book for the greater boys, by one of the first scholars and one of the ablest instructors of youth of his time. The skeleton of them is to be found in a pamphlet (now become very scarce) called "*A Letter to Mr. Dunjng from Mr. Horne, 8vo, 1777.*"

Of this pamphlet our great Lexicographer, Dr. Johnson, thought so well, that he told a friend of his, that if he were to make a new edition of his Dictionary, he should make use of many of Mr. Horne's etymologies of the Conjunctions. The picture from which the annexed Print of Mr. Horne Tooke is taken, was painted many years ago by Mr. Brampton, a scholar of Mengs.

LETTER • from DAVID GARRICK to the Rev. PETER WHALLEY, Editor of BEN JONSON.

SIR, *Tuesday, March 15, 1748* †. I SHOULD have answered your obliging letter sooner; but your directing it to the Bedford Coffee-house kept it from me two days.—I assure you, Sir, it is no small pleasure to me that I am thought worthy of your advice. The candid remarks of a true Critic are to me the

greatest favours; my ears are always open to conviction; I willingly kiss the rod, and would shake the hand that administers such wholesome correction as yours has done. The faults you mention I am afraid I have been guilty of, because the by-stander will always be a better judge of the game than the party concerned;—but I

• Published in "The Literary Museum, or Antient and Modern Repository," 8vo.

† On the 16th December 1747 Mr. Garrick first spoke the Prologue and Chorus to Henry V. and 3th February 1748 he performed Jaffier for the first time.

am surprized that I should be thought to regard the measure of verses so injudiciously as to disjoin the members of the sentence; when at my first setting out in the business of an Actor I endeavoured to shake off the fetters of numbers, and have been often accused of neglecting the harmony of versification from a too cloie regard to the passion and the meaning of the Author.

I am sensible (notwithstanding what I have said) that the instances you have given from *HAMLET* are just, and the manner of speaking them (acquired at first by inadvertency) is confirmed by habit; but it shall be altered; and I hope for the future my friends will not be offended again at the same passages. I cannot but think you have mistook me in the Prologue to *HENRY V.*—Surely the little pause was made at *Fire!* and I connected the subsequent relative verb and accusative case (*that would ascend the brightest beacon, &c.*) in one breath! I know in the general I speak it so, but may have failed the night you heard me. Your remark from *VENICE PRESERV'D* is likewise true, *When in your brigantine, &c.*; but I am in hopes the other slips you speak of in the same Play, were owing to my illness on Mrs. Cibber's benefit night; I could scarce bring my words out, and all the

time did not know whether I stood on my head or my heels.—The part of Jaffier is a most difficult and laborious character, and will take me up much time before I have attained what I imagine may be done with it. I must now beg leave to mention a circumstance which may in some measure be my excuse for these many seeming errors of judgment: I am often troubled with pains in my breast, arising from colds, and at such times I have it not in my power to speak as I would; my breath often fails me, and I am obliged to stop in wrong places, to enable me to finish the sentence. This has the air of an excuse for my failings: suppose it so, it is a very natural one; and nobody can blame me for trying all means to appear well in the eyes of one whose opinion I regard. This is my present situation with you; and if you think I have merit enough to deserve your future animadversions, you will honour and oblige me. I am, SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,
D. G.

P. S. If you favour me with more thoughts on the same subject, as I hope you will, pray direct for me in King-street, Covent-garden. Once more I thank you,

MR. WALPOLE'S LETTER TO THOMAS CHATTERTON.

Arlington-street, March 28, 1769.

SIR,

I CANNOT but think myself singularly obliged by a Gentleman with whom I have not the pleasure of being acquainted, when I read your very curious and kind letter, which I have this minute received. I give you a thousand thanks for it, and for the very obliging offer you make me, of communicating your MSS. to me. What you have already sent me is very valuable, and full of information; but instead of correcting you, Sir, you are far more able to correct me. I have not the happiness of understanding the Saxon language, and without your learned notes, should not have been able to comprehend Rowley's text.

As a second Edition of my *Anecdotes* was published but last year, I must not flatter myself that a third will be wanted soon; but I shall be happy to lay up any notices you will be so good as to extract for me, and send me at your leisure; for as it is uncertain when I may use them, I would by no means borrow and detain your MSS.

Given me leave to ask you where Rowley's Poems are to be found? I should not be

sorry to print them; or, at least, a specimen of them, if they have never been printed.

The Abbot John's Verses, that you have given me, are wonderful for their harmony and spirit, though there are some words I do not understand.

You do not point out exactly the time when he lived, which I wish to know, as I suppose it was long before John Ab Eych's discovery of Oil-painting. If so, it confirms what I had guessed, and have hinted in my *Anecdotes*, that Oil-painting was known here much earlier than that discovery or revival.

I will not trouble you with more questions now, Sir; but flatter myself, from the humanity and politeness you have already shewn me, that you will sometimes give me leave to consult you. I hope too you will forgive the simplicity of my direction, as you have favoured me with no other.

I am, Sir,

Your much obliged, and
Obedient humble servant,
HOR. WALPOLE.

So good as to direct to Mr. Walpole in Arlington-street.

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

(Continued from Vol. XIX. p. 464.)

SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14.

THE Lords came into the Hall about one o'clock, and after the usual formalities,

Mr. Law, the leading Counsel for Mr. Hastings, in an exordium of some length, expressed the exultation felt by his client on the arrival of the period at which it was allowed him, after four years of accusation, to vindicate his own character and that of the British name; but though such was the feeling of Mr. Hastings, confident of his innocence, very different were the feelings of his advocates, distrustful their own abilities, and almost overpowered with the magnitude and variety of criminal matter adjudged against him; much of it foreign from the articles in evidence, but calculated to influence opinion, and enforced by such a combination of talents and of eloquence as had never appeared on any other occasion. Under such a sense of difficulties, they could only be supported by the recollection that they were to speak before a tribunal of experienced justice, of hereditary honour, above the reach of prejudice, and possessing a profound knowledge of all the relations and dependencies of every Member of the British Empire. He requested their Lordships' indulgence for any errors of ignorance in a subject of such extent; and hoped the Managers of the prosecution, for whom he professed the highest respect, would not interrupt him on account of any hasty or unguarded expressions into which he might be betrayed.

He then entered into a general view of the history of India, to shew that, contrary to what had been asserted on the part of the prosecution, every Government in it of which we had any knowledge previous to the establishment of our own, had been arbitrary, bloody, cruel, and unjust; that our power in India had not been acquired by rapine and fraud; and that all the Governments on which we were said to have usurped, were themselves usurpations of very recent date, none of them above sixteen years older than our own.

He came next to shew, by a detail of the conduct of Mr. Hastings in India, that the misdemeanors imputed to him, and the cruelties said to have been occasioned by his rapacity and mis-government, were mere fabrications; that they were forged for the purpose of exciting odium against him; that he had always entertained a bad opinion of

Nundcomar, and employed him only in consequence of private orders from home, which he was not at liberty to disclose to the other Members of the Council; and that the several alterations in the mode of collecting the revenue were authorized by circumstances, and had been eventually of the greatest benefit to the Company's affairs.

Mr. Law seemed only preparing to enter on the particular heads of defence, when at half an hour past four o'clock the Lords adjourned.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

Mr. Hastings appeared at the bar with the usual ceremony.

Mr. Law took up the defence at the point where he left it on the preceding day, namely, the real and substantial revenue which Mr. Hastings added to the Company, by taking into their own hands the articles of opium and salt. The saving in the Military and in the Civil Government, added to the before-mentioned, he stated to amount to one million and a half annually, and that this revenue was attached to the Company's treasures to this very moment.

By these retrenchments and savings the credit of the Company was raised and supported from the year 1777 to the year 1783, during which period every other part of the British empire was convulsed, and the very credit of the empire itself was sunk almost into irretrievable ruin.

Having been very minute and diffuse in this statement, and shewn that the very existence of the Company at that period depended upon the measures which Mr. Hastings adopted, he recurred to the situation of Cheyt Sing, whose case had been so strongly insisted upon as a criminal charge against Mr. Hastings.

Here Mr. Law insisted, that by all the laws of Indostan, from the earliest period to the present moment, the Zemindars had always been obligated to assist their superior Princes, from whom they held in chief, with money and troops, according to the nature and extent of their territories. Besides this, he said, all Europe was originally held and governed under the former feudal system by the same ties of subordination. Nay, further, at this moment, protection from the state to the individual is throughout the world attended with personal and individual assistance to the state.

Mr:

Mr. Law took a comprehensive view of the cause and effect of the Rohilla war; and contended, that as well in that as in other transactions, Mr. Hastings deserved the highest encomiums. He denied that he had ever been guilty of even one criminal act, during the whole of his government; and argued, from documents which he should hereafter bring into proof, that Mr. Hastings had been the saviour of India. He condemned the Council appointed in 1774 by the Directors; defended Mr. Middleton; and concluded with loudly averring, that in all sums of money taken by Mr. Hastings, the Company were consulted; and that if the act was criminal in the Governor General, it was equally so in the Directors, and in his Majesty's Ministers.

In the course of his speech he was particularly pointed and severe upon the gross injustice which his client had sustained in the introduction of the story of Dehy Sing; a story to which no one allegation in any article could possibly apply. This he observed on, as being contrary to every principle of English law, and to the law of any civilized country. He reminded their Lordships that he had entreated and implored the Managers to go back to their constituents, and bring this matter forward in the shape of an Article, the only form in which it could be met; but he entreated, and Mr. Hastings had petitioned the Commons, in vain.

Mr. Law then went through all the principal events that had occurred in India, from the year 1773 to 1780, in a very clear and impressive manner. And at a little before five the Court adjourned.

SEVENTY SEVENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

Mr. Law proceeded to justify his client on the remaining topics of accusation adduced against him by the Managers.

He proved very fully, that the presents received by Mr. Hastings were absolutely indispensable, as the Company's affairs would otherwise have been irretrievably ruined. The Bullock Contract, of which so much had been said, was on the same terms, and probably better, than Lord Cornwallis had been able to make in the conduct of the present war. As to the Opium Contract with Mr. Sullivan, it was rather a miraculous mistake in the Managers not to have stated, that it was granted on precisely the same terms that General Clavering and his Colleagues had before given to Mr. M'Kenzie, the friend and protégé of Mr. Francis.

Having explained very satisfactorily the whole of this transaction, he disproved the

charge of personal hardships endured by the Begums of Oude. In this he was supported by the undeniable evidence of Major Gilpin, who was himself an eye-witness of the whole affair.

After defending the treaties he had formed, and describing his various political and military services, his preservation of the British Empire in the East, and totally annihilating the power of the French, he made a short peroration, in which he introduced some testimonials to the merits of the Defendant. These testimonials, he said, were not the language of flattery addressed to power; they were the genuine dictates of feeling in a grateful people, after Mr. Hastings was divested of power, and that Fame announced to the astonished inhabitants of Indostan, that their great deliverer and benefactor was arraigned and persecuted by his countrymen. Amongst other testimonials to the public services of the defendant, he recounted the approbation and applause of Lord Cornwallis. Misrepresentation had placed him in that situation of defending himself to which the best men were exposed; and though he did not implore the mercy, he solicited the justice of that august Tribunal.

When the Counsel had concluded, Mr. Burke observed, that one of the testimonials to the character of Mr. Hastings, was not named*, and, to save future trouble, he wished now to be informed who the person was from whose approbation an extract was read. This question he intended to follow by another.

Mr. Law replied, that every thing which was asserted by him should appear in evidence at their Lordships' Bar. But for the personal satisfaction of the Hon. Manager, he would elsewhere communicate to him the information he wanted.

Mr. Burke, notwithstanding the cry of *Order* from the Bishop of Durham and others, was persisting in his interrogatories, when the Duke of Leeds got rid of the controversy by moving an adjournment to the other Chamber.

Mr. Burke then applied across the box for the intelligence before demanded, and was answered by Mr. Law, that he would inform him in private.

Mr. Burke rather angrily rejoined, that he would have no private conversation with him. Here the conversation ended.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23.

Mr. Plomer, as Second Counsel, rose in the defence of Mr. Hastings, and was at first extremely

* We believe this was the testimonial of Mr. Gilpin.

extremely embarrassed. He expressed his sense of the difficulties of his situation, and the disadvantage of contending against a charge made with the authority of the Commons of Great Britain, and under the disparity both of situation and talents that subsisted between him and the Managers. He trusted, however, that he should not be arraigned of disrespect to that great Body while he disputed their infallibility, and disproved an accusation, which was not therefore true because the House of Commons made it. That House could have no prerogatives or rights that were inconsistent with justice; nor was their honour to be consulted to the prejudice of that of their Lordships. Much was vested in the concurrence of parties, otherwise hostile, in preferring these Charges; but it must also be recollected, that prejudice and misrepresentation can at times communicate and insinuate themselves amongst Members as well as individuals; and if the Commons, by barely preferring Charges without any proof, were supposed to have sanctioned, the judicial capacity of their Lordships, and our boasted Constitution, were immediately at an end.

ANECDOTE of SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

IN the year 1733 the Excise Bill, having been opposed in every stage, was ordered to be reported. The question for its being reported was carried by a majority of sixty. The nation was in a ferment, and there had been some dangerous riots. On the evening before the report Sir Robert summoned a meeting of the principal Members who had supported the Bill; it was largely attended. He reserved his own opinion to the last, but perseverance was the unanimous voice. It was said, all taxes were obnoxious, and there would be an end of supplies, if mobs were to controul the Legislature in the manner of raising them; that the execution of this Act could only make the people sensible of its real merit; and if a fair trial was given, and the certain good effects seen and felt, those who had made themselves unpopular by supporting the Bill, would receive the applause of the public and the thanks of their Constituents. When Sir Robert

After many other prefatory observations he came to the First Charge, and contended that Cheyt Sing was not an Independent Prince, and that he had no exemption from contributing, like any other subject, to the exigencies of the State. The Rajahship, which was merely a title of honour, was purchased by the grand father of Cheyt Sing, who was himself the deputy to a deputy.

His Zemindaries were acquired by violence, and usurpation upon others; and his father Bulwant Sing, so far from having any attachment to the English, had attacked and frequently betrayed them. He produced a number of papers, and amongst others, the public treaties, in which the East-India Company and the Supreme Council always considered and treated Cheyt Sing as their subject; and he explained the policy and necessity of exacting the money which constituted the substance of this Charge; and affirmed, that in every Council held upon the subject, Mr. Francis concurred in the propriety of the measure.

Having concluded his vindication on this head, the Lords adjourned at five o'clock.

had heard them all, he assured them how conscious he was of having meant well, and how certain that experience would remove every prejudice that had been entertained against the Excise Scheme; but in the present inflamed temper of the people it could not be carried into execution without an armed force; that there would be an end of the liberty of England, if supplies were to be raised by the sword; if, therefore, the resolution was to go on with the Bill, he would immediately wait upon the King, and desire his Majesty's permission to resign his office; for he would not be the Minister to enforce taxes at the probable expence of blood.

This Anecdote is told by Sir William Meredith in an unpublished Tract written by him, entitled "Historical Remarks on the Taxation of Free States," 4to, 1778. on the information of Mr. White, of Retford, who had lived in friendship with Sir Robert Walpole.

ANECDOTE of HANDEL.

DOCTOR MORELL, who composed Oratorios for Mr. Handel, once took the liberty to suggest to him, in the most respectful manner, that the music he had composed to some lines of his was quite contrary to the sense of the passage. Instead of taking this friendly hint as he ought to have done from one who (although not a Pindar) was at least a better

judge of poetry than himself, he looked upon the advice as injurious to his talents, and cried out with all the violence of affronted pride, "What! you teach me music! The music is good music. Damn your words! Here, said he (thrumming his harpsichord), are my ideas; go and make words to them."

ELTHAM PALACE.

[WITH A VIEW.]

ELTHAM is a village, seven miles south of London, in the road to Maidstone. It had formerly a Palace, erected by Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, who bestowed it upon Queen Eleanor, wife of King Edward I. King Edward II. constantly resided here, where Isabella his Queen was delivered of John, who hence was called John of Eltham. King Edward III. here entertained the Kings of France, Scotland, and Armenia, at the same time; and this was King Henry VI.'s usual place of residence. King Edward IV.

who laid out large sums in the repair of this structure, entertained two thousand persons in the great hall; and King Henry VII. built a fine front. His successors spent most of their hours of pleasure here, till Greenwich grew up, when this place was neglected; and here were made the Statutes of Eltham, by which the King's house is still governed. Of this Palace only the hall remains, now used as a barn; and of this we present our readers with a VIEW.

ANECDOTES of Dr. GOLDSMITH.

THIS ingenious writer, in his "Chinese Letters" (first published in "The Ledger" about the year 1760) seems to have predicted the present Revolution in France. "As the Swedes," says he, "are making concealed approaches to despotism, the French, on the other hand, are imperceptibly vindicating themselves into freedom. When I consider that these Parliaments (the Members of which were all created by the Court, the Presidents of which can act only by immediate direction) presume even to mention privileges and freedom, who, till of late, received directions from the Throne with implicit humility:—when this is considered, I cannot help fancying, that the Genius of freedom has entered that kingdom in disguise. If they have but three weak Monarchs more successively on the Throne, the mask will be laid aside, and the country will certainly *once more be free.*"

The Doctor had not the same love of something new that prevails at present so much in our writings and in our opinions. "Whatever is new," said he, "is in general false." The Doctor was a great admirer of Rowley's Poems, and wished much to purchase the MS. copy of them,

then in the possession of Mr. George Catcott, of Bristol. The Doctor had, however, nothing but his note of hand to offer for them. "Alas, Sir," replied Mr. Catcott, "I fear a Poet's note of hand is not very current upon our exchange of Bristol." Of the Doctor's poetry the late Dr. Johnson thought so highly, that when a friend of his was, rather coldly perhaps, commending "The Traveller," "So, Sir, you call it only a fine poem, do you? it is the finest poem since Mr. Pope's time, I assure you." In his manner and conversation Dr. Goldsmith exhibited very little of that knowledge of the world and of life which his Essays universally display. Many of them were printed in the periodical and ephemeral publications of his time, and deserved, most assuredly, more durable vehicles. This, however, very kindly for the public, has been afforded to them by the care of an Anonymous Editor, who has collected them, together with some Essays of Dr. Smollet, Dr. Kenrick, and the late ingenious Mr. Badcock, in three volumes, 12mo.; and which we hear will be soon ready for publication.

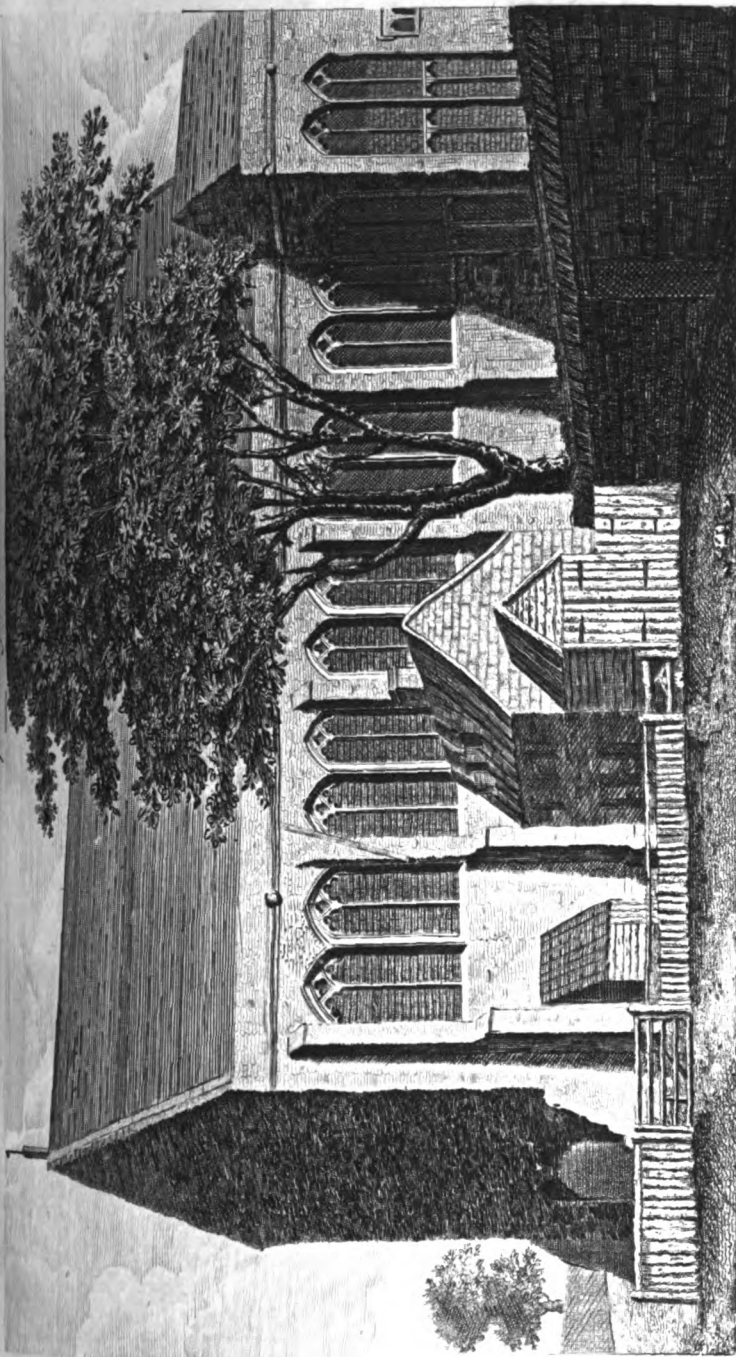
[IN OUR SUCCEEDING NUMBERS WILL BE GIVEN

A SOUTH VIEW OF THE TOWN OF BANGALORE.
SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF SAVENDROOG HILL FORT.
PLAN OF THE FORT OF BANGALORE.

— OF THE ATTACK OF DITTO, BY LORD CORNWALLIS.
— OF THE TOWN OF BANGALORE.

TAKEN ON THE SPOT BY COLONEL CLAUDE MARTIN.

WITH AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THOSE COUNTRIES HITHERTO UNKNOWN BY EUROPEANS.]



Prattent del. et sculp.

KING JOHN'S PALACE, Eltham, KENT.

Published by J. Sewell, Cornhill, 1. March 1792.

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FRAT
 ENUNTO

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GENUINE ANECDOTES respecting SIR FRANCIS BACON, LORD KEEPER, LORD CHANCELLOR, BARON VERULAM, and VISCOUNT ST. ALBANS, the CONTEMPORARY ENEMY and RIVAL of SIR EDWARD COKE, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND, who both flourished in the REIGN of JAMES THE FIRST.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri. HOR.

[Concluded from Page 15.]

LORD VERULAM sent for Camden, ClarendieuX at Arms, and Norroy, and conversed with them very early in the morning, respecting the necessary preparations for the honour of a Viscount, the King having resolved to invest him with the title of Viscount St. Alban's in the most solemn manner; and accordingly the Lord Chancellor Bacon was created, with plenary investiture, Viscount St. Alban's; upon which occasion was had another, and the following, procession, viz.

Lord Crewe preceded him with the Robe of State;

Lord Wentworth bore the Coronet;

And

The Marquis of Buckingham held up his Train.

Such was the vain pride of this philosopher of human nature!

The Lord Chancellor Verulam told Sir Walter Raleigh *positively*, as Sir Walter was acquainting the Chancellor with the proffer of Sir William Saint Leon for a pecuniary pardon, which might have been obtained for a less sum than his Guiana preparations amounted to, in these words: "Sir, the knee-timber of your voyage is money; spare your purse in this particular, for, upon my life, you have a sufficient pardon for all that is passed already, the King having under his broad Seal made you Admiral of your fleet, and given you power of the Martial Law over the officers and soldiers." A notable instance this of his legal abilities in Crown prosecutions.

Bacon hath fatally and irrecoverably sullied his reputation in his judicial office, by the black bead roll and lamentable catalogue of his extortion and bribery, produced against and acknowledged by him on the proceedings before the House of Lords, and particularly by the Item in the said catalogue respecting the unhappy Wraynham; in whose case this iniquitable Judge confessed and declared, that upon his removing to York House he did receive a suit of hangings to the value of one hundred and sixty pounds and upwards, which Sir Edward Fisher, Wrayn-

ham's adversary, gave him, by advice of Mr. Chute, towards furnishing his house.

Wraynham, for complaining of this injustice in a petition to the King, was prosecuted in that infernal and accursed judicature the Court of Star Chamber, fined and imprisoned, instead of being relieved, even unto death, and his family reduced from affluence to beggary, and utterly ruined.

Lord Bacon's confession and submission were both conceived in extreme duplicity and finesse, and were solely and purposely calculated to captivate and operate on their Lordships' passions, feelings, and humanity, and in order to impress them with a pitying sensibility, and to impose on and mislead their understandings; yet so difficult is it to obtain a just representation of disgraceful events, especially if the party accused is high in office and the estimation of mankind, and either his consequence or importance may happen to be affected thereby, that Lord Bacon's letter on the unhappy business of his bribery, for which he was had up to the Parliament, and wherein were contained the above confession and submission, and which we intend to prove fallacious and mean to a degree, hath been complimented in the Republic of Letters with the epithet "VERY CHARMING;" but which would, it seems, have been more properly styled disingenuous, indecent, insincere, evasive, and deceitful: for as to the crime, Bacon had the audacity to plead *fashion*; and that too not merely in extenuation or excuse, but in *justification* of it, as I conceive, from his observing that bribery was *vitium temporis*. Indeed it may, I think, be fairly contended, that how *charming* soever his letter to the House of Lords might be, it was greatly exceeded by his *duplicity* on that memorable occasion; for all his confession and submission was extorted; and there is too much reason to believe from Bacon's conduct, that his lamenting that ambition and false glory had diverted him from employing his whole time in the manner worthy his extensive genius—that these sentiments arose from the weight of his mortifications, and not from the

conviction of his judgement. For by a passage in a letter too from the great Selden to Lord Bacon, dated 14th of February 1621, the latter seems to have been desirous of reverting the Judgment of the Lords, by reason of its being informal; for it appears by the last mentioned letter, that Bacon consulted this eminent Antiquary and profound Lawyer as to the legality of the Judgment pronounced against him by the House of Peers, for want of the form of a Session of that Parliament wherein the Judgment was passed and given; for so I construe these words of the letter which was sent by Selden to Bacon in answer, as it seems, to one sent to the former by the latter on the subject in question. The passage alluded to therein is conceived in the following terms:—"Since, my Lord, I was advised with touching the Judgments given in the late Parliament, if it please your Lordship to hear my weak opinion expressed freely to you, I conceive thus:—Admitting it were no Session, but only a Convention, as the Proclamation calls it, yet the Judgments given in the Upper House, if no other reason be against them, are good, for they are given by the Lords, or the Upper House, by virtue of that ordinary authority which they have as the Supreme Court of Judicature; which is easily to be conceived without any relation to the matter of Session, which consists only in the passing of Acts with the Royal Assent, or not passing them; and though no Session of the Three Estates together be without such Acts passed, yet every part of the Parliament severally did its own Acts legally enough to continue, so as the Acts of other Courts of Justice have done: and why should any doubt be, but that a Judgment out of the King's Bench or Exchequer Chamber reversed there had been good, although no Sessions? for there was truly a Parliament, truly an Upper House, which exercised by itself this power of Judicature, although no Session."

Selden's distinction between their Lordships legislative and judicial capacity seems to have satisfied the noble delinquent, for we never heard that any future attempt was made to reverse the Judgments in question; and the above passage in Selden's letter to Bacon has also further satisfied us, that the Speaker of the House of Lords does not thereby appear to have been so well versed in the original institution of parliamentary jurisdiction, as the President of that illustrious Assembly should have been; or rather, that Bacon wished,

as we have presumed to insinuate above, to elude the force and effect of the Judgment against him, and laugh at and expose the credulity and simplicity of his Peers, at their believing his acknowledgement, confession, and submission, to be the genuine and sincere dictates of a truly penitent heart, deeply impressed with a full and unfeigned consciousness of his own guilt, and of the goodness, indulgence, and compassion of his Judges; which indeed was so very extravagant as almost to border on weakness, but was certainly false delicacy in their judicial capacities, inasmuch as Bacon suffered the wretched Wraynham and his family to be ruined, as above related, though he knew him innocent and injured, and himself guilty, and the Lords abused.

What the Lords on their proceedings against Wraynham in the Star Chamber, for charging Lord Chancellor Bacon of injustice, considered a libel and slander, the Lords on their proceedings in Parliament against the same Lord Chancellor, upon an impeachment for bribery and corruption in the execution of his high office, considered a well-founded complaint, and true in every particular.

The above case of Wraynham refutes the notion generally adopted, and even recorded by Rushworth, that "the gifts taken were for the most part for interlocutory orders; his decrees were generally made with so much equity, that though gifts rendered him suspected for injustice, yet never any decree made by him was reversed as unjust, as it hath been observed by some knowing in the laws;" and the same case also authorizes us to presume, that Lord Clifford, who wished he had stabbed the Lord Keeper Bacon, was most likely instigated thereto by some other decree made by his Lordship, much of the same complexion with that in Wraynham's cause.

Lord Bacon, upon his fall, wrote a letter to the then Prince of Wales, afterwards King Charles the First, soliciting his Royal Highness to intercede with his Majesty on his behalf; and in order to induce this Prince of pious memory to comply with his request, Bacon makes use of the following prophane expression, viz. "I hope, as your father was my Creator, you, his son, will become my Redeemer."

Another instance of this Keeper of the King's conscience profaneness is the following allusion to our blessed Lord and Saviour. On Sir William Stanley's placing the crown on the head of the Earl of Richmond (King Henry the Seventh), after the

the memorable defeat of Richard the Third in that famous battle which was fought on the plain of Bosworth, Bacon observes, in his History of King Henry the Seventh, that "The condition of mortal man is not capable of greater benefit than the King received by the hands of Stanley, being, like the benefit of Christ, at once to save and crown."

Lord Bacon was guilty of a crime much worse in its nature than even the complicated enormity of those above mentioned; for his Lordship's familiarity with his servants opened a gap to infamous reports, which left an unsavoury tincture on him. We shudder to find Bacon involved in the most detestable of all crimes; for his cotemporary Sir Simon Dewes thus writes of him, viz.—"His vices made his life infamous; for he were an eminent scholar, and a reasonable good lawyer, both which he much adorned with his elegant expression of himself, and his graceful delivery; yet his vices were so stupendous and great, as they utterly obscured and outpoized his virtues. His most abominable and darling sin I should rather bury in silence than mention it, were it not a most admirable instance how men are enslaved by wickedness, and held captive by the Devil; for whereas presently upon his censure, at which time though his ambition was moderated, his pride humbled, and the means of his former injustice removed, yet would he not relinquish the practice of his most horrible and secret sin of sodomy—keeping still one Godrick, a very effeminated youth, to be his catamite and bedfellow, although he had discharged the most of his other household servants; which was the more to be admired, because men generally after his fall began to discourse of that his unnatural crime, which he had practiced many years, deserting the bed of his Lady; and it was thought by some, that he should be tried at the bar of justice for it, and have satisfied the law, most severe against that horrible villainy, with the price of his blood; which caused some bold man to write these verses following, in a whole sheet of paper, and to cast it down in some part of York House in the Strand, where Viscount St. Alban yet lay:

* Alluding to his surname, Bacon; to his crest, a Boar; and to that swinish abominable sin.

† In this particular our Correspondent is mistaken. Sir Simon Dewes's account of Lord Bacon had been published as early as the year 1729 by Thomas Heame, at the end of "Historia Vitæ & Regni Richardi II, Angliæ Regis à Monacho quodam de Eveham. comp. 8vo. p. 385.

"Within this fly an Hog * doth ly,

"That must be hanged for sodomy."

But Bacon never came to any public trial for this crime; nor did he ever, as I could hear, forbear his old custom of making his servants his bedfellows, so to avoid the scandal that was raised of him; though he lived many years after this his fall, in his lodgings at Gray's Inn, Holborn, in great want and penury."

The above extract, the original of which has not been made public ten years †, gives us the true reason why Lord Bacon was so indulgent to his servants, and connived at their takings, and that it was his own and not their ways that betrayed him to that error, and occasioned their profuseness and expences, and their having at command whatever he was master of.

What arms, crest, and motto, could suit Bacon better than his own! Part of the arms are mullets, or stars. Guillim, the learned Heraldist, observes, that "falling stars are the emblem of the inconsistency of fortune, and unsure footing of ambitious aspirers, which may shine for a time, but in a moment fall headlong from the heaven of their hopes, and from the height of their honours, by the strokes of justice and their own demerits."

Bacon's crest is a Boar; a most apt allusion to his swinish vice.

"*Moniti meliora*" was his motto. The King, upon making Bacon Lord Keeper, admonished him not to put the seal to any thing without due consideration, to adjudge according to equity and conscience, and not to extend the prerogative.—There is another motto ascribed to Bacon, viz. "*Mediocris firma*;" but this his immoderate vanity, his immoderate pride, and his immoderate ambition overlooked, and never permitted Bacon to regard.

It is now with the public, whether Lord Bacon's character intitled him to the honour of being enrolled among the patriotic worthies in Lord Cobham's Temple of Fame at Stow in Buckinghamshire; and whether Bacon's portrait would not disgrace any place except the Temple of that Goddess, whose name, according to the rules of all decent society, ought not to be mentioned.

HISTORICUS ALTER.

LIFE of CHARLES RENE' DE FOURCROY.

CHARLES René de Fourcroy, Maréchal de Camp, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis, Director of the Royal Corps of Engineers, Member of the Council at War and of the Naval Council, and Free Associate of the Academy of Sciences, was born at Paris Jan. 19, 1715. He was the son of Charles de Fourcroy, an eminent counsellor at law, and Elizabeth L'Heritier. Destined to the bar as an hereditary profession, his inclination impelled him into the paths of science, and accident led him into the corps of Engineers. An officer of that corps was involved in an important lawsuit, which he chose M. de Fourcroy to conduct. M. de Fourcroy directed his son to converse with the officer for the purpose of procuring every information necessary to the success of his cause; but the youth, whose thirst of science was already conspicuous, showed less attention to the particulars of the lawsuit, than desire to be acquainted with what concerned the service of an engineer. He found no difficulty in disposing the officer to gratify his inclinations, and being informed of the preliminary studies requisite to an admission into that body, he immediately began to pursue them with ardour and perseverance, and was soon enabled to offer himself for examination.

In 1736 he was admitted into the corps, and was employed under Marshal d'Asfeld. His activity, zeal, and knowledge above his years, procured him the confidence of his commander; but, remarking an error in a project which the Marshal communicated to him, he informed him of it. For this at first he received thanks; but unluckily he was imprudent enough to entrust this little secret of his vanity to his mother, and her maternal tenderness was equally indiscreet. The Marshal had not greatness of mind enough to be indulgent, or ability enough not to be afraid of avowing that he was liable to mistake; and it was long evident that he had not forgiven M. de Fourcroy, both from the commissions which he gave him, and his general regulations, which always tended to prevent his promotion. But obstacles of this kind depend only moderate talents and moderate resolution. From these M. de Fourcroy learnt at an early period to expect nothing but from his services; and he was destined to prove by his example, that virtue is one of the roads to fortune, and perhaps not the least secure.

Engaged in every campaign of the war of 1740, he was charged, though young, with some important commissions; and his application during the peace procured him employment in the succeeding war. He made three campaigns in Germany, and in 1761 was commander of the engineers on the Coast of Brittany when the English took Belleisle. In 1762 he made a campaign in Portugal, where he was present at the siege of Almeyda.

Peace is not a time of idleness to an engineer. By meditation, by the examination of fortified places, by reading the fruits of experience and military talents, he prepares himself for exercising the art of attacking and defending towns, learns how to improve their construction, studies the consequence of places to each other, enables himself to discern the strength or weakness of a system of fortresses destined to cover a frontier, the necessity of strengthening parts which would leave an incursion easy, and of suppressing places of defence uselessly multiplied. He calculates how long a place may hold out, and forms a judgment of the influence it may have on the event of a war: he foresees what will be the fruit of a victory in an enemy's territory, and the danger of a defeat on each frontier of the country he is to defend. Thus all the great circumstances of war are connected with the science of the engineer, and he can with certainty calculate its chances by means of an art, which is far from confined to the trifling merit of constructing according to given rules a single fortress.

Every day M. de Fourcroy worked fourteen hours in his closet, when the duties of the service did not compel him to quit it. An irrechtable propensity to the study of natural philosophy would have led him far, had he not been incessantly called from it to the duties of his station. From these he sometimes stole time for making observations; but, guarding against the illusions of self-love, he communicated most of his researches to men of learning, who have inserted them in their works. The microscopical observations in the Treatise on the Heart, which does so much honour to Mr. Senac, are almost all by M. de Fourcroy. Many of his remarks and observations make a part of M. Duhamel's Treatise on Fishing, in which we find the first traces of Spallanzani's experiments on hybridus fish. M. de Fourcroy had seen these experiments in a fish-pond in Germany, and

gave an account of them to Mr. Duhamel. To him M. Duhamel was indebted also for some experiments with which he has enriched his Treatise on Forests. M. de la Lande too has acknowledged, that he owes him many facts and reflections, of which he has availed himself in his work on Tides. Amongst the Essays that M. de Fourcroy published separately, is one, in which he examines how we may judge of the height to which certain birds of passage raise themselves, by knowing that of the point at which they cease to be visible. He published the Art of Brickmaking, which forms a part of the Collection of the Academy, to which he also sent several essays that were approved and inserted in their works. The margin of his Collection of the Academy relative to the Arts he has filled with notes, as it was his practice when he read it to examine the calculations, and correct them if they were not accurate.

M. de Fourcroy was employed successively in various parts of the kingdom; principally, indeed, at Calais, at Roussillon, and in Corsica. Everywhere he served with diligence, and everywhere he acquired esteem and veneration. Of this conduct he received the reward in the most flattering manner. M. de St. Germain being appointed Minister at War, wished to avail himself in his office of the abilities of some superior officer in the corps of engineers. On this he consulted the Directors of that corps, then assembled at Versailles. All with an unanimous voice pointed out M. de Fourcroy, as the most capable of fulfilling the intentions of the Minister. M. de St. Germain, who was scarcely acquainted with M. de Fourcroy, wrote to him to come to Perpignan, where he resided. When the Minister told this gentleman, that he had sent for him without knowing him to fill a post near himself, and that he was recommended by the officers of his corps, his astonishment may easily be conceived. Of the opinion given of him he showed himself worthy; and his conduct, both public and private, made him honoured and respected.

A life thus busy was rendered more happy by a sentiment, which, born at an early period, expired but with his life. The daughter of M. Le Maître, the neighbour and friend of his father, and like him famous at the bar, was the com-

panion of his youthful sports, and insensibly chosen by him as the partner of his future days. Whilst M. de Fourcroy was studying under able masters to render himself useful to his country by his talents and acquirements, Miss Le Maître learned from a pious and charitable mother to succour and console the sufferers of her fellow-creatures. The vacations of each year brought together the two young friends, whose minds were so attuned to each other as if they had never been separated. At that age when the heart experiences the want of a more lively sentiment, the tender friendship which united them left them at liberty for no other choice. Both without fortune, they contented themselves with loving each other always, and seeing each other sometimes, till prudence should permit them a closer union. Both sure of themselves, as of the objects of their affection, fourteen years passed without any inquietude but what absence occasioned. After marriage enjoyment weakened not their passion, as the sacrifice they had made of it to reason had not disturbed their tranquillity. Similar in opinion, their thoughts and their sentiments were common. Separated from the world equally by the simplicity of their tastes, and the purity of their principles, they reciprocally found in the esteem of each other the sole support, the sole reward, of which their virtue had need. Every day they tasted the pleasure of that intimate union of souls, which every day saw renewed. The difference of their characters, which offered the striking contrast of gentleness and inflexibility, served only to show them the power of the sympathy of their hearts. Different from most both in their love and in their virtues, time, which almost always seems to approach us to happiness only to carry us the farther from it afterwards, seemed to have fixed it with them. Perhaps we have not another instance of a passion continuing seventy years, always tender, always the chief (nay the sole, since that they bore for an only daughter constituted a part of it), which lasted uniformly from infancy to old age, not weakened, not once obscured by the least cloud, not once disturbed by the slightest coldness or negligence.

Employed to his last moment in his country's service, M. de Fourcroy died January 12, 1791, regretted by his family, his friends, and his corps.

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R XXIX.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 16.]

LORD CLARENDON.

THE following passage is given upon the most respectable authority as an omission in the Oxford edition of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion."

"It began now to be observed, that all the public professions of a general reformation, and redress of all grievances the kingdom suffered under, were contracted into a sharp and extraordinary persecution of one person * they had accused of high treason, and within some bitter mention of the Archbishop †; that there was no thought of dismissing the two armies, which were the capital grievance and insupportable burthen to the whole nation; and that instead of questioning others, who were looked upon as the causes of greater mischief than either of those they professed so much displeasure against, they privately laboured by all their offices to remove all prejudice towards them, at least all thoughts of prosecution for their transgressions, and so that they had blanched all sharp and odious mention of Ship-Money, because it could hardly be touched without some reflection upon the Lord Keeper Finch, who had acted so odious a part in it, and who, since the meeting of the Great Council at York, had rendered himself *very gracious to them*, as a man who would facilitate many things to them, and therefore fit to be preserved and protected. Whereupon the Lord Falkland took notice of the business of Ship-Money, and very sharply mentioned the Lord Finch as being the principal promoter of it; and that, being a sworn Judge of the Law, he had not only given his judgement against law, but had been the Solicitor to corrupt all the other Judges to concur with him in their opinion; and concluded, that no man ought to be more severely prosecuted than he. It was very sensible that the leading men were much troubled at this

discourse, and desired to divert it; some of them proposing (in regard we had very much and great business upon our hands in necessary preparation) we should not embrace too much together, but suspend the debate of Ship-Money for some time, till we could be more vacant to pursue it, and to were ready to pass to some other matter. Upon which Mr. Hyde insisted upon what the Lord Falkland had said, that this was a particular of a very extraordinary nature, which ought to be examined without delay, because the delay would probably make the future examination to no purpose; and therefore proposed, that immediately, whilst the House of Commons was sitting, a small Committee might be appointed, who, dividing themselves into the number of two and two, might visit all the Judges, and ask them apart, in the name of the House, What messages the Lord Finch (when he was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas) had brought to them from the King in the business of Ship-Money? and, Whether he had not solicited them to give judgement for the King in that case? which motion was so generally approved of by the House, that a Committee of eight persons (whereof himself was one) was presently sent out of the House to visit the several Judges, most whereof were at their Chambers; and Justice Croke, and some other of the Judges (being surprised with the questions, and pressed earnestly to make clear and categorical answers) ingenuously acknowledged, that the Chief Justice Finch had frequently (whilst the matter was depending) earnestly solicited them to give their judgement for the King, and often used his Majesty's name to them, as if he expected that compliance from them. The Committee (which had divided themselves to attend the several Judges) agreed to meet at a place appointed to communicate the substance of what they had been informed of, and agreed upon the

* Lord Strafford.

† Archbishop Laud,

Method of their report to the House, which they could not make till the next morning, it being about ten of the clock when they were sent out of the House.

That Committee was no sooner withdrawn (which consisted of men of more temperate spirits than the Leaders were possessed with), but, without any occasion given by any debate or coherence with any thing proposed or mentioned, an obscure person inveighed bitterly against the Archbishop of Canterbury; and there having been a very angry vote passed the House two days before, upon a sudden debate upon the Canons which had been made by the Convocation after the dissolution of the last Parliament (a season in which the Church could not reasonably hope to do any thing that would find acceptance); upon which debate they had declared, by a vote, that those Canons were against the King's prerogative, the fundamental laws of the realm, the liberty and property of the subject, and that they contained divers other things tending to sedition, and of dangerous consequence; Mr. Grimstone took occasion (from what was said of the Archbishop) to put them in mind of their vote upon the Canons, and said, that the presumption in sitting after the dissolution of the Parliament (contrary to custom, if not contrary to law), and the framing and contriving all these Canons (which contained so much sedition), was all to be imputed to the Archbishop; that the Scots had required justice against him for his being a chief incendiary and cause of the war between the two nations; that this kingdom looked upon him as the author of all those innovations in the Church which were introductive to Popery, and as a joint contriver with Lord Strafford to involve the nation in slavery; and therefore proposed, that he might be presently accused of High-Treason, to the end that he might be sequestered from the Council, and no more repair to the presence of the King (*with whom he had so great credit* that the Earl of Strafford himself could not do more mischief by his councils and insinuations). This motion was no sooner made but seconded and thirded, and found such a general acceptance, that, without considering that of all the envious particulars whereof the Archbishop stood accused there was no one which amounted to treason, they forthwith voted that it should be so, and immediately promoted Mr. Grimstone to the message, who presently went up to the House of Peers;

and being called on, he, in the name of all the Commons of England, accused the Archbishop of Canterbury of high-treason and other misdemeanours, and concluded in the same style they had used in the case of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Upon which the poor Archbishop (who stoutly professed his innocence) was brought to the Bar upon his knees, and thence committed to the custody of Maxwell, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod (from whence the Earl of Strafford had been sent a few days before to the Tower), where he remained many months before they brought in a particular charge against him.

Notwithstanding which brisk proceeding against the Archbishop (when the Committee the next morning made their report of what the several Judges had said concerning the Lord Finch), they were wonderfully indisposed to hear any thing against him; and though many spoke with great sharpness of him, and how fit it was to prosecute him in the same manner and by the same logic they had proceeded with against the other two, yet they required more particulars to be formally set down of his miscarriage, and made another Committee to take farther examination (in which Committee Mr. Hyde likewise was); and when the report was made, within a few days, of several very high and imperious miscarriages (besides what related to the Ship-Money), upon a motion made by a young gentleman of the same family (who pretended to have received a letter from the Lord Keeper, in which he desired leave to speak in the House before they should determine any thing against him), the debate was suspended for the present, and leave given him to be there (if he pleased) the next day; at which time (having likewise obtained a permission of the Peers to do what he thought good for himself) he appeared at the Bar of the House of Commons, and said all he could for his own excuse (more in magnifying the sincerity of his religion, and how kind he had been to many Preachers [whom he nam'd, and] whom he knew were of precious memory with the unaccountable party); and concluded with a lamentable supplication for their mercy. It was about nine of the clock in the morning when he went out of the House (and when the debate could no longer be deferred what was to be done upon him); and when the sense of the House appeared very evidently (notwithstanding all that was said

said to the contrary by those eminent persons who promoted all other accusations with the greatest fury) that he should be accused of high-treason in the same form the other two had been, they persisted still so long in the debate, and delayed the putting the question by frequent interruptions (a common artifice) till it was twelve of the clock, and 'till they knew that the House of Peers was risen (which they were likewise readily enough disposed to, to gratify the Keeper); and the question was put and carried in the affirmative (with very few negatives), and the Lord Falkland appointed to carry up the accusation to the House of Peers (which they knew he could not do 'till the next morning); and when he did it the next morning, it appeared that the Lord Keeper had sent the Great Seal the night before (to the King), and had newly withdrawn himself, and was soon after known to be in Holland."

KING HENRY THE EIGHTH

The following Lines, written by this Prince, were, according to the Editor of the "Nugæ Antiquæ," presented to Anna Boleyn, and, by the King's express commands, "singe to her." Byrd, in Queen Elizabeth's time, set them to music.

- "The eagle's force subdues each byrde
"that flies.
"What metal can resist the flaminge
"fire?
"Dothe not the sunne dazzle the clearest
"eyes,
"And melt the ice, and make the snowe
"retire?
"The hardene stones are pierced thro'
"with tooles;
"The wisest men, with Kinges, are made
"but tooles."

PRINCE HENRY,

SON TO JAMES THE SIXTH.

The following Letter from the new edition of that elegant collection * the "Nugæ Antiquæ," more completely shews

* Elegant may well be applied to this collection, of which that fastidious Critic Dr. Johnson thought so well, that he desired a friend of the Editor's, who was going to Bath, to request him to add a fourth volume to the three already published :

"Has enim esse aliquid putabat nugæ."

The Editor will, perhaps, be induced to comply with the requisition.

the energy and excellence of this young hero's character than all the elaborate panegyrics which have been written upon him.

"TO JOHN LORD HARRINGTON, 1609.

"MY GOODE FELLOWE,

"I HAVE here sent you certain matters of ancient sorte, which I gained by searche in a mustie vellome book in my father's closet; and as it hath great mention of your ancestry, I hope it will not meete your displeasure. It gave me some pains to reade, and some to write also, but I have a pleasure in *overreaching difficulte* matters. When I see you (and let that be soone) you will finde me your better at tennis and pike.

"Good Fellowe,

"I reite your friende,

"HENRY.

"NOTE, Your late epittle
I much esteem, and will at
leisure give anwer to."

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

One of the things that Henry the Fourth of France used to say puzzled him the most was, to know, Whether Queen Elizabeth was a maid or not. Grois familiarities appear to have passed between her and some of her servants. A lady has at present in her possession the thimble which Walsingham affected to steal from her dressing-room. The Queen wrote to him for it, and several letters passed between them, not in the most delicate style on either side.

Of the Irish in her time a gentleman of birth, who went over with the Earl of Essex into Ireland, used to say, after having commended their courage and their hospitality, "The Irishry appear to me to be drunk without wine, and mad after it."

Many curious particulars relative to the Irish in Queen Elizabeth's time are to be met with in the second volume of the "Nugæ Antiquæ."

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF A TOUR MADE IN PERSIA, IN THE YEAR 1787,

WITH

REFLECTIONS ON THE MANNERS OF THE EAST.

By M. de BEAUCHAMP, VICAR-GENERAL of BABYLON,
and CORRESPONDING MEMBER of the FRENCH ACADEMY of SCIENCES.[*Continued from Page 12.*]

KASHAN is the first city we meet with on the road from Ispahan to Casbin. I found the heat extremely great there on the 16th of June: the water is disagreeable; and the air, to judge from the pale and fallow countenances of the inhabitants, is far from healthy. This city is no longer what it was in Chardin's time; though it is still a considerable place. Its bazars are beautiful, and of great length. No place in Persia, I believe, has so many braziers; or can be compared with it for the beauty of its culinary utensils. I went through one very long, well-arched, and well-lighted bazar, consisting entirely of braziers shops. In Turkey and Persia all metals are hammered cold, even for horse-shoes. This is far more laborious; but then the work is stronger. Kashan is four days journey due North of Ispahan.

From Kashan I proceeded to Koum. This city is half ruined, and no way resembles the description given of it by Chardin, except for its famous mosques and tombs, of which at present little care is taken. Quitting this city, we crossed the Valley of Salt, mentioned by Chardin. In many places the salt is an inch thick, and well crystallized. Here we saw Mount Telein*, or the Enchanted Mountain, which has nothing remarkable but the puerile tales related of it by the Persians. Near it runs a small river, the water of which is very salt and heavy.

From Koum travelling still westward, I arrived at Casbin, where I observed the end of the eclipse of the moon, June 30, 1787. Hence I was preparing to proceed to Reicht, on the borders of the Caspian sea, little expecting that my design would be so strongly opposed. The chief of the caravan who conducted me from Ispahan to Casbin, and had foreseen the difficulties to which I should be exposed, had, unknown to me, made me pass for a Musulman. To support this part was too difficult and dangerous. It was the month of Ramazan, which to the Mohammedans is a fast. I ate as usual, and thus by my actions declared that I was not a Musulman, which gave rise to suspicions. It was noised about the city that a stranger was arrived. The magistracy charged the

master of the caravansary where I staid, to learn who I was. I knew that there was not a good understanding between the Persians and the Russians settled at Ainzeli near Reicht, and that they were at present on board their vessel. I thought it best, therefore, not to own myself an European, and gave out that I was an Arab. On searching my papers some French books were found. I said they were Greek, and that I had learnt that language at Constantinople, where I had long resided. They then brought me the Koran, to know whether I could read it, and whether the Arabic was my native language. This I got over with more ease, as most of the Persians read it with difficulty. Still doubts remained concerning my papers, which were all in French; and it was suspected that I was conveying packets to the Russians. From this I should likewise have extricated myself, but for the perfidy of my conductor, who declared that I was a Frenchman settled at Bagdad. I had already advanced him a considerable sum of money, and I urged him to conduct me to Reicht, or to leave me at liberty to take the first caravan that should set off; but the villain, who supposed me rich, would not quit his prey, and this induced him to betray me.

The master of the caravansary found on me some drugs, and this, which might have ruined me, proved my security. He fancied I was a physician. I told him that I had picked up a few notions with respect to preserving my health, and that it would be absurd to refuse me what would be allowed any old woman. This, however, did not satisfy him; he persisted in believing me a physician, brought me his child who was ill, and begged me to prescribe for him, promising in return to render me every service in his power. I embraced this method of extricating myself from my difficulties; and from that time he did me many good offices. On my pressing him to let me go to Reicht, he consented, on condition I would tell him my business there. I explained to him as well as I was able the purpose of my journey; but he could not conceive, that I should travel so far to observe the stars in a place

* From this Persian word is derived our *Talisman*.

where it almost always rained; and told me that it would be considered as a pretext, and I should experience many difficulties there. Finding this did not take, I added that I had some business with an Armenian merchant, who, as I was informed, was at Rescht, and on his departure for Astracan; but I perceived that I could not thus impose upon the Persian, who was more cunning than I. He told me, however, that if I made a present to the Lieutenant of the Khan of Casbin, I might go to Rescht, but that I must expect to be strictly watched. The Khan of Rescht I knew was even more despotic than the Khan of Casbin: I answered therefore, that I had imagined in Persia any one might go where he pleased; that fortune had certainly thrown me into the hands of a rascal, who first extorted money from me, and then sought to ruin me; and that if there were any difficulty in my going to Rescht, I would give up my design. I perceived this language pleased him; and he proposed to me to follow a caravan going to Hamadan and Kermountha; but I told him that I meant to return to Ispahan, where I had business. I was led to adopt this plan for the following reasons: I was informed that it rained every day at Rescht during that season; and that the humidity of the air impressed on metals a corrosive rust, so that in two or three days any steel implement is spoiled. My telescope and pendulum must, therefore, have been left at Casbin, and all the advantage of my journey would have been to have laid down my course by the compass, or by the stars when travelling by night. For this it was not worth while to pay the Khan of Casbin a round sum to obtain permission to go thither, which would have given my journey an air of consequence; and I had nothing to do there, as I could not carry my instruments. The air of the country is pernicious to strangers, particularly in the month of July. The regimen prescribed me was to abstain from bread, butter, and flesh, and to eat only rice dressed with water; and my health was already impaired; so much so, that on my return to Ispahan I was attacked with a malignant fever. These considerations, united with all the other obstacles, induced me to renounce my journey. The object of my voyage too was accomplished; for the question respecting the position of the Caspian Sea was decided. At Casbin I had obtained accurate information of the distance of Rescht; it is four days journey of seven or eight leagues each, or a horseman well-mounted travels thither in two; I

may reckon it, therefore, at about 30 leagues N.N.E. This appears to me sufficient to decide the situation of the Southern part of the Caspian sea: for having determined that of Casbin by direct observation, as well as by the course from Ispahan taken by the compass, I must have had still 100 leagues E. N. E. to travel to arrive at Rescht, had that port been five degrees farther north, as has been asserted. This question has already been discussed by M. de la Lande, in the Memoirs of the French Academy for 1781, where he cited my observation; and by M. Buache, in those for 1787, on other grounds.

I had not much less trouble to quit Casbin than I should have had to visit Rescht. It was necessary to gain by presents a *charvadar*, or master of a caravan, to take charge of me; I was also obliged to pay the good offices of the master of the caravansary, with whom I agreed that the gates of it should be open before day-break on the day of Beyram, or grand festival of the Musulmen. On that day I fled with my servant, and went to join the caravan, which was encamped four leagues from Casbin.

That city, celebrated for having been the residence of sovereigns, is not now what it was in Chardin's time. It is almost in ruins, and in my opinion does not contain above ten or twelve thousand souls. The royal palace is still to be seen there, but in a wretched condition: I saw nothing there to excite my curiosity except the bed of Nadir Shah, which is still in being. It consists of nothing but a white marble, six feet square, and six inches thick, placed in the midst of a court, and furnished with a single mattress and a pillow. On this reposed the conqueror of the Mogul; yet we accuse the inhabitants of the East of effeminacy.

Casbin is also renowned at present for the excellence of the sabres made there. Chardin cites the city of Koum; but I heard no mention of it. Those of Casbin are second to none, except those of Korassan, and are superior to those of Damascus. Both the former are called *de-banne*; they are distinguished by the quality of the steel, the grain of which is very fine, and on it appear undulating veins, somewhat resembling a watered tawny. A good blade costs sixty or eighty piastres. These blades do not bend like ours, but snap; they are very neatly mounted in the country fashion, and damasked with gold by inlaying them with gold wire. Some the Persians make very fine, applying the wire so close as to appear like *or-mulu*. The

The *fabres* of Korassan are much dearer; many are sold at Bagdad for 100 sequins, or 750 livres French: some are celebrated for their individual goodness. They say the governor of Iman-Ali has a *fabre* valued at 1000 sequins. The following anecdote will give some idea of their goodness. The great Solyman, Pacha of Bagdad, returning victorious from an expedition against the Arabs, cut off the heads of six of the principal prisoners, sitting in his divan with his legs across in the Eastern fashion. It is true, the Pacha was a man of extraordinary strength; but I do not think he would have executed the task so dextrously with an European blade.

Returning from Casbin to Ispahan I was stopped and ill used at Sava, a place where Christians pay a tax. I was beaten, and forced to pay a large sum; and the impudence of my domestic, who lifted his sword against the officer, was near occasioning our being cut to pieces. I rushed between them, and, to get rid of the cut-throat, gave him what he asked. On the 30th of July I arrived at Ispahan. The late revolutions in Persia have nearly ruined that city. In half a century perhaps scarcely a trace of the palaces mentioned by Chardin, celebrated for their greatness and magnificence, will be visible. In a royal garden called *Azar-Gerib*, or *Thousand-Acres*, I had the patience to count five hundred fountains. The pipes of these are still to be seen in the canals, into which the water fell in cascades from space to space, passing through different balcons remarkable for their size and beauty, lined with stone, and having several *jets-d'eau* round their borders besides one in the center. The Persians are certainly not destitute of taste; and were they as near us as the Turks, they would have stolen from us the greater part of our arts. It is unnecessary to mention those in which they excel, as they may be seen in Chardin; but it may be proper to mention the new ones which they now have; as enamel, which they execute with great delicacy, and the cutting of diamonds. They are acquainted with the art of quicksilvering looking-glasses. Chardin says (vol. iv. p. 253.) that the quicksilver of looking-glasses more easily peels off in Persia than in Europe on account of the great dryness of the air: but this does not appear to be the case at Ispahan; for I have seen in the royal palace a grand hall of audience lined with looking-glasses made in Europe, which are as fresh as possible, though they have been there above a century.

The Persians have an idea of the beautiful, and a taste for perspective and symmetry, which the Turks either know not or despise. If that beautiful simplicity at present sought after have cost us so many ages to acquire; if we yet find it difficult to divert ourselves of the Gothic taste of our ancestors; we may be surprised to find a certain elegance in the architecture of Persia. It is true, they have none of those bold performances which are the boast of Europe: the climate is not adapted to such. The Louvre would be useless at Ispahan. The houses are constructed so as to suit the manners of the East; they are prisons destitute of windows on the outside. But the symmetry which prevails in the royal palace and public places, the lightness of the steeples of their mosques, and the beauty and grandeur of design of the glazed bricks which cover them, are enchanting. The Persians have been styled the Frenchmen of Asia, and they may be so still. This is remarkable in their brisk and airy gait, the volubility with which they speak a soft and sonorous language, the abundance of their compliments, the pleasure they take in saying *nothings*, the scanty cut of their clothes, and their suppleness and subtlety of mind. They have nothing in common with their neighbours the Turks but their religion; and as simple and rude as it is with these, as adulterated and mytic is it with the Persians, which proves the warmth of their imagination. The Persians are more tolerant than the Turks: they converse freely on religious subjects with infidels, put the Koran into their hands, and permit them to offer objections to it, which is expressly forbidden to the Ottomans. At Juspha the Armenians follow their own mode of worship as publickly as in Europe. They have twelve churches in which they perform divine service, a bishop, monks, nuns, and sixty priests, besides three churches which follow the Latin ritual. There we hear the sound of bells, so odious to the Turks. The churches have domes with crosses on their summits; and though half the inhabitants of Juspha are Persians, this does not prevent processions being sometimes made. It is very seldom indeed at the grand feasts but some great Persian lords go out of curiosity to hear mass at the episcopal Armenian church; whilst a Turk would think he disgraced his faith, if he were present at the prayers of a Christian.

With respect to the character of the Persians I refer to Chardin, who studied

them more like a philosopher than a merchant. There is not, I believe, a people on earth that conceals so much treachery under the seeming garb of sincerity, or is so capable of dissimulation, and varnishing over compliments with an air of truth. In this point of view I prefer the Turk. The Persian is careless and suitable to a stranger to draw from him money; the Turk is haughty, grave, disdainful of a

Christian, and in general gives a cool reception to strangers not of his own religion; if, however, you have need of his protection, he accords it with loftiness and without superfluous words, but you may depend upon him. This my travels in Persia and Turkey have taught me: in a Turk I could place great confidence, little in a Persian.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

A DESCRIPTION of ASAM. By MOHAMMED CAZIM.

[Translated from the Persian by HENRY VANSITTART, ESQ.]

[*Concluded from Page 24.*]

GHERGONG has four gates, constructed of stone and earth; from each of which the Rájá's palace is distant three cofs. The city is encompassed with a fence of bamboos, and within it high and broad causeways have been raised for the convenience of passengers during the rainy season. In the front of every man's house is a garden, or some cultivated ground. This is a fortified city, which encloses villages and tilled fields. The Rájá's palace stands upon the bank of the Degoo, which flows through the city. This river is lined on each side with houses, and there is a small market, which contains no shopkeepers except sellers of betel. The reason is, that it is not customary for the inhabitants to buy provisions for daily use, because they lay up a stock for themselves, which lasts them a year. The Rájá's palace is surrounded by a causeway, planted on each side with a close hedge of bamboos, which serves instead of a wall. On the outside there is a ditch, which is always full of water. The circumference of the enclosure is one cof and fourteen jerechs. Within it have been built lofty halls, and spacious apartments for the Rájá, most of them of wood, and a few of straw, which are called chuppers. Amongst these is a diwán khurah, or public saloon, one hundred and fifty cubits long, and forty broad, which is supported by sixty-six wooden pillars, placed at an interval of about four cubits from each other. The Rájá's seat is adorned with lattice-work and carving. Within and without have been placed plates of brass, so well polished, that when the rays of the sun strike upon them, they shine like mirrors. It is an ascertained fact, that 3000 carpenters and 12,000 labourers were constantly employed in this work, during two years,

before it was finished. When the Rájá sits in this chamber, or travels, instead of drums and trumpets they beat the dhól and dand. The latter is a round and thick instrument made of copper, and is certainly the same as the drum†, which it was customary, in the time of the ancient kings, to beat in battles and marches.

The Rájás of this country have always raised the crest of pride and vain-glory, and displayed an ostentatious appearance of grandeur, and a numerous train of attendants and servants. They have not bowed the head of submission and obedience, nor have they paid tribute or revenue to the most powerful monarch; but they have curbed the ambition, and checked the conquests, of the most victorious Princes of Hindustán. The solution of the difficulties attending a war against them, has baffled the penetration of heroes who have been styled conquerors of the world. Whenever an invading army has entered their territories, the Assamians have covered themselves in strong holds, and have distressed the enemy by stratagems, surprises, and alarms, and by cutting off their provisions. If these means have failed, they have declined a battle in the field, but have carried the peasants into the mountains, burnt the grain, and left the country empty. But when the rainy season has set in upon the advancing enemy, they have watched their opportunity to make excursions, and vent their rage; the famished invaders have either become their prisoners, or been put to death. In this manner powerful and numerous armies have been sunk in that whirlpool of destruction, and not a soul has escaped.

Formerly Husain Sháh, a king of Ben-

* The dhól is a kind of drum which is beaten at each end.

† This is a kind of kettle-drum, and is made of a composition of several metals.

gal, undertook an expedition against Asam, and carried with him a formidable force, in cavalry, infantry, and boats. The beginning of this invasion was crowned with victory. He entered the country, and erected the standard of superiority and conquest. The Râjâ, being unable to encounter him in the field, evacuated the plains, and retreated to the mountains. Hulain left his son with a large army, to keep possession of the country, and returned to Bengal. The rainy season commenced, and the roads were shut up by the inundation. The Râjâ descended from the mountains, surrounded the Bengal army, skirmished with them, and cut off their provisions, till they were reduced to such straits, that they were all, in a short time, either killed or made prisoners.

In the same manner Mohammed Shâh, the son of Togluc Shâh, who was King of several of the provinces of Hindustan, sent a well-appointed army of an hundred thousand cavalry to conquer Asam; but they were all devoted to oblivion in that country of enchantment; and no intelligence or vestige of them remained. Another army was dispatched to revenge this disaster; but when they arrived in Bengal, they were panic-struck, and shrunk from the enterprise; because if any person passes the frontier into that district, he has not leave to return. In the same manner, none of the inhabitants of that country are able to come out of it, which is the reason that no accurate information has hitherto been obtained relative to that nation. The natives of Hindustan consider them as wizards and magicians, and pronounce the name of that country in all their incantations and counter-charms. They say, that every person who sets his foot there, is under the influence of witchcraft, and cannot find the road to return.

Jeidej Sing *, the Râjâ of Asam, bears the title of Swergî, or Celestial. Swerg, in the Hindustani language, means Heaven. That frantick and vain-glorious Prince is so excessively foolish and mistaken, as to believe that his vicious ancestors were sovereigns of the heavenly host; and that one of them, being inclined to visit the earth, descended by a golden ladder. After he had been employed some time in regulating and governing his new kingdom, he became too attached to it, that he fixed his abode in it, and never returned.

In short, when we consider the peculiar circumstances of Asam; that the country is spacious, populous, and hard to be penetrated; that it abounds in perils and dangers; that the paths and roads are beset with difficulties; that the obstacles to the conquest of it are more than can be described; that the inhabitants are a savage race, ferocious in their manners, and brutal in their behaviour; that they are of a gigantic appearance, enterprising, intrepid, treacherous, well armed, and more numerous than can be conceived; that they resist and attack the enemy from secure posts, and are always prepared for battle; that they possess forts as high as heaven, garrisoned by brave soldiers, and plentifully supplied with warlike stores, the reduction of each of which would require a long space of time; that the way was obstructed by thick and dangerous bushes, and broad and boisterous rivers; when we consider these circumstances, we shall wonder that this country, by the aid of God, and the auspices of his Majesty, was conquered by the imperial army, and became a place for erecting the standard of the faith. The haughty and insolent heads of several of the detestable Asamians, who stretch the neck of pride, and who are devoid of religion, and remote from God, were bruised by the hoofs of the horses of the victorious warriors. The Musulman heroes experienced the comfort of fighting for their religion; and the blessings of it reverted to the sovereignty of his just and pious Majesty.

The Râjâ, whose soul had been enslaved by pride, and who had been bred up in the habit of presuming on the stability of his own government, never dreamt of this reverse of fortune; but being now overtaken by the punishment due to his crimes, fled, as has been before mentioned, with some of his nobles, attendants, and family, and a few of his effects, to the mountains of Câmûp. That spot, by its bad air and water, and confined space, is rendered the worst place in the world, or rather it is one of the pits of hell. The Râjâ's officers and soldiers, by his orders, crossed the Dhoney, and settled in the spacious island between that and the Brahmaputra, which contains numerous forests and thickets. A few took refuge in other mountains; and watched an opportunity of committing hostilities.

Câmûp is a country on the side of

* Properly Jayadhwaja Sinha, or the Lion with Banners of Conquest.

Dacshincul, situated between three high mountains, at the distance of four days journey from Ghergong. It is remarkable for bad water, noxious air, and confined prospects. Whenever the Râjâ used to be angry with any of his subjects, he sent them thither. The roads are difficult to pass, inasmuch that a foot-traveller proceeds with the greatest inconvenience. There is one road wide enough for a horse; but the beginning of it contains thick forests for about half a cofs. Afterwards there is a defile, which is stony and full of water. On each side is a mountain towering to the sky.

The Imperial General remained some days in Ghergong, where he was employed in regulating the affairs of the country, encouraging the peasants, and collecting the effects of the Râjâ. He repeatedly read the Khotbeh, or prayer containing the name and titles of the Prince of the Age, King of Kings, Alemegeer, Conqueror of the World, and adorned the faces of the coins with the Imperial impression. At this time there were heavy showers, accompanied with violent wind, for two or three days; and all the signs appeared of the rainy season, which in that country sets in before it does in Hindustân. The general exerted himself in establishing posts, and fixing guards, for keeping open the roads and supplying the army with provisions. He thought now of securing himself during the rains, and determined, after the sky should be cleared from the clouds, the lightning cease to illuminate the air, and the swelling of the water should subside, that the army should again be set in motion against the Râjâ and his attendants, and be employed in delivering the country from the evils of their existence.

The author then mentions several skirmishes which happened between the Râjâ's forces and the Imperial troops, in which the latter were always victorious. He concludes thus:

At length all the villages of Dacshincul fell into the possession of the Imperial

army. Several of the inhabitants and peasants, from the diffusion of the fame of his Majesty's kindness, tenderness, and justice, submitted to his government, and were protected in their habitations and property. The inhabitants of Uttarcul also became obedient to his commands. His Majesty rejoiced when he heard the news of this conquest, and rewarded the general with a costly dress, and other distinguishing marks of his favour.

The narrative to which this is a supplement gives a concise history of the military expedition into Asâm. In this description the author has stooped at a period when the Imperial troops had possessed themselves of the capital, and were matters of any part of the plain country which they chose to occupy or over-run. The sequel diminishes the credit of the conquest, by shewing that it was temporary, and that the Râjâ did not forget his usual policy of harassing the invading army during the rainy season: but this conduct produced only the effect of distressing and disgusting it with the service, instead of absolutely destroying it, as his predecessors had destroyed former adventurers. Yet the conclusion of this war is far from weakening the panegyrick which the author has passed upon the Imperial General, to whom a difference of situation afforded an opportunity of displaying additional virtues, and of closing that life with heroic fortitude, which he had always hazarded in the field with martial spirit. His name and titles were, Mîr Junleh, Moazzim Khân, Khani Khânân, Sipâhi Sâlar.

REMARK.

The preceding account of the Afimians, who are probably superior in all respects to the Moguls, exhibits a specimen of the black malignity and frantic intolerance with which it was usual, in the reign of Aurangzib, to treat all those, whom the crafty, cruel, and avaricious Emperor was pleased to condemn as infidels and barbarians.

ON THE INDIAN GAME OF CHESS.

BY SIR WILLIAM JONES.

[From the Second Volume of "ASIATIC RESEARCHES," lately published.]

IF evidence be required to prove that Chess was invented by the Hindus, we may be satisfied with the testimony of the Persians; who, though as much inclined as other nations to appropriate the ingenious inventions of a foreign

people, unanimously agree, that the game was imported from the west of India, together with the charming fables of Vishnûsâman, in the sixth century of our era. It seems to have been immemorially known in Hindustân by the name of Cha-

turanga,

turanga, that is, the four anga's, or members, of an army, which are said in the Amaracôtha to be *basyarwarat' kapâsânam*, or elephants, horses, chariots, and foot-soldiers; and in this sense the word is frequently used by Epic poets in their descriptions of real armies. By a natural corruption of the pure Sanscrit word, it was changed by the old Persians into Chatrang; but the Arabs, who soon after took possession of their country, had neither the initial nor final letter of that word in their alphabet, and consequently altered it further into Shatranj, which found its way presently into the modern Persian, and at length into the dialects of India, where the true derivation of the name is known only to the learned. Thus has a very significant word in the sacred language of the Brâhmanas been transformed by successive changes into *axedrez*, *scacchi*, *écbecs*, *chess*, and, by a whimsical concurrence of circumstances, given birth to the English word *chess*, and even a name to the Exchequer of Great Britain. The beautiful simplicity and extreme perfection of the game, as it is commonly played in Europe and Asia, convince me, that it was invented by one effort of some great genius; not completed by gradual improvements, but formed, to use the phrase of Italian critics, *by the first intention*: yet of this simple game, so exquisitely contrived, and so certainly invented in India, I cannot find any account in the classical writings of the Brâhmanas. It is, indeed, confidently asserted, that Sanscrit books on Chess exist in this country, and if they can be procured at Banâres, they will assuredly be sent to us: at present I can only exhibit a description of a very ancient Indian game of the same kind, but more complex, and in my opinion more modern than the simple Chess of the Persians. This game is also called Chaturanga, but more frequently Chatûrâñjî, or the four Kings, since it is played by four persons representing as many Princes, two allied armies combating on each side: the description is taken from the Bhawishya Purân, in which Yudhisht'hîr is represented conversing with Vyâsa, who explains at the King's request the form of the fictitious warfare, and the principal rules of it. "Having marked *eight* squares on all sides," says the Sage, "place the *red* army to the east, the *green* to the south, the *yellow* to the west, and the *black* to the north: let the *elephant* stand on the left of the *king*, next to him the *horse*, then the *boat*; and, be-

fore them all, four *foot-soldiers*, but the *boat* must be placed in the *angle* of the board." From this passage it clearly appears, that an army, with its four anga's, must be placed on each side of the board, since an elephant could not stand in any other position on the *left* hand of each *king*; and Râdnâcânt informed me, that the board consisted, like ours, of sixty-four squares, half of them occupied by the forces and half vacant: he added, that this game is mentioned in the oldest law-books, and that it was invented by the wife of Râvan, King of Lancâ, in order to amuse him with an image of war, while his metropolis was closely besieged by Rama in the second age of the world. He had not heard the story told by Firdausi near the close of the Shâhnâmah, and it was probably carried into Persia from Cânjavuja by Borzu, the *favourite physician*, thence called Vaidyapriya, of the great Anûshiravân; but he said that the Brâhmanas of Gaur, or Bengal, were once celebrated for superior skill in the game, and that his father, together with his spiritual preceptor, Jagannâth, now living at Tribênî, had instructed two young Brâhmanas in all the rules of it, and had sent them to Jayanagar at the request of the late Râjâ, who had liberally rewarded them. A *ship*, or *boat*, is substituted, we see, in this complex game for the *rat*, or armed *chariot*, which the Bengalese pronounce *rot*, and which the Persians changed into *rook*, whence came the *rook* of some European nations; as the *surge* and *fil* of the French are supposed to be corruptions of *serz* and *fil*, the *prime minister* and *elephant*, of the Persians and Arabs. It were vain to seek an etymology of the word *rook* in the modern Persian language; for in all the passages extracted from Firdausi and Jani, where *rook* is conceived to mean a *hero*, or a *fabulous bird*, it signifies, I believe, no more than a *cheek* or a *face*: as in the following description of a procession in Egypt:—"When a thousand youths, like cypresses, box-trees, and firs, with locks as fragrant, cheeks as fair, and bosoms as delicate, as lilies of the valley, were marching gracefully along, thou wouldst have said, that the new spring was *turning his face* (not, as Hyde translates the words, *carried on rooks*) from station to station;" and, as to the battle of the *durwâzdeb rook*, which D'Herbelot supposes to mean *duze preux chevaliers*, I am strongly inclined to think, that the phrase only signifies a combat of *travelling persons*.

persons face to face, or six on a side. I cannot agree with my friend Rádhácánt, that a *ship* is properly introduced in this imaginary warfare instead of a *chariot*, in which the old Indian warriors constantly fought; for though the *king* might be supposed to sit in a *car*, so that the four *anga's* would be complete, and though it may often be necessary in a real campaign to pass rivers or lakes, yet no river is marked on the Indian, as it is on the Chinese chess-board, and the intermixture of ships with horses elephants and infantry embattled on a plain, is an absurdity not to be defended. The use of *dice* may, perhaps, be justified in a representation of war, in which *fortune* has unquestionably a great share, but it seems to exclude Chess from the rank which has been assigned to it among the sciences, and to give the game before us the appearance of *whiff*, except that pieces are used openly, instead of cards which are held concealed: nevertheless we find, that the moves in the game described by Vyáta were to a certain degree regulated by *chance*; for he proceeds to tell his royal pupil, that "if *cinque* be thrown, the *king* or a *parun* must be moved; if *quatre*, the *elephant*; if *trois*, the *horse*; and if *deux*, the *boat*."

He then proceeds to the moves: "the *king* passes freely on all sides but over *one* square only; and with the same limitation the *parun* moves, but he advances straight forward, and kills his enemy through an angle: the *elephant* marches in all directions, as far as his driver pleases: the *horse* runs obliquely traversing three squares, and the *ship* goes over two squares diagonally." The *elephant*, we find, has the powers of our *queen*, as we are pleased to call the *minister*, or *general*, of the Persians; and the *ship* has the motion of the piece to which we give the unaccountable appellation of *bishop*, but with a restriction which must greatly lessen his value.

The bard next exhibits a few general rules and superficial directions for the conduct of the game: "the *paruns* and the *ship* both kill and may be voluntarily killed; while the *king*, the *elephant*, and the *horse* may slay the foe, but cannot expose themselves to be slain. Let each player preserve his own forces with extreme care, securing his *king* above all, and not sacrificing a superior to keep an inferior piece." Here the commentator on the Purán observes, that the *horse*, who has the choice of *eight* moves from any central position, must be preferred to

the *ship*, who has only the choice of *four*; but this argument would not have equal weight in the common game, where the *bishop* and *tower* command a whole line, and where a *knight* is always of less value than a *tower* in action, or the *bishop* of that side on which the attack is begun.

"It is by the overbearing power of the *elephant*, that the *king* fights boldly; let the whole army, therefore, be abandoned, in order to secure the *elephant*: the *king* must never place one *elephant* before another, according to the rule of Gótama, unless he be compelled by want of room, for he would thus commit a dangerous fault; and if he can slay one of two hostile *elephants*, he must destroy that on his left hand." The last rule is extremely obscure; but, as Gótama was an illustrious lawyer and philosopher, he would not have condescended to leave directions for the game of Chaturanga, if it had not been held in great estimation by the ancient Sages of India.

All that remains of the passage, which was copied for me by Rádhácánt and explained by him, relates to the several modes in which a partial success or complete victory may be obtained by any one of the four players; for we shall see, that, as if a dispute had arisen between two allies, one of the *kings* may assume the command of all the forces, and aim at separate conquest. First; "When any one *king* has placed himself on the square of another *king*, which advantage is called *Sinbájana*, or the *throne*, he wins a stake; which is doubled, if he kill the adverse monarch, when he seizes his place; and, if he can seat himself on the throne of his ally, he takes the command of the whole army." Secondly; "If he can occupy successively the thrones of all the three princes, he obtains the victory, which is named *Chatúrájá*, and the stake is doubled, if he kill the last of the three just before he takes possession of his throne; but if he kill him on his throne, the stake is quadrupled." Thus, as the commentator remarks, in a real warfare, a king may be considered as victorious, when he seizes the metropolis of his adversary; but if he can destroy his foe, he displays greater heroism, and relieves his people from any further solicitude, "Both in gaining the *Sinbájana* and the *Chatúrájá*, says Vyáta, the *king* must be supported by the *elephants*, or by all the forces united." Thirdly; "When one player has his own *king* on the board, but the *king* of his partner has been taken, he may replace his captive ally, if he can seize

both the adverse *kings*; or, if he cannot effect their capture, he may exchange his *king* for one of them, against the general rule, and thus redeem the allied prince, who will supply his place." This advantage has the name of *Nripácripta*, or *recovered by the king*; and the *Nauácácripta* seems to be analogous to it, but confined to the case of *ships*. Fourthly; "If a *pawn* can march to any square on the opposite extremity of the board, except that of the *king*, or that of the *ship*, he assumes whatever power belonged to that square; and this promotion is called *Sbatpada*, or the *six strides*." Here we find the rule, with a singular exception, concerning the advancement of *pawns*, which often occasions a most interesting struggle at our common chess, and which has furnished the Poets and Moralists of Arabia and Persia with many lively reflections on human life. It appears, that "this privilege of *Sbatpada* was not allowable, in the opinion of Gótama, when a player had three *pawns* on the board; but, when only one *pawn* and one *ship* remained, the *pawn* might advance even to the square of a *king*, or a *ship*, and assume the power of either." Fifthly; "According to the *Rácbasá's*, or *giants* (that is, the people of Luncá, where the game was invented), there could be neither victory nor defeat, if a *king* were left on the plain without force: a situation

which they named *Cácacásh'ba*." Sixthly; "If three *ships* happen to meet, and the fourth *ship* can be brought up to them in the remaining angle, this has the name of *Vribannaucá*; and the player of the fourth seizes all the others." Two or three of the remaining couplets are so dark, either from an error in the manuscript, or from the antiquity of the language, that I could not understand the Pandit's explanation of them, and suspect that they gave even him very indistinct ideas; but it would be easy, if it were worth while, to play at the game by the preceding rules; and a little practice would, perhaps, make the whole intelligible. One circumstance, in this extract from the Purán, seems very surprizing: all games of hazard are positively forbidden by Menu, yet the game of Chaturanga, in which dice are used, is taught by the great Vyása himself, whose law-tract appears with that of Gótama among the eighteen books which form the Dharma Sastra; but as Rádhácánt and his preceptor Jagannáth are both employed by Government in compiling a Digest of Indian laws, and as both of them, especially the venerable Sage of Tribéni, understand the game, they are able, I presume, to assign reasons why it should have been excepted from the general prohibition, and even openly taught by ancient and modern Bráhmans.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

ON reading in your excellent publication for November last, page 347, a character and an account of the French Historian Varillas, I was somewhat surprized not to find any mention of our Bishop Burnet's Reflections upon that Author's History of Heresies. These Reflections were published at Amsterdam in a small volume, 12mo. 1686, and may be ranked among the smartest of that celebrated Prelate's works. The Bishop sufficiently proves upon Varillas the commission of the most flagrant and shameful errors, some of them proceeding from an absolute ignorance disgraceful in any writer, and others from a wilful spirit of misrepresentation peculiarly inconsistent with the character of a Historian. M. Varillas was particularly abusive to the memory of Anne Boleyn, and the learned Prelate so zealously and successfully vindicates her character from his aspersions, as for ever to ruin the credit of the Catholic Historian. These Reflections of the Bishop were replied to by M. Varillas, who received a final and full answer from

his able antagonist. Our celebrated Dryden had been labouring for some months in a translation of Varillas's History; but upon finding the credit of his Author destroyed by Dr. Burnet's Reflections, he thought it prudent to desist from the work. This the Doctor takes notice of in his last Answer, and in it is extremely severe upon the Translator's character as a man and a writer.

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A Good account of the life of that great man SIR WALTER RALEIGH, is yet to be ranked among the literary desiderata of this country. The materials already in print for such a work are sufficiently ample to enable any properly qualified person to produce one of the best and most entertaining biographical pieces in the English language. Former Biographers of Sir Walter have copied Mr. Prince, Author of that very scarce but valuable work, *The Worthies of Devon*, folio, 1701, in severely condemning Sir Lewis Stucley as the base betrayer of Raleigh. It should be observed, however,

that in 1618 was published, in small quarto, "To the King's Most Excellent Majesty: The humble Petition and Information of Sir Lewis Stucley, Knt. Vice Admirall of Devon, touching his own Behaviour in the Charge committed unto him, for the bringing up of Sir Walter Raleigh, and the scandalous Aspersions cast upon him for the same."

Though in this petition Sir Lewis reproaches the memory of Raleigh with too much acrimony, yet he vindicates himself, in my humble opinion, from a considerable part, at least, of the aspersions which he complains of. It has been said by Sir Walter's Biographers, that he was Stucley's kinsman and friend; this the latter denies thus: "But if there were no kindred or amity betweene us, as I avow there never was, what bond then might tie me to him, but the tie of compassion of his miserie? which was in my Sovereigne's heart to distribute, when he saw time that did command mee, and not in the dispensation of mee, nor of any other instrument's power, that is to be commanded."

I Have never met with a Life of Dr. GEORGE HICKES, Dean of Worcester, who was silenced at the Revolution for not taking the oaths to King William. He was one of the most learned Divines that ever adorned the Church of England; and his sermons are some of the best, considered merely in a theological view, in our language. It is very remarkable, that this Divine's brother, the Rev. Mr. John Hickes, was ejected for Non-conformity from the living of Stoke Danard in Devonshire, 1662; and for joining the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth in 1685, he suffered death by hanging; so that the two brothers were both sufferers for conscience-sake, though of opposite parties. I believe the Dean became a Nonjuring Bishop after his being silenced by the superior powers. An excellent volume of his posthumous Sermons was published in 8vo. 1726, by his friend Nathaniel Spinckes, A. M. If you, or any of your Correspondents, can inform me where particulars of the Dean's life are to be met with, I shall consider myself as greatly obliged. I am, Sir, &c.

J. W.

THE EDUCATION FOR THE BAR:

SAID TO HAVE BEEN COMMUNICATED TO A YOUNG FRIEND BY LORD THURLOW.

A Good Scholastic Education, founded upon Grammar; and *so much* Verification as will give a taste for the best Greek and Latin Poets, and *direct the pronunciation* of those Languages, especially of the latter, which will frequently be wanted.

A residence at the University of Cambridge or Oxford for four years.—In the First and Second Years, so much of Euclid, Rutherford, and Locke, must be attended to, as may be necessary for a general sketch of the Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and the Rules of Thinking; with the less laborious and most agreeable improvements in the best Classical Authors; not forgetting the English Writers.

In the Third Year, a close attention to Chronology, Geography, and History, both Ancient and Modern, with Campbell's State of Europe—the Trade, Interest, and Policy of Neighbouring Nations.

In the Fourth Year—to *learn French*; to have a cursory view of Justinian's Code and Digest, and Civil Law; to take up the Roman History from the time of Julius Cæsar—get a general idea and knowledge of his Expeditions into Gaul and Germany, and both Invasions of Britain—collecting his Anecdotes and Customs of the People.

Then, Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum, & de Vita Agricolarum; then Selden's *Jarus Anglorum*; then Wotton's *Leges*

Wallæ; then Wilkins's *Leges Saxonice*; then Norman Statutes in Ruffhead, with Magna Charta to the 1st of Richard I.—when our *Leges non Scriptæ* are said to end, and *Statute Law* pleadable as such begins.

Almost all the great Volumes and frightful parts of the Plan will require only a turning over, to get a general knowledge of the Times.

Before Justinian, should be read Fernier's History of the Civil Law; and before Wilkins, Hale's History of the Common Law.

When the Student is thus arrived at the beginning of our Statute Law, it will be soon enough for him to take up Blackstone—who, by Quotations and References, will excite him to look at Bracton, Fitzherbert, Coke upon Littleton, Brock, the Reg. Year Books, old Reporters, Doctor and Student, Commentators, &c. &c.

Then will the Student lay for himself such a foundation of Legal and Constitutional Knowledge, as will enable him to follow his Profession with ease, and secure to himself a prospect of imitating Lord Mansfield, Lord Loughborough, Sir James Eyre, &c. to the honour of himself, and the certain dignity of his family.

Could the Writer of this *choose his Court and Practice*, he conceives the most ancient and the most learned lies in the *Court of Exchequer*.

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
F o r F E B R U A R Y 1792.

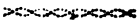
Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Vol. III. 8vo.
7s. 6d. Cadell.

AN account of the origin and nature of this laudable Society has been already given in our review of the two former volumes of their Memoirs, in Vol. IX. p. 32. It was at first the resolution of the Society to publish a volume of miscellaneous papers every two years; this however, for several substantial reasons, appeared to us to be wrong; and upon observing that the period of five years had elapsed between the publication of the former volumes and the present, we were in hopes that our objections had also struck the Society with conviction: but this does not appear to be the case; for though they have not adhered to their laws and regulations with respect to the time of publication, yet the law which fixes the period of two years for the publication of a volume still stands unrepealed.

It is with considerable pleasure that we see the lists of the Ordinary and the Honorary Members of this respectable Society considerably enlarged, and that by the addition of names which must give it honour, and secure it a permanency.

In noticing the contents of the present volume, which is much larger than either of the preceding, we shall pursue the same method as that we took in reviewing them, viz. give a brief view of each paper.



An Enquiry into the Principles and Limits of Taxation as a Branch of Moral and Political Philosophy. By Thomas Percival, M. D. F. R. S. &c. Read March 24, 1785.

This is a very elegant composition, upon one of the most important and interesting subjects. Upon the allowed principles of reason, justice, and patriotism, the ingenious author builds three propositions, con-

taining the *moral obligation* to pay taxes:

1. "The *allegiance* due to the sovereign power, for the *protection* which it affords to life, liberty, and property, and for the energy which it exerts in the promotion of order, industry, virtue, and happiness.

2. "This obligation is common to the subjects of every government; but under the happy constitution of Great Britain, where subsidies are never claimed by the Supreme Magistrate without the consent of Parliament, we become bound by a voluntary compact, made by our delegates, to contribute to the public exigencies in such proportions, and according to such modes, as they have deliberately enacted.

3. "And by the refusal to grant such contributions, or by the evasion of them, we not only injure the public weal, but indirectly *invade the property of our fellow-citizens*, who must bear the burthen of additional imposts, in consequence of our contumacious exemption."

These propositions are exceedingly well illustrated by a variety of clear reasoning, and the exhibition of pertinent historical facts. The Author is justly displeas'd with the system of excise, as it now stands in this country; he does not, however, condemn this *mode of assessment*, but contends, that "it might be rendered more consonant to the principles of British liberty, and to the ordinary proceedings of legal administration. There seems to be no sufficient reason for the exclusion of a jury, nor for deciding in a way so unusually sudden and summary. Appeals, also, should be admissible in all cases to the quarter sessions, or to some public and respectable tribunal. And the persons prosecuted should be allowed counsel for their

their defence, together with full costs of suit, and even damages, if judgment be awarded in their favour. Nor does it seem equitable, provided no perjury has been practised, nor malignant intention manifested, that, when the plaintiff is non-suited, the officer of revenue should recover treble costs. These alterations in the statutes of excise would not occasion any delay of consequence to the revenue; and they might obviate abuses which, by creating murmurs and discontent, diminish the veneration due to the laws."

To this Essay is added an "Appendix, consisting of supplementary Notes and Illustrations." Dr. Percival has, throughout this paper and its appendix, evinced a great share of reading, together with an excellent taste, a penetrative judgement, and an ardent love of liberty; not, however, that *liberty* which is so much boasted of by certain writers and politicians of our day, and which has been justly called *licentiousness*, as knowing no regular and reasonable bounds; but that *liberty* which, combined with *loyalty*, forms the great interest and happiness of man in a state of society.

Of Popular Illusions, and particularly of Medical Demonology. By John Ferriar, M. D. Read May 12, 1786.

We have been more than commonly entertained by the perusal of this well-written essay, upon one of the most curious subjects in the history of human nature. It is, indeed, the outline of a history of superstition, from the man in his savage state, forming to himself the ideal images of hostile or protecting powers, without number, agreeable to his present wants or fears, to the recent instances of human folly and credulity, animal magnetism. The ingenious Author appears to have waded, with great pains and profit, through a vast variety of old books and pamphlets, and has combined his researches into a very entertaining history of popular illusion. He touches briefly, but clearly, the subjects of *dreams and omens*, *astrology*, *prophecies*, and the *second sight*; but upon *magic*, *witchcraft*, and *apparitions*, he is more copious.—"Magic," says Dr. Ferriar, "is usually divided into natural and divine, lawful (or ceremonial), and unlawful (or demoniacal). Necromancy consisted in employing members of dead bodies as charms or remedies. According to this definition, it was necromantic in all the colleges of Europe to insert the human

skull as a remedy in their dispensaries."

The *Occult Philosophy*, by the celebrated Cornelius Agrippa, had a great effect in strengthening the general delusion of the possibility of a commerce with good and evil spirits: of this book, and the Author, we have here the following account:—"He believed, indeed, in magic; but it was on the principle generally allowed at that time, that there was an exact conformity between the visible and invisible worlds; consequently, a possibility of effecting what is unseen, by its sympathy with the natural subject on which the magician operates. He also believed it possible to establish a commerce with angels. But the Fourth Book of the *Occult Philosophy*, which contains the forms for invoking demons, and descriptions of their different appearances, according to the method of invocation employed, is declared by Naude and Wierus to be spurious, as well as the ridiculous treatise imputed to Trithemius. Upon the whole, Agrippa appears in the three first books, where he is most mystical, to confide in natural means, or angelic influence. His book, however, procured him the character of a forcerer, which was confirmed by his keeping a pug dog with a collar, supposed to be an imp; and was put beyond all doubt, by his exerting his influence to save a poor woman, accused of witchcraft, from the flames, at Cologne."—Dr. Ferriar mentions almost every writer upon the subject of demonology; and of many of them gives a very just and pleasing account. The principal of the latter are Wierus, Bodinus, Paracelsus, Van Helmont, Sennertus, Mercatus, Baptista Porta, Merindol, and Glanville. Of the latter, who is the principal English author upon the subject, he says, "This very acute writer was induced to publish his *Philosophical Considerations about Witchcraft*," by the apprehension, that the increasing disbelief of witches and apparitions tended to affect the evidences of religion, and even of a Deity. In respect of argument, he was certainly superior to his adversaries; his reasoning is perspicuous, though sometimes subtle, rested on the most specious foundations of evidence, and arranged with great skill." After having briefly exhibited the history of the controversy concerning witchcrafts and diabolical influence upon human bodies, the ingenious Author observes, that "it will be easier to discover the sources of deception in those cases, if we consider the signs of fascination in the patient,

patient, established by demonologists;—the indications by which the forcerer was traced;—and the nature of the remedies which have proved successful in demoniacal cases.” Upon each of these divisions our Author is clear, shrewd, and generally satisfactory. His first remark upon the second head is curious:—“In tracing suspicions of magic,” says he, “it cannot be too often repeated, that knowledge and address exceeding the common standard were frequently their sole foundation. Most of the Popes were reckoned magicians, according to Wierus, who adds a particular relating to Gregory VII. which deserves some attention: that Pontiff was held in great veneration, because when he pulled off his gloves, fiery sparks issued from them; *quando volebat (Wierus quotes from Benno) manicas dicitiebat suas, unde ignis in scintillarum modum diffiliit.* This is a curious anticipation of Canton’s Discovery.”—After mentioning the exultation with which demonologists treat the story of Montpellier, as recorded by Glanville, and in which no deception was ever proved, Dr. Ferriar, in our opinion, draws a conclusion against that story not of a very strong nature. “It is true,” says he, “that no imposition was ever discovered in that affair; but it is a *strong presumption* against the demoniacal nature of the disturbances, that when the King sent some gentlemen to enquire into them, everything was quiet during their residence in the house. Glanville excuses this by saying, that the noises sometimes ceased for weeks together; but, *conscious of the weakness of this apology*, he adds, that probably the Devil did not think it for his interest to give the wicked courtiers any proof of his existence. Now, for our parts, though we are far enough from being demonologists, yet we cannot help thinking this apology to be a very acute one, and that the additional reason in support of it was a very able one; for it must be undoubtedly more for the interest of his Infernal Majesty to have people disbelieve his existence, than the contrary; because there would, in that case, be a greater probability of their entering further into vice, as being freed from one of the greatest inducements to deter them from it.

In his consideration of the “Remedies employed in Diseases supposed to be preternatural,” our ingenious Author is peculiarly excellent, and discovers a profound extent of reading, as well as of scientific information. At the conclusion of

the subject of demonology our Author very pertinently and ingeniously observes, “Such have been the perplexities of demonologists; perplexities which the finest talents were employed to clear up without effect. As learning was freed from these clouds, they subsided among the vulgar, only to make way for succeeding illusions, less fatal indeed, but not less ridiculous.”

Dr. Ferriar next considers *apparitions*, “the theory and evidence of which,” he says, “rest on the same foundations with those of witchcraft.” Here, however, we beg leave to differ very widely with him; because a separate state of existence being allowed, the probability of the re-appearance of a departed person is far greater than that the envy of foolish old women should be made the means of reversing the common course of things. It is perfectly consistent with our fullest belief of a merciful Providence, that some occasional evidences should be given of a state after death: nor does it at all lessen this probability that instances of such appearances are very rare, because whenever they have happened, or do happen, it is to be supposed that reasons submit for it, which are at present unknown to us. Witchcraft is perverting nature; but this is not the case with apparitions any more than *dreams*, and many other proofs that are given of the compound nature of man. We confess, indeed, that this is a subject enveloped in considerable obscurity, and that it is the source of much weakness and imposture; but all this will not warrant a peremptory conclusion against the hypothesis of apparitions, because it is a subject of which we are not as yet competent to judge. But notwithstanding our disapprobation of this hasty conclusion, we have read Dr. Ferriar’s historical view of this controversy with very great pleasure, as also what he observes of the hypothesis of *sympathy* and *animal magnetism*.

Appended to this paper are several entertaining notes by way of illustration.

Letter on Attraction and Repulsion, communicated by Dr. Percival, Oct. 11, 1786.

This short paper contains a few slight experiments and observations made, as it should seem, in the way of amusement, by the Rev. Mr. Bennet, curate of Wirksworth. Very little light, however, is here thrown upon the subjects of Attraction and Repulsion, because the experiments were of too trifling a nature to admit of any certain conclusion in favour of any particular hypothesis; and of this, indeed, the author is fully sensible.

Essay on the Dramatic Writings of Massinger. By John Ferriar, M.D. Manchester, Oct. 25, 1786.

If Dr. Ferriar appeared to advantage in his former paper upon Popular Illusions, his merit is no less conspicuous in a very different and perhaps much more difficult walk of literature, *Dramatic Criticism*. This well-written Essay is a very able vindication of a too much neglected poet; and this vindication is conducted in the very best manner, by a judicious and impartial examination of Massinger's plots, characters, and language, and a comparison of him in these respects with our early, but more generally noticed dramatists. Dr. Ferriar, to exhibit Massinger's poetical excellencies, quotes very largely from him; and, still farther to support his favourite's pretensions, avails himself of the rules of criticism which have been established by the ablest Dramatic critics. Our ingenious Essayist makes a variety of very just observations upon the old and modern comedy, and other incidental subjects. The following cannot fail of pleasing our readers: "The changes of manners have necessarily produced very remarkable effects on theatrical performances. In proportion as our best writers are farther removed from the present times, they exhibit bolder and more diversified characters, because the prevailing manners admitted a fuller display of sentiments in the common intercourse of life. Our own

times, in which the intention of polite education is to produce a general uniform manner, afford little diversity of character for the stage. Our dramatists, therefore, mark the distinctions of their characters by incidents more than by sentiments, and abound more in striking situations than interesting dialogue. In the old Comedy the catastrophe is occasioned, in general, by a change in the mind of some principal character, artfully prepared, and cautiously conducted; in the modern, the unfolding of the plot is effected by the overturning of a screen, the opening of a door, or by some other equally dignified machine." Dr. Ferriar places Massinger immediately beneath Shakespeare, and a comparison between them concludes the essay. "It must be confessed," says he, "that in Comedy Massinger falls considerably beneath Shakespeare; his wit is less brilliant, and his ridicule less delicate and various; but he affords a specimen of elegant comedy*, of which there is no archetype in his great predecessor.—In Tragedy, Massinger is rather eloquent than pathetic; yet he is often as majestic, and generally more elegant than his master; he is as powerful a ruler of the understanding, as Shakespeare is of the passions; with the disadvantage of succeeding that matchless poet, there is still much original beauty in his works; and the most extensive acquaintance with poetry, will hardly diminish the pleasure of a reader and admirer of Massinger." W.

(To be continued.)

* The Great Duke of Florence.

Remarks on Forest Scenery, and other Woodland Views (relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty), illustrated by the Scenes of New Forest in Hampshire. In Three Books. By William Gilpin, A.M. Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Boldre, in New Forest, near Lymington. 2. Vols. 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d. Blamire.

THE name of this author is not unknown to our readers. We have had repeated occasions to speak highly of his productions. His River Wye, his Lakes, and his Scotch Tour, have had in succession their several plaudits. In those we admired a superiority of taste conveyed in a new and happy turn of language.

The volumes now before us, though they contain pages not unworthy of the pen of Mr. Gilpin, will not, we conceive, rank altogether with his former works. His materials on this subject are evidently worked up too near. The first of the present volumes gives us, somehow or other, an idea that it has been made up of the fragments of his drawer, which he has

spread ingeniously, we allow, over three hundred and twenty-eight pages. His second volume is equally diffuse, but is descriptive of a new species of scenery; differing in a few particulars at least from that of Mr. G.'s former works on the subject.

The volumes now before us, as most or all of those formerly published, may be said to take in three classes of readers: landscape painters, ornamental gardeners, and general readers.

The first class are, by the title-page, invited as guests for whom the repast was chiefly prepared. They will find, however, on examination, that a small portion indeed of the present volumes is

see 2

food for them. A few pages well filled would hold the whole. The last may claim the largest share.

The ornamental gardener, indeed, on a cursory view of the first volume, will, perhaps, expect to find much to his purpose: but we fear that, by veering between *real* and *picturesque* beauty, our author conveys little *practical* information on either subject. The epithet *picturesque* perpetually occurs; but we believe Mr. G. has never yet defined it with any thing like accuracy. We confess at least that, after having read all his works on the subject with attention, we do not quite comprehend his meaning: nor has he cleared up the matter in our minds by the introduction of "*amusing views*." The truth seems to be, our author is not sufficiently aware that *reality* and *representation* are different as the whole and a part, and no man can speak clearly of either without making the requisite distinction.

His Dissertation on Trees is a sufficient evidence of Mr. G.'s want of perspicuity in this respect. The prevailing idea with which the mind is impressed on reading it, is that of a *man* who aims at *singularity*. The oak, the elm, the ash, the walnut and the pines (including the Scotch fir), he allows to be *picturesque*. But the rest—as the beech, the efculus, the lime, the Weymouth pine, the maple, the hawthorn, &c. &c. are not fit to be seen in a *picture*; nor, if we are to judge by Mr. G.'s confined rules, in an *ornamented view*!!!

In sketching the picturesque beauties of animals too, our author appears equally *singular*. The ass he prefers to the horse, even to the brood-mare *pictured* in all her natural fur; and the turkey to the pea-fowl; without making the necessary distinction of scene; for although **PIC-
TURESQUE BEAUTY IN FOREST SCENE-
RY** is the *ostensive* subject of these volumes, a principal part of the first volume consists of what might be termed **ESSAYS
ON NATURAL BEAUTY**.

We are concerned that a desire to lead our readers along the true line of taste should have obliged us to pursue thus far the path of censure, in which we must proceed one step farther. To us a table of contents and a well-digested index are useful parts of a book; but to these volumes there is no table of contents, and the index is merely *initial*; while, we are sorry to say it, so many poor devils of index-makers are starving.

It was necessary, before we could form a comprehensive idea of a work so truly

miscellaneous, to make out a table of contents; and we cannot do better than copy it: it may be useful both to those who have not, and to those who have this work itself.

VOL. I.

Trees abstractedly considered.

The natural Attributes of Trees.
Their adventitious Qualities.
The Species of Landscap Trees.
The Parts of Trees.
Memorable Individuals.

On the Combination of Trees,
Into Clumps.
In Park Scenery.
In Woods.
In Glens.
In open Groves.
In Forests.

On Forest Scenery.

Foreground.
Distance.
Form of distant Woods.
Incidental Beauties of Forest Scenery.
Weather.
Season.
The Inhabitants of Forests.
The Defoliation of Forests.
General Remarks on the Forests of Britain.
Enumeration of the Forests of Scotland and England, with a few topographical and historical Anecdotes.

VOL. II.

History of the New Forest.

Present Government of it.
Present State of its Inhabitants.
Map of the New Forest.
Tours in the Western Parts.
Tour in the Middle Part.
Voyage up Beaulieu River.
Tour in the Eastern Quarter.
Tour in the Northern Parts.
The Animals of the Forest.

After this general view of the work, we will detail a few of its characteristic passages,—whether picturesque or topographical.

The Cadenham oak catches our first attention, though the last on our Author's list of remarkable oaks in the New Forest.

"The last celebrated tree which I shall present to the reader from New Forest is the Cadenham oak, which buds every year in the depth of winter. Cadenham is a village about three miles from Lyndhurst, on the Salisbury road.

"Having often heard of this oak, I took a ride to see it on the 29th of December 1781. It was pointed out to me among several other oaks, surrounded by

a little

a little forest stream, winding round a knoll, on which they stood. It is a tall, straight plant of no great age, and apparently vigorous; except that its top has been injured; from which several branches issue in the form of pollard shoots.— It was intirely bare of leaves, as far as I could discern, when I saw it; and undistinguishable from the other oaks in its neighbourhood; except that its bark seemed rather smoother; occasioned, I apprehend, only by frequent climbing.

“ Having had the account of its early budding confirmed on the spot, I engaged one Michael Lawrence, who kept the White Hart, a small ale-house in the neighbourhood, to send me some of the leaves to Vicar’s Hill, as soon as they should appear. The man, who had not the least doubt about the matter, kept his word, and sent me several twigs on the morning of the 5th of January 1782; a few hours after they had been gathered. The leaves were fairly expanded; and about an inch in length. From some of the buds two leaves had unfleathed themselves; but in general only one.

“ Through what power in nature this strange premature vegetation is occasioned, I believe no naturalist can explain. I sent some of the leaves to one of the ablest botanists we have, Mr. Lightfoot, author of the *Flora Scotica*; and was in hopes of hearing something satisfactory on the subject. But he is one of those philosophers who is not ashamed of ignorance where attempts at knowledge are mere conjecture. He assured me, that he neither could account for it in any way, nor did he know of any other instance of premature vegetation, except the Glastonbury-thorn.

“ The *philosophers of the forest* in the mean time account for the thing at once, through the influence of old Christmas-day; universally believing that the oak buds on that day, and that only. The same opinion is held with regard to the Glastonbury-thorn, by the common people of the west of England. But, without doubt, the germination there is gradual; and forwarded, or retarded, by the mildness or severity of the weather. One of its progeny, which grew in the gardens of the Duchess-Dowager of Portland, at Buitnode, had its flower-buds perfectly formed so early as the 21st of December 1781; which is fifteen days earlier than it ought to flower, according to the vulgar prejudice.

“ This early spring, however, of the Cadenham-oak is of very short duration. The buds, after unfolding themselves, make no farther progress; but immediately shrink from the season, and die.— The tree continues torpid, like other deciduous trees, during the remainder of the winter, and vegetates again in the spring, at the usual season. I have seen it in full-leaf in the middle of summer, when it appeared, both in its form and foliage, exactly like other oaks.

“ I have been informed, that another tree, with the same property of early germination, has lately been found near the spot where Rufus’s monument stands.— If this be the case, it seems in some degree to authenticate the account which Camden* gives us of the scene of that prince’s death; for he speaks of the premature vegetation of that very tree on which the arrow of Tyrrel glanced; and the tree I now speak of, if it really exist, though I have no sufficient authority for it, might have been a descendant of the old oak, and have inherited its virtues.

“ It is very probable, however, there may be other oaks in the forest, which may likewise have the property of early germination. I have heard it often suspected, that people gather buds from other trees, and carry them, on old Christmas-day, to the oak at Cadenham, from whence they pretended to pluck them. For that use is in such repute, and resorted to annually by so many visitants, that I think it could not easily supply all its votaries, without some foreign contributions. Some have accounted for this phenomenon by supposing that leaves have been preserved over the year by being steeped in vinegar.— But I am well satisfied this is not the case. Mr. Lightfoot, to whom I sent the leaves, had no such suspicion.”

How unaccountable is Mr. G. as a man of observation, and we had almost said, how unpardonable in a man who publishes his remarks, to suffer a circumstance so extraordinary as this, to remain ten years on his mind in a state of doubt and uncertainty, and at length to publish a mere hearsay account of it, while the scene of observation lies only a few miles, a mere morning’s stroll, from his own residence!

The influence of the rising, noonday, and setting sun, on the face of nature, is happily caught, and well described:—the effects of dawn we will find room for.

“ The first dawn of day exhibits a

* See Camden’s Account of New Forest,

beautiful obscurity.—When the East begins just to brighten with the reflections only of effulgence; a pleasing, progressive light, dubious, and amusing, is thrown over the face of things. A single ray is able to assist the picturesque eye; which, by such slender aid, creates a thousand imaginary forms, if the scene be unknown; and as the light steals gradually on, is amused by correcting its vague ideas by the real objects. What in the confusion of twilight perhaps seemed a stretch of rising ground, broken into various parts, becomes now vast masses of wood, and an extent of forest.

“As the sun begins to appear above the horizon, another change takes place.—What was before only *form*, being now enlightened, begins to receive *effect*.—This effect depends on two circumstances, the *catching lights*, which touch the summits of every object; and the *mistiness*, in which the rising orb is commonly enveloped.

“The effect is often pleasing, when the sun rises in *unfulfilled brightness*, diffusing its ruddy light over the upper parts of objects, which is contrasted by the deeper shadows below: yet the effect is then only transcendent, when he rises, accompanied by a train of vapors, in a misty atmosphere. Among lakes and mountains, this happy accompaniment often forms the most astonishing visions: and yet in the forest it is nearly as great. With what delightful effect do we sometimes see the sun's disk just appear above a woody hill; or, in Shakespear's language,

—stand tip-toe on the misty mountain's top,

and dart his diverging rays through the rising vapor. The radiance, catching the tops of the trees, as they hang midway upon the shaggy steep; and touching here and there a few other prominent objects, imperceptibly mixes its ruddy tint with the surrounding mists, setting on fire, as it were, their upper parts; while their lower skirts are lost in a dark mass of varied confusion; in which trees, and ground, and radiance, and obscurity, are all blended together. When the eye is fortunate

enough to catch the glowing instant (for it is always a vanishing scene), it furnishes an idea worth treasuring among the choicest appearances of nature.—Multitudes alone, we have observed, occasions a confusion in objects, which is often picturesque: but the glory of the vision depends on the glowing lights which are mingled with it.

“Landscape-painters, in general, pay too little attention to the discriminations of morning and evening. We are often at a loss to distinguish, in pictures, the rising from the setting sun; though their characters are very different, both in the lights and shadows. The ruddy lights indeed of the evening are more easily distinguished: but it is not, perhaps, always sufficiently observed, that the shadows of the evening are much less opaque than those of the morning. They may be brightened, perhaps, by the numberless rays floating in the atmosphere, which are incessantly reverberated in every direction, and may continue in action after the sun is set. Whereas in the morning, the rays of the preceding day having subsided, no object receives any light but from the immediate lustre of the sun. Whatever becomes of the theory, the fact, I believe, is well ascertained.”

Our Author's liberal remarks on the Game Laws do honour to *his cloth*.

“A new species of law, under the denomination of *Game Law*, arose upon the ruins of *Forest Law*. This law had from its institution an aristocratic cast. For the barons and great men, who had wrested the rigour of Forest Law from the prince, did not mean to free the people from the imposition, but only to administer it themselves; and thus a thousand tyrants started up instead of one. Some of the severer penalties, indeed, were abolished. A man preserved his eyes, or his hand, though he killed a pheasant or a partridge, but he was fined—he was imprisoned—his dog was shot—his arms were taken from him—and he was continually teased with vexatious suits. Besides, as Game Law was more extensive than Forest Law, it involved greater numbers within its influence.”

(To be continued.)

A New Theatrical Dictionary, &c. To which is added an Alphabetical Catalogue of Dramatic Writers, &c. &c. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Bladon, 1792.

THIS is a bungling abridgement, or rather mutilation, of the *BIOGRAPHIA DRAMATICA*, published in 1783, VOL. XXL

and purloined without the slightest acknowledgement or mention of the work from which it is stolen. Pilferers like the

the present compiler act with as much honesty, though not with the same address, as their brethren the stealers of horses, who, when they make depredations on property, contrive to disguise their thefts before they pass them out of their hands. This is not the case here. Though the *BIOGRAPHIA DRAMATICA* is plundered, it is plundered in so clumsy a manner as to leave no doubt to whom the property belonged. It is true that the mane and tail have been cut off, the ears have been cropped, and the forehead starred, but still it is the same animal mangled and lamed, until useless and of no value.

Could we suppose any person would be imposed upon by this worthless production, we should recommend him to look for those pieces which have appeared since 1782 (of which, however, not a tenth part are to be found), to form a judgment of the Compiler's ability, or, which would satisfy him without so much trouble, only by referring to the ribaldry ascribed to Dr. Samuel Johnson. Impositions like the present are disgraceful to letters, and therefore we deem it our duty to give notice of them when they occur, that such dissingenuous practices may be delivered over to public censure.

The Present State of Hudson's Bay. Containing a full Description of that Settlement, and the adjacent Country; and likewise of the Fur Trade, with Hints for its Improvement: to which are added, Remarks and Observations made in the Inland Parts, during a Residence of near four Years; a Specimen of five Indian Languages, and a Journal of a Journey from Montreal to New York. By Edward Umfreville. 8vo. 4s. Stalker.

THIS tract is of much more importance than it should seem to be, on a superficial review; and for this reason our account of it has been delayed a considerable time. It involves a question of a very interesting nature to the commercial world; for it has been a controverted point, from the time of the first establishment of Commercial Companies with exclusive chartered rights and privileges, to the present day—Whether such institutions are not a public injury done to the main body of the trading subjects of the nation, who are thereby absolutely prohibited to carry on the same branch of commerce? It is likewise asserted, that throwing open the trade, so limited and confined, would be more beneficial to the State. If these maxims are well founded, and can be supported by the authority of candid judges, who knew the actual state of any trade so carried on by Companies, and are enabled by long experience to demonstrate the superior advantages of a free commerce, it will be an object worthy of the attention of the Legislature; and on this ground we have spared no pains to obtain the best information upon the subject, so far as it regards the Hudson's Bay Company.

Mr. Umfreville is decidedly against the exclusive Charter; and while he bestows great encomiums on the first traders who enjoyed the benefit of it, he severely reprobates the management of their successors, but more especially that of the present Company, in conjunction with their Factors and other servants, at their several settlements in the Bay, and in the interior country. The remarks and obser-

ations of our Author, *who was eleven years in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, and four years in the CANADA Fur Trade*, must undoubtedly carry great weight with the merchants concerned at home in this branch of commerce; and, as his book has been a considerable time in circulation, might operate forcibly against the reputation and interest of the Company, if not only his facts but his principles, as well as his motives for stating heavy charges against the existing corporate body, were not properly canvassed, and his erroneous accounts of the present manner of conducting the trade, together with his partial remarks, candidly laid before the public.

To effect this was no easy task; and therefore it was not possible to review the work so near the time of its publication as we could wish; but the delay we hope will prove beneficial both to the Company, and to the many individuals who are interested in its prosperity; for a Gentleman lately returned from the Bay, where, and in the country adjacent, he has also resided, has, by his impartial, accurate, and disinterested remarks on several parts of Mr. Umfreville's statement of the subject, enabled us amply to vindicate the Company and its servants, by refuting all the material charges he has brought against their present management at home and abroad.

But that our readers may be put into full possession of the contested subject, it will be necessary to give a brief account of the first establishment of the Company, from other authorities besides that of Mr. Umfreville.

“The part of the world which gave birth to this Company, owes its discovery, as the English suppose, to the diligence of that able English mariner whose name it bears; and who reaped no other fruit from his labours to discover a North-West Passage, than thus conveying to posterity a record of his capacity and assiduity; for he is supposed to have perished by being turned adrift by his mutinous crew, in his shallop, at the west end of the Streights, in the year 1611. The Danes, however, insist on their prior knowledge of this part of America; but be this as it may, it is certain that such accounts of the advantages to be derived from a trade to be carried on from England to the Bay, were circulated soon after the catastrophe of Captain Henry Hudson, as to render it rather surprizing that it was not undertaken under national encouragement till 70 years after his death.

“At length, in the year 1681, the first exclusive Charter was granted by Charles II. to Prince Rupert and his associates, which established this branch of commerce on the solid footing it has ever since continued; though not without various interruptions from the French, who, jealous of such neighbours to their Canada settlements, frequently drove the English from their establishments; and this contest, which continued several years, made them alternately Masters of the Bay, till it was finally determined in favour of our Company by the Treaty of Utrecht*.”

This brief detail was essential, in the first place to shew the utility of Commercial Companies; for either through the want of a joint stock and a general union of interests, or from the undermining attempts of individual adventurers against each other, profitable sources of trade have been lost to commercial nations, unable to form Companies and establish funds to carry them on. Again, it is necessary to observe, that the impediments and obstructions complained of by Beawes, are now happily removed by the late Peace; so that if Mr. Umfreville's account of the misconduct of the existing Company be just, they have much to answer for to the public; but with the assistance of the information we have received from our young friend, we hope to acquit them honorably.

We shall now proceed with our Author's account of this Settlement.—“The

first traders to these parts acted upon principles much more laudable and benevolent than their successors seem to have been actuated by. From several letters which I have read of an early date, they appear to have had the good of their country at heart, and to have endeavoured, by every equitable means, to render their commerce profitable to their mother country. Their instructions to their factors were full of sentiments of Christianity, and contained directions for their using every means in their power to reclaim the uncivilized Indians from a state of barbarism, and to inculcate in their minds the humane principles of the Gospel. They were at the same time admonished to trade with them equitably, and to take no advantage of their native simplicity. They were further intrusted to explore the country, and to reap such benefit from the soil and produce thereof, as might redound to the interest of the English nation, as well as contribute to their own emolument. And, lastly, they were directed to be particularly careful in seeing that the European servants behaved orderly, and lived in sobriety and temperance, observing a proper veneration for the service of God, which was ordered to be collectively performed at every reasonable opportunity. These were injunctions worthy the exalted stations and rank in life of those who had the first direction of the affairs of the Company, and reflected much honour on their characters as men and Christians: and had these praise-worthy establishments been adhered to, the country granted them might at this day have been an ornament to the State, and a gem in the Imperial diadem. But mark the contrast: Instead of encouraging the trade by a mild, equitable, and engaging deportment towards the natives; instead of ingratiating themselves by affability and condescension to a harmless people, they use them with undeserved rigour, causing them frequently to be beat and mal-treated, although they have come some hundred of miles in order to barter their skins, and procure a few necessaries to guard against the severity of the approaching winter; and this is one reason why the trade of York Fort has so materially declined of late years: the decrease has chiefly arisen from the cruel treatment the Indians generally receive from the Factors.

“I resided seven years under one of the

* See *Lex Mercatoria* of Wyndham Beawes, last edit. by Mortimer; article “Hudson's Company;” and Biog. Brit. article “Henry Hudson.”

Governors of that settlement, during which time, I can with the greatest truth declare, that the trade yearly decreased, and that entirely through his bad treatment of the Indians. At a time when the inhabitants of this part of America are annually diminishing, from the excessive use of spirituous liquors, and the distempers incident to the climate; at a time when they have near them, as rivals in the trade, more industrious and successful adventurers, I mean the Canadian traders, it certainly would be more commendable and politic in the Company's servants, to endeavour to gain the affections of the Indians by every exertion in their power; more especially by condescension, by fair dealing, and by cultivating reciprocal amity between the Company and all the nations they trade with. Another reason why the Company's trade is so very insignificant, is, a total want of spirit in themselves to push it on with that vigour the importance of the contest deserves. The merchants from Canada have been heard to acknowledge, that were the Hudson's Bay Company to prosecute their inland trade in a spirited manner, they must be soon obliged to give up all thoughts of penetrating into the country; as from the vicinity of the Company's factories to the inland parts, they can afford to undersell them in every branch."

We are next informed, that the Canadian adventurers have annually increased in the upland country, much to their own emolument, and the great loss of the Company, who, it may be said, are sleeping at the edge of the sea, without spirit, and without vigour to assert that right which their exclusive charter, according to their own account, entitles them to. Mr. Umfreville admits that they have a few establishments in the interior country; but asserts,—“that they are improperly conducted, owing to a narrow system of ill-timed parsimony; for that notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances of the factors, on the absolute necessity of allowing an additional stipend to the inland servants, it was not till the year 1782 that the Company could be prevailed upon to give them fifteen pounds a year; while the Canadian merchants gave their labouring hands from thirty to forty. On this account the factors are obliged to leave a considerable quantity of furs inland every year, for want of men to navigate the canoes; and as these skins are much accumulated by the next year's trade, they have always furs, to a very considerable amount, dead and unprofitable upon their hands."

“In the next place, their employing Indians to navigate the canoes, helps to complete the measure of their stupidity; for, after the natives have traded their furs, they are paid to the value of twelve beaver skins for every bundle taken down to the factory, and the same for every bundle of goods brought back. In this manner are they employed for six months in the year, and thereby prevented from attending to their hunting excursions; in which, during the time they are thus improperly engaged, they might have collected a great quantity of furs. But this is not all: as they suppose the Company cannot do without them, they set a greater value on their services, and omit no opportunity of letting the factors know, that they are able to form a proper estimate of their consequence."

“The Company intrust their factors to assert an indisputable right to all the territories about Hudson's Bay, not only including the Straits, with all the rivers, inlets, &c. therein; but likewise to all the countries, lakes, &c. indefinitely to the westward, explored and unexplored. They therefore stigmatize the Canadian merchants with the insulting epithets of pedlars, thieves, and interlopers, though the quantity of furs imported by themselves bears no comparison to those sent from Canada; and our Author asks, “if this unbounded claim to territory be founded in justice, why the Company does not apply to Parliament to remove these industrious pedlars, and prevent their any longer encroaching on their territories?” But further, “if the Canadian traders can adduce any profit to themselves by prosecuting the inland traffic, what are not the Hudson's Bay Company enabled to do, with every advantage on their side? The former pay their servants four times the salary which the latter do; the difficulties and dangers they have to encounter are much greater; the distance from Montreal to the interior country is immense; so that when put in comparison with the advantages and conveniences of the Hudson's Bay Company, they will not admit of the slightest comparison.—The goods which the latter land in the country in August, are realized in London the ensuing autumn; whereas the Canadian merchants are always two years in advance; the goods which are sent from Montreal in May, making no returns in the London market till two years afterwards.” Yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, the Company, according to Mr. Umfreville's calculations, do not import from all their settlements so many

five in four years as these poor pedlars do in one.—He means export from Canada to England.

In reply to the statement of the high salaries given by the Canadians, we are authorized to say, that though they do give some of their servants greater wages than the Company, the exorbitant prices they are obliged to pay for goods, such as clothing, &c. is more than adequate to their advanced salaries, so greatly exaggerated by our Author.

In fine, Mr. Umfreville considers the Hudson's Bay Company as a baneful monopoly, which ought to be abolished; and he writes purposely to accomplish the laying open the trade, which was attempted in Parliament by a Bill brought into the House "by the late A. Dobbs, Esq. and several other patriotic Gentlemen; but it miscarried, because the interest of the Company unfortunately prevailed." Our Author renews the attack, but, we are of opinion, with much less probability of success, though he represents the present national advantages derived from the trade carried on under the exclusive charter, as very inconsiderable indeed, in comparison of the benefits it would receive from an open trade.

If our spirited Minister, and his intelligent coadjutor Lord Hawkesbury, who presides at the Committee of Council for all affairs of Commerce and Plantations, had believed his representations of facts, and thought his arguments unanswerable, they would certainly have availed themselves of such an opportunity to improve the commerce and revenue of the nation, to which they are ever attentive.

Our readers are now in possession of the principal charges against the Company, though there is a long catalogue of leis moment to swell the account; and it is proper, in this place, to take up their defence.

We will go regularly through the work, stating and correcting its manifold errors, or wilful misrepresentations.

The Company, according to Mr. U. employ only 315 men, including 75 seamen on board the two ships and a sloop, which they annually send out with sundry articles of merchandize, and to bring home their peltries. By this statement they have about 240 persons residing in their settlements; "what a pitiful service!" exclaims Mr. U. but our unbiased and accurate informant declares, there are near 500 persons employed by the Company in the country, exclusive of the seamen; yet on this false computation Mr. Umfreville

builds his bold assertion, that such exclusive monopolies are the bane of national affluence.

In describing the manners, customs, &c. of the Hudson's Bay Indians, he says, they were originally tall, properly proportioned, strongly made, and of as manly an appearance as any people whatever. This, however, was before the Europeans had enervated and debased their minds and bodies, by introducing spirituous liquors among them, and habituating them to severe courses of drinking. He then charges the Company's factors with the highly criminal practice of intoxicating them with that vile unwholesome stuff English Brandy, for which they will barter away all their furs; and in another place he says, the factors reduce its strength one-half by adding water, and then make them exchange it for furs, on the footing of the Company's standard brandy. See page 88. But our friend, on the contrary, says, "I have in general found the Company's servants very backward in trading liquors with the Indians; and they commonly propose to them exchanges of useful articles for their furs, nor do they in any respect encourage the natural propensity of these people to drink. On the contrary, the Canadians were the first that introduced spirits in their trade with the Indians, and thus encouraged drunkenness among the natives; and I consider it as a cunning device; for their trading goods, in general, are so much inferior to those of the Company, that were it not for the large stock of double-distilled spirits imported by the Canadians, they having at least three times the quantity of the Hudson's Bay Company, they would have but a very inconsiderable share of furs procured by the natives."

Ignorant as we wish to be of Mr. Umfreville's motives for giving a false statement of the present trade of the Hudson's Bay Company, it is a duty we owe to the community to submit to the judgment of our readers the two following very different accounts of this business, especially as there are but too many malcontents at home, who are ever ready to circulate any false rumours of the decline of our commerce in any branch, which may furnish an opportunity of declaiming against the existing Administration of Government.

Our Author asserts, p. 81. "That York Fort at this time has four subordinate settlements; at which settlements, conjointly, the Company allow 100 servants,

wants, whose wages amount to about 1860*l.* *per annum*; besides a sloop of 60 tons, that makes a voyage once a year between York Fort and Severn Factories. To discharge these expences, they receive upon an average from them all about 25,000 skins. In the year 1748 the complement of men at that settlement was no more than 25, whose wages amounted to 470*l.* *per annum*, and the trade then stood at 30,000 skins one year with another. The other establishments which the Company maintain in the Bay, have suffered the like proportional change, all decreasing in trade, and bearing additional incumbrances."

The authentic information given by our friend runs thus:—"York Fort and its subordinate settlements have conjointly near 200 men; and in the same year that Mr. Umfreville published his book they had about 40,000 instead of 25,000 skins. His standard of trade is notoriously wrong, for there is scarcely an article which he might not have doubled, and to some have added ten-fold, to come nearer to a just calculation. The fact is, that the Company's trade in general, at this time, is greatly increased, and nearly double the amount of his calculation."

Again, p. 82. "If the Indian would purchase a gallon of brandy, he must give after the rate of eight beaver skins for it, as it is always one half, and sometimes two thirds, water*. The consequence of this griping way of trade is in the end very hurtful to the Company, as the Canadians, in the interior country, undersell them in every article."

This is contradicted, on the same authority.—"I never found the Canadian traders undersell the Company; but, in general, when they had settlements in the vicinity of each other, they dealt nearly upon an equality; but the Company's goods being so much superior, always had the preference."

There is something so very *outré* in a paragraph p. 88, that we imagine a copy, without inadvertence, will be sufficient to shew the prejudice and animosity against the Company's servants which has governed Mr. U.'s pen in this work: "The same unfair dealing is practised throughout every branch of the trade, so that it

would be superfluous to produce many examples. Let it suffice to state the value of a gallon of English spirits in London, and the return it makes at the same market. The Company pay at the rate of twenty-pence a gallon; this, according to the factors' manner of trading before-mentioned, produces eight beaver skins, weighing about 70*lb.* which at the medium of 12*s.* *per lb.* amount to 6*l.* sterling;—a very considerable profit truly on the sum of 1*s.* 8*d.* But even this is sometimes exceeded; for supposing a gallon of brandy traded for otter skins, the gains are still more considerable, the return then will be about 8*l.* sterling."—It is a wonder some of these factors do not return home, and make as good a figure as East-India Nabobs.

Mr. Umfreville says, "If the Indian happens to fall in the way of the Canadian traders, and is unable to resist the temptation of spirituous liquors, he will part with his furs for their commodities, which he can get much cheaper than at the Company's settlements." This reasoning is nugatory in itself; for if the Indians could get goods cheaper of the Canadians than of the Company, it would be an act of prudence to deal with them, independent of the temptation of spirituous liquors. But our Correspondent denies the fact; and affirms, that the Indians will come 500 miles to the Company's factories, when a Canadian house is within 100 miles of them.

As to the accusation of cruelty which Mr. Umfreville brings against the Governor under whom he served, it is a subject for judicial enquiry rather than criticism: we must, however, observe, that his opponent gives no credit to it, but ascribes it to pique and resentment.—and if it be groundless, we cannot conceive a more dangerous libel; for it proceeds to a declaration that, "in consequence of his tyrannical usage of the Indians, the trade gradually fell off; the interests of his majesty had been much hurt; the greatest part of them resorted to the Canadians trading inland; the trade was thereby diverted into another channel; and the oppressor, as well as the Company, pay dear for his unreasonableness."

* If this be true, it overturns a reproach he makes in another part of his work, respecting the fatal effects of strong spirituous liquors, such as vile English brandy, on these poor Indians. It is likewise to be observed, that the Hudson's Bay Company export home-made spirits, which pay duty to the Crown, whereas the Canadians have their spirits duty free, and double-distilled.

flights of passion. English, as well as Indians, felt the weight of his oppressive temper, which diffused its corroding effect to every object. Domestic happiness was a stranger to his table, and his messmates lived a most unhappy life, under the rod of this unrelenting task-master."

Our more liberal friend admits that this Governor was passionate; but adds, that he had many good qualities to balance the bad, and denies his cruelty to the Indians.

It is strange that so old a servant as Mr. Umfreville should assert, p. 97, "That the Company consists at present but of *seven* persons; which small number wisely think, that so long as they can share a comfortable dividend, there is no occasion for their embarking in additional expences, in order to prosecute discoveries which might transpire to the world, and endanger the whole."—The standing Committee of the Company consists of *nine* proprietors; and the very denomination of a Committee indicates more members.—The names of the Committee may be found in the Annual Court and City Registers, Calendars, &c. called the *Red Books*, and we do not understand that there would be any difficulty in obtaining a list of the whole Company: at all events, however, it is evident that the Committee alone cannot share a comfortable dividend.

The last important contradiction we shall notice is, that at p. 184 he says,

"The only reward the Indians have for a service," which the reader will remember he had called it stupidity for the Company to employ them in, but which he here observes is a considerable saving to the Company, "is the value of *six* beaver skins (instead of *twelve* in the former quotation), and the further gratification of a little brandy."

Independent of the commercial part of the work, Mr. Umfreville's book is not in other respects (as in the natural history, &c. of the country) accurately written; as we find by the notes of our friend, who seems to have paid close attention to every particular description of a country in which he resided four years. But the length to which we have already extended this article upon public principles, obliges us to suppress his judicious observations on minuter inaccuracies, which navigators, naturalists, and sensible residents on the spot, will easily correct. We shall, therefore, conclude with declaring that, after an extensive enquiry amongst mercantile people, we have found that the Hudson's Bay Company merit the continuance of a charter they do not appear to have abused; and that the nation could not be benefited by altering the mode of carrying on this branch of trade, more especially since the Canada open trade enlarges the intercourse, and occasions an additional export of our manufactures.

M.

An Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India; and the Progress of Trade with that Country prior to the Discovery of the Passage to it by the Cape of Good Hope. With an Appendix, containing Observations on the Civil Policy, the Laws, and Judicial Proceedings; the Arts; the Sciences; and religious Institutions of the Indians. By William Robertson, D. D. F. R. S. &c. 4to. 16s. Boards. Cadell.

(Continued from Page 32.)

IN addition to the historical account of the use made by the ancients of that singular beast of burthen the camel, our learned Author, who has been indefatigable in his researches, has annexed a valuable note, which illustrates the passage in the text by modern practice, and is so curious, that we have taken the liberty to transcribe it for the entertainment of our readers:

Note 51. p. 242. "But as the ocean, which appears at first view to be placed as an insuperable barrier between different

regions of the earth, has been rendered by navigation subservient to their mutual intercourse; so, by means of the camel, which the Arabians emphatically call "The Ship of the Desert," the most dreary wastes are traversed, and the nations which they disjoin are enabled to trade with one another. Those painful journeys, impracticable by any other animal, the camel performs with astonishing dispatch. Under heavy burdens of *six*, *seven*, and *eight* hundred weight, they can continue their march during a long period

period of time, with little food or rest, and sometimes without tasting water for eight or nine days. By the wise economy of Providence, the camel seems formed on purpose to be the beast of burden in those regions where he is placed, and where his service is most wanted (in all the districts of Asia and Africa, where deserts are most frequent and extensive), the camel abounds. This is his proper station, and beyond this the sphere of his activity does not extend far. He dreads alike the excesses of heat and of cold, and does not agree even with the mild climate of our temperate zone — As the first trade in Indian commodities, of which we have any authentic account, was carried on by means of camels, — Genesis xxxvii. 25, and as it is by employing them that the conveyance of these commodities has been so widely extended over Asia and Africa, the particulars which I have mentioned concerning this singular animal appeared to me necessary towards illustrating this part of my subject. If any of my readers desire more full information, and wish to know how the ingenuity and art of man have seconded the intentions of nature, in training the camel, from his birth, for that life of exertion and hardship to which he is destined, he may consult *Histoire Naturelle* by M. le Comte de Buffon, article *Chameau et Dromedaire*, one of the most eloquent, and, as far as I can judge from examining the authorities which he has quoted, one of the most accurate descriptions given by that celebrated writer. Mr. Volney, whose accuracy is well known, gives a description of the manner in which the camel performs its journey: “In travelling through the desert camels are chiefly employed, because they consume little, and carry a great load. His ordinary burden is about seven hundred and fifty pounds weight; his food whatever is given him, straw, thistles, the stones of dates, leaves, barley, &c. With a pound of food a day, and as much water, he will travel for weeks. In the journey from Cairo to Suez, which is forty or forty-six hours, they neither eat nor drink; but these long fasts, if often repeated, wear them out. Their usual rate of travelling is very slow, hardly above two miles an hour; it is in vain to push them, they will not quicken their pace, but, if allowed some short rest, they will travel fifteen or eighteen hours a day.” — *Voyages en Syrie*, tom. ii. p. 383.

Before we dismiss this article, it may be proper to mention, that in another note,

wherein our Author takes occasion to illustrate the extensive circulation of Indian commodities by land-carriage, he presents to his readers such a view of two caravans that visit Mecca, as may enable them to estimate more justly the magnitude of their commercial transactions. A passage is introduced of so singular a nature, respecting the camels, as almost staggers belief. It is said, that one of these caravans, “when assembled, consists at least of 50,000 persons, and the number of camels employed in carrying water, provisions, and merchandize, is still greater.” Note 52, to illustrate Sect. III. p. 148.

We must now refer our readers to the regular division of the work itself in our last Review, and resume our remarks on Sect. I. After his brief account of the land-carriage of the ancients, our Author proceeds to the origin of navigation and ship-building, in which we cannot expect anything new. The only thing that could be done was to repeat in lively and elegant language what had been recorded by Strabo, lib. 6. and other ancient critics, and copied from them by celebrated English and French writers, particularly Huet, Bishop of Avranches, *Sur le Commerce des Anciens*; Boffuet, *Sur l’Histoire Ancienne*; Millot on the same subject; *Lex Mercatoria*, by Wyndham Beawes, whose first chapter, *On the Origin and Deduction of Commerce*, was borrowed by Anderson in his History of Commerce; Mortimer’s *Elements of Commerce*, article “Commerce of the Egyptians and Phenicians,” &c. yet we do not find any of these writers noticed by Dr. Robertson, except his countryman Anderson, on whom he bestows deserved encomiums.

The next subject of historical disquisition strikes us with its novelty, and at once displays the ingenuity and indefatigable aliduity of the writer; for it not only includes the expeditions of Alexander the Great to India, by Arrian, Quintus Curtius, Pliny, and other ancient authors, but from a number of respectable modern authorities he establishes the following facts: — That Alexander first opened the knowledge of India to the people of Europe: That the account given by Alexander’s Officers, of the face of the country, of the stated changes of the seasons (now known by the name of *Monsoons*, the periodical rains), the shape and complexion of the inhabitants, their dres, their manners and customs, particularly the custom of wives burning themselves with their husbands, and many other circumstances, perfectly accord with what

what is now beheld in India, by those Europeans who reside in it, or has been written concerning that country by Dow, Orme, and other historians of our own times.

We have likewise a comprehensive view of the grand design which the Macedonian Hero had formed to annex that extensive and opulent country to his empire. What we find upon this subject in Sect. I. and in the Appendix, forms collectively one of the finest historical traits we ever remember to have read. The Section closes with accounting for the monopoly of the trade to India, which was long enjoyed by Egypt under the government of the Ptolemies. Upon the conquest of Egypt by the Romans, and the reduction of that kingdom to a province of the empire, we are told, Sect. II. that the trade with "India continued to be carried on in the same mode, under their powerful protection. Rome, enriched with the spoils and the tribute of almost all the known world, had acquired a taste for luxuries of every kind. Among people of this description, the productions of India have always been held in the highest esteem." What a delicate manner this of reflecting upon the avidity of the English for all the choice commodities of the East. In Note 55 it is brought home, by a condemnation of the use of tea.

But the Romans were not satisfied with the large supply of India commodities they received from Egypt; they had another channel through which they obtained additional cargoes; and an illustration of this subject opens to our view an early communication between Mesopotamia and other provinces on the banks of the Euphrates, and those parts of Syria and Palestine which lay near the Mediterranean. The progress of the ancient commerce by this route; is sought for in Sacred History. *Sitchan* in the land of *Canaan*, and Abram's migration from *Uz* to that city, is the instance adduced of this communication. Solomon is said to have found a convenient station in the Desert which separated those countries, for the extension of the commerce of his subjects, where he built a fenced city: its Syrian name was *Tadmor in the Wilderness*, and its Greek one *Palmyra*, both descriptive of its situation in a spot adorned with palm-trees. This famous city continued to be a free Republican State upwards of two centuries after Syria was conquered by the Romans. In the description of its intercourse with India, and its ancient splendour, our Author is supported by the authorities of

Appian, and our countryman Wood. At last, it fell a prey to the rapacity of the Romans, being taken by Aurelianus; after which its trade never revived.

The productions of India, natural as well as artificial, seem to have been much the same in all ages; but as the luxury of the Romans differed in many respects from that of modern times, so their imports were widely different from ours. This remark serves as an introduction to an enumeration of the principal articles of general importation from India to Rome: These were spices, aromatics, precious stones, pearls, and silks. The quantity of frankincense and other fragrant substances used in their religious ceremonies, and at their funerals, occasioned an astonishing consumption, and rendered the demand for them one of the most considerable branches of ancient commerce with India; articles of little account with us. Upon precious stones, it is probable, we set an equal value, though we do not possess such an immense number as Pliny describes. Nor did we ever pay such extravagant prices for pearls as he mentions, prices not to be credited but by the credulous. Pliny, it may be well supposed, could exaggerate as well as Historians of other countries, when they think proper to display the vast pomp, splendour and riches of their native land to foreign nations. That Julius Cæsar should present to Servilia, the mother of Brutus, a pearl for which he paid 48,457l. sterling, is a fact which requires better evidence than Pliny's Natural History, or Dr. Arbuthnot's *valuable* Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.— The importation of silk comes next under consideration; and on this article Dr. Robertson remarks, "that the navigation of the Ancients never having extended to China, the quantity of unwrought silk with which they were supplied by means of the Indian traders, appears to have been so scanty, that the manufacture of it could not make an addition of any moment to their domestic industry. And as the dress both of the Greeks and Romans was almost entirely woollen, their consumption of linen and cotton clothes was much inferior to that of modern times, when these are worn by persons in every rank of life. Accordingly, a great branch of modern importation from that part of India with which the Ancients were acquainted, is in *piece-goods*, comprehending under that mercantile term the immense variety of fabrics which Indian ingenuity has formed of cotton."

Extending his researches concerning the knowledge which the Ancients had of India, from the Continent to the Islands situated in various parts of the Ocean with which it is surrounded, he gives a very satisfactory account of them, and begins with Taprobane, the modern Island of Ceylon, and, proceeding eastward, he takes occasion to shew, that the Greeks and Romans in their commercial intercourse with India, were seldom led, either by curiosity or love of gain, to visit the more eastern parts of it. The Persians became, in process of time, having conquered the Parthians, considerable traders to the principal ports of India; and as the voyage from Persia to India was much shorter than that from Egypt, the intercourse between the two countries increased rapidly. For some of the productions of Persia, but we are not informed of what kind, the natives of India had such a strong inclination, that in exchange the Persians received their most precious commodities, which they conveyed up the Persian Gulf, and, by means of the great rivers Euphrates and Tigris, distributed them through every province of their extensive empire. "India appears to have been more thoroughly explored at this period (A. D. 550), than it was in the age of Ptolemy, and a greater number of strangers seem to have been settled there. The Persians, however, supplanted the Greeks in all the marts of India to which silk was brought by sea from the East, and they so effectually monopolized this article, for which there was a constant demand throughout Greece, but more especially at Constantinople, both for dress and furniture, that the Emperor Justinian, eager not only to obtain a full and certain supply of a commodity which was become of indispensable use, but solicitous to deliver the commerce of his subjects from the exactions of his enemies, who had raised the price of silk to an exorbitant height, endeavoured by means of his ally, the Christian Monarch of Abyssinia, to wrest some portion of the silk trade from the Persians. In this attempt he failed; but when he least expected it, he, by an unforeseen event, attained in some measure, the object of his wishes. Two Christian Monks, who had been employed as Missionaries in different parts of India, had penetrated into the country of the *Seres*, or China. There they observed the labours of the silk-worm, and became acquainted with all the arts of man in working up its productions into such a variety of elegant

fabrics. The prospect of gain prompted them to repair to Constantinople, where they explained to the Emperor the origin of silk, as well as the various modes of preparing and manufacturing it, myterics hitherto unknown, or very imperfectly understood, in Europe; and, encouraged by his liberal promises, they undertook to bring to the capital, a sufficient number of these wonderful insects, to whose labours man is so much indebted. This they accomplished by conveying the eggs of the silk-worm in a hollow cane: They were hatched by the heat of a dunghill, fed with the leaves of a wild mulberry-tree, and they multiplied and worked in the same manner as in those climates where they first became objects of human attention and care. Vast numbers of these insects were soon reared in different parts of Greece, particularly in the Peloponnesus. Sicily afterwards undertook to breed silk-worms with equal success, and was imitated, from time to time, in several towns of Italy. In all these places extensive manufactures were established and carried on with silk of domestic production. The demand for silk from the East diminished of course; the subjects of the Greek Emperors were no longer obliged to have recourse to the Persians for a supply of it, and a considerable change took place in the nature of the commercial intercourse between Europe and India." With this brief but very satisfactory account of a singular and interesting revolution in commerce, our Author closes the Second Section of his elaborate Disquisition.

In the next Section we find, that a taste for the luxuries of the East continued not only to spread in Italy, but, from imitation of the Italians, or from some improvement in their own situation, the people of Marseilles, and other towns of France on the Mediterranean, became equally fond of them, and both the Genoese and the Venetians conquered several provinces of the Greek empire, which enabled them to supply Europe more abundantly with all the productions of the East; and the capture of Constantinople, by the latter, completed another commercial revolution, by throwing the silk trade into the hands of the new Republic, which soon vied with Greece and Sicily in the richness and elegance of their various fabrics of this costly article. But another revolution took place, which rendered the Genoese the greatest commercial power in Europe: this was the subversion of the dominions of the Latin Emperors at Constantinople, and the restoration

flourish of the Government of the Greeks, who in return for the assistance given them by the Genoese, granted them an establishment for the purposes of commerce at *Pera*, which they fortified; and, being likewise exempted from the usual duties on goods imported and exported, they gained a decided superiority over every competitor in trade. The Florentines, under the House of Medici, were the next sharers in the commerce with India, and it is remarkable, that about the year 1425, spices are enumerated among the commodities exported by the Florentines to England. The formation of the *Hanseatic League*, the establishment of their staple trade at *Bruges*, which became the great mart or store-house for European goods, the final overthrow of the Greek empire by *Mahomet II.* who made Constantinople the seat of the Turkish Government in the year 1454, with a summary of the state of the other nations of Europe at that period, are the principal subjects of this part of our Author's work, which contains nothing but what has been repeated by every commercial writer in England, France, and Holland, so often that it might have been spared, if the connection our Author had in view in this Treatise between the ancient and present commercial intercourses with India had not made it necessary to pursue its progress through every stage, down to the present time.

The discovery of a new course of navigation to the East by the Cape of Good Hope, by the Portuguese, is an event so generally known, and its effects have been so generally experienced by all the maritime States of Europe, now upwards of two centuries, that it would be wasting the time of our readers to go over the same ground again; more especially as every juvenile student in geography must meet with ample information respecting it in Guthrie's and other Geographical Grammars; we shall therefore pass on to Sect. IV. which contains *general observations* that are more characteristic of the Author's great talents as a writer and a man of universal science, than the Historical Disquisition, abstractedly considered, as comprised in the three Sections we have just reviewed. Indeed, the notes and illustrations of those Sections, referred to at the bottom of the pages of the text, but printed apart, together with the Appendix, and its subsequent notes, are by far the most interesting part of the work, and will require a separate investigation in our next Number. For the pre-

sent, we shall confine ourselves to the General Observations.—Our Author imagines, that a modern observer viewing the great and extensive difference of the navigation to India by the Cape of Good Hope, must naturally wonder that the discovery was not attempted by the Ancients; and having created this supposition, he affords himself a fine opportunity to display his ingenuity in answering it. "All the commercial transactions of the Ancients with the East were confined to the ports on the Malabar Coast, or extended at farthest to the Island of *Ceylon*, and they had neither the same inducements with modern nations to wish for any new communication with India, nor the means of accomplishing it: for besides their imperfect knowledge of navigation, the vessels they employed were so small, as not to afford stowage for provisions to subsist a crew during a long voyage, and their construction was such as not to admit of their venturing far from the land. To the same causes principally, our Author attributes the remarkable difference between the progress and operations of the Ancients and Moderns in India: the extensive power and valuable settlements which the latter early acquired in that country, were the result of their superior skill in navigation; and this distinction is enlarged upon in the Second Observation. The Third treats of the sudden effect of opening a direct communication with India by the Cape, in lowering the price of Indian commodities. Fourthly, he observes, that in consequence of a more plentiful supply of Indian goods, and at a cheaper rate, the demand for them increased rapidly in every part of Europe. This commercial aphorism is so simple, and so well understood in the market at Smithfield, at the Corn Exchange, or any other general place of sale at home, that we need not refer to the trade between India and Europe for any illustration of it; yet to some of his noble and right honourable readers the further illustration of it may convey information, and to these we leave it.

Observation V. merits close attention:—"Lucrative as the trade with India was, and had long been deemed, it is remarkable that the Portuguese were suffered to remain in the undisturbed and exclusive possession of it during the course of almost a century." Those who are conversant with the mercantile world, and mark the ardour of competition in commercial enterprizes, where there is any reasonable hope of gain, will find much

solid reasoning and curious investigation under this head. The coincidence in point of time of the discoveries made by *Columbus* in the West, and those of *Gama* in the East, is, as the Doctor justly observes, "a singular circumstance;" for the discovery of *America* facilitated the extension of the intercourse of Europe with *Asia*, and gave rise to the traffic with *Africa*, which from the most slender beginnings has become so considerable as to form the chief band of commercial connection with that continent. This subject is more fully discussed in the *Appendix*.

Observation VII. might with great propriety be considered as a sequel to the preceding, as it serves to point out a re-

markable difference with respect both to the time and the manner in which the before-mentioned discoveries produced the effects attributed to them.

The VIIIth and last Observation, with which we conclude, is acknowledged to be taken from Raynal:—"To the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, and to the vigour and success with which the Portuguese prosecuted their conquests and established their dominion there, Europe stands indebted for its preservation from the most illiberal and humiliating servitude that ever oppressed polished nations—the dominion of the Turks."

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING read in your last month's Magazine your just criticism on a book lately published, entitled, "The Philology of Masons," it struck me to send you the following little Treatise on the subject of Masonry, which I have written; and as it contains nothing more than what may be read by any individual, I beg you will honour me with its insertion.

ON MASONRY.

TO BROTHER MASONS.

I HAVE presumed in this small Treatise to deliver my thoughts on the originality of the word MASON, and I have likewise given my reasons from whence that sacred appeal, or obligation, by which we are bound is derived; for they being inseparably united, I have endeavoured to shew how far they were conjunctively allied in their primeval state; and have hazarded some few conjectures on their religious foundation. Though I may have dissented very materially from the derivation of the name of our sacred institution, which we are taught to believe sprung from the erection of Solomon's Temple, yet I have proved the creed which is laid down as the established doctrine of our Masonic Faith to be founded on a moral and religious duty. I trust, that whatever I may advance may not be deemed a renunciation of any part of that most honourable Order of which I am a member; but be received as a humble attempt to elucidate a subject which the hand of Time having nearly obliterated, Conjecture must now supply. As the origin of the religious ceremony of this Institution with the *Druids*, and their language, *Celtic* (which is supposed to be the most ancient to have been the universal elementary language of Europe), I shall

build my argument upon the groundwork of their divine institutions, assisted by their tongue, which has been corrupted and thrown into the mutilated form it now bears. Numerous are the instances I can produce of words carrying a very different figure and signification to their first formation and intention, were I to take up your time by enumeration; but as a few of them may prove strong evidences towards validating my subject, I shall produce them, to shew that I have not built my hypothesis upon a sandy foundation. The word *religion* being given to us as a Latin derivative, I shall beg leave to point out is corrupted from the Celtic *rea* and *ligio*;—*rea* signifying a ray or circle, and *ligio* to be bound; which alludes to a circle drawn round prisoners arraigned in the name of justice, of which in those days religion was incorporated, and out of which ray or circle it was the highest crime to escape. Nothing in general is more false or more forced than the derivations from the Gallic writers; they will tell you that *curate* is derived from *curati*, the cure or care of souls; but it certainly comes more naturally from the Celtic word *curait*, which signifies a *preacher*. Again, the word *physic* is given to us from the Greek word

of nature; but the Celtic is *uys-ake*, or skill in distempers, which offers a more natural etymology. So with respect to the word *bijit*, which is from the Greek word *Επισκοπος*—i. e. *overseer*; whereas the Celtic appears more just from *b-cy's-op*, the President of Religion.—But to come to the word *Mason*—It appears to me to have taken its rise from the Celtic words *May's-on*, a religious institution of the Druids called the Religion of the Groves. I shall observe, that in the sense of the Bough, or Office of Justice, the word *May* is primitive to the month of May and to *Maia*, the Goddess of Justice; considering too that the *May-pole* was eminently the great sign of Druidism, as the Cross was of Christianity, is there anything forced in the conjecture, that the adherents to Druidism should have taken the name of *The Men of the May*, or *May's-on*? Hence the word *May's-on* comes near to our present pronunciation; the word *on* stands for *bonne*, as it does in the politest French to this day, as, *on dit*, for *bonne dit*, &c. What still adds strength to my observation is, that the word *Hiram*, which is the cornerstone of Masonry, signifies precisely the High Pole, or Holy Bough; it exists to this day in the provincial word *ram-pike*, the *ram* meaning a dead or withered bough; hence *Hi-ram*, or the high withered bough, or *May-pole*, round which their dancing constituted an essential part of their religious worship. Thus the word *Mason* and *Hiram* being so joined as to form the foundation of Masonry, and likewise the establishment of Druidical worship, I shall proceed to show how far the *obligation* is connected with them both.—The *Druids*, agreeably to their system of preferring the night to the day, and the shades to the broad day-light, chose for their places of abode, to teach their Disciples, the gloomiest groves, and subterraneous cells, as *Pomponius Mela* says—“*Docent Druidæ multa nobilissimos gentis, clam et diu, viginti annis, in specu aut in abditis jactibus.*—The Druids teach the first of

the Nobility, long and secretly, for twenty years together, in caves, cells, or the most hidden recesses of the woods.” No wonder then this double privacy of the nightly meetings and sacred abodes inspired the enemies of Druidism with sinister suspicions, and more particularly as they were not wholly exempt from the propitiation of the infernal Powers by human victims, as say *Strabo* and *Cato*. But what still increased the number of their enemies was, they being included in the name of the *Magi*; and the *magic wand* and the *circle* being not only wholly abolished by disuse, and supplanted by other forms of judicial procedure, but also proscribed by *Roman Paganism*, which had then crept in, and next by *Christianity*, could not but reduce the unhappy remnant of the Druidical votaries to ruin and despair. In France they never appeared after the destruction of the *Albigenses*, and in Britain after the *Picts*: but Druidism, which had been for thousands of years the established religion of the Gauls, and especially Britain, could not be supposed to lose on a sudden its hold on the minds of nations; therefore such as held out against the *new religion*, would naturally form assemblies for the safety of their members, and for which the utmost privacy was required. This produced the oath of *INVIOLABLE SECRECY* in nearly the same form it is now administered to the initiates in *Free Masonry*. Since, then, I have attempted to make it appear that *Druidism* and *Masonry* bear so strong an analogy to each other, I should be glad to be informed—

“Why *Masonry* may not have originated from the one with as much *certainty* as from the other? and why it should not be with as much propriety the type of the Religion of the Groves, as of the building of Solomon's Temple?”

GEORGE DRAKE,
Lieut. of Marines.

Jan. 12, A. L. 5792.

ACCOUNT OF MR. JOHN ELLIS.

[Concluded from Page 5.]

IN 1720 Mr. Ellis wrote a Poem entitled “The South Sea Dream” in Hudibrastic Verse, which will hereafter appear in our Magazine. In 1739 he translated a whimsical performance from the Latin, which he received from Cambridge, entitled “The Surprize; or, the Gentleman turn'd Apothecary.” This was a

Tale written originally in French prose, and afterwards translated into Latin. Mr. Ellis's verification of it was printed in 12mo, and is to be found in some of the libraries of the curious. Of the translation of Dr. King's “Templum Libertatis” in 1742, we have already spoken. In 1758, he was prevailed upon to permit

the publication of his travesty of Maphæus, which appeared in that year with the following title :

The Canto added by Maphæus *
To Virgil's twelve books of Æneæ,
From the original Bombastic,
Done into English Hudibrastic,
With notes beneath, and Latin text
In every other page annex.

In the same year he contributed three small pieces to Mr. Doddsley's Collection of Poems, which were printed with his name in the sixth volume of that work ; and one of them " The Cheat's Apology " was afterwards set to music, we believe by Mr. Hook, and sung with great applause at Vauxhall by Mr. Vernon. " Tartana ; or, the Plaidie," built upon a Jacobite poem, was inserted in our Magazine, Vol. II. p. 151. where by mistake it was said to be written by the late Dr. Ellis. When we have added to these a number of Verses composed at various times for Messrs. Boydell, Bowles, and other vendors of prints, we have enumerated the whole of his printed works. His manuscripts, which he bequeathed to one of his executors, are numerous : besides the translation of Ovid's Epistles, there are some parts of the Metamorphoses, a versification of Æsop, and Cato, and many small original compositions, some of which will hereafter appear in our Magazine.

In the year 1750, Mr. Ellis was elected into the Common Council, and continued from that time to be regularly re-chosen on St. Thomas's day, to that immediately preceding his death. For many years he had been appointed Deputy of the Ward, and it was at his own request that he was not re-chosen just before his death. He had also the honour of being chosen four times Master of the Scriveners Company, which body had so great a respect for him, that they caused his picture to be painted, from which a print was made at their expence by Mr. Pether in the year 1781. Under one of these the following verses were written by a friend :

The Psalmist † says, " Our term on earth
 Is threecore years and ten ;
 Labour and sorrow then assail
 The race of mortal men : " †

* Maphæus was born at Lodi in the Milanese in the year 1407, and was Secretary of the Briefs to Pope Martin V. and afterwards Datary. He was likewise endowed with a Canonry of St. Peter's, with which he was so well contented, that he refused a rich Bishoprick, Popes Eugenius the IVth and Nicholas the Vth, out of regard for his learning, and affection to his pension, continued him in his office of Datary. He died at Rome in the year 1459. In the collection called " Mendez's Poems " is a translation by that Author.

† Psalm xc. ver. 20.

Yet here behold a reverend Sire
 Of fourscore years and odd,
 Whom health and cheerfulness inspire,
 Those choicest gifts of God !

With joy he rises, when the bird
 Tunes sweet her warbling lay ;
 The grasshopper her carol chaunts,
 To cheer him on the way.

Oh ! till the silver cord be loos'd,
 May Peace his steps attend,
 Then soft reclin'd, without a pang
 His mortal journey end !

Mr. Ellis always enjoyed a good state of health, to which his temperance, exercise, and cheerfulness, without doubt contributed. He had, however, a defect in his eye-sight, which was attended with so remarkable a circumstance, that we deem it not improper to relate it in his own words from a letter sent to his friend Dr. Johnson, whose sight being also defective, he was very curious to have a particular account of it.

**" TO MY MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND
 DR. S. JOHNSON.
 WORTHY SIR,**

IN my late conversation with you at your house, on my congratulating you on your recovery of health, as I chanced to mention a remarkable alteration I had found of my eye-sight for the better, by a removal of it from my right eye to my left (for they were always unequal in faculty from my cradle, when injured by the small-pox), you was pleased to express a curiosity to know when and how I received this extraordinary event ; then, thanks in the first place to the Almighty goodness I shall give you the best account of it I can, viz.

In or about the beginning of September 1778, Mr. Sewell, bookseller, in Cornhill, and I at his request, went by water in a hoy to Margate in Kent, where we took lodging for the few days we intended to stay ; and, after a night's rest, in the morning took a walk over the marsh or common to Ramsgate, where after viewing the Pier, Lighthouse, and Nunnery, as they call it, we went to dinner in the town of Ramsgate, where we stayed till night, when by moonlight we set out on return to Margate, Mr. Sewell being my guide ; but

He stopping a few minutes to speak with a farmer, whom we met, I went on alone, when to my surprise, though I plainly saw the foot-path, I could not well keep it, but was apt to deviate to the right hand: whereupon turning and viewing the moon behind me, I discerned it sharply with my left eye, and only a dim glimpse of its light with my right, which I had ever before with the help of spectacles used to draw pictures in miniature, writing, &c. My companion overtaking me, I was constrained to make use of his arm to keep me in the path to our lodgings at Margate, where that night and the next day the spires and other objects appeared out of place, till after much care, and steadily looking at objects before my departure homeward, I looked on my face in a glass, and saw my left eye fixed straight, and my right eye dimly and almost dark waving off. And thus with my left eye restored, and as it were a new eye, I wrote this, and do all my writing business, and subscribe myself in my 86th year of age, the 10th day of May 1784.

Dear Sir,

Your most devoted

Friend, and humble Servant,

JOHN ELLIS."

After the age of eighty he frequently walked thirty or more miles in a day; but at the age of 85, he met with an accident which threatened at first very serious consequences. A friend going to see him home in an evening took hold of his arm to lead him, in doing which he was unfortunately pushed so as to strike his leg against the corner of the Bank Buildings. By this unlucky accident, the skin from the knee to the ankle was entirely stripped off, and the surgeons apprehended the wound would prove mortal, Contrary however to all expectation, it granulated and healed as in a young man, and no further consequence ensued than that his walks of thirty miles a day were reduced to about twenty.

The last year of his life was that which his friends look back to with concern. Having entrusted a sum of money to an artful person who was declared a bankrupt, he became alarmed, and apprehensive that he should be left to want in his old age. With a degree of delicacy which belongs only to those who think above the vulgar, it is feared that he suffered these doubts to prey upon his mind, without disclosing the state of it to any of those whose assistance he had every reason to rely on. At length an accident brought his situation to the notice of one of his friends, and measures

were taken to make him easy in his circumstances for the remainder of his life, by means which would certainly have been effectual. From this time he resigned the conduct of himself to his friends, and resumed his accustomed cheerfulness. He received visits, and conversed with the same gaiety he had been used to in his best days, and, from the vigour of his constitution, afforded hopes that he would pass a few years with comfort. These expectations were not realized: Nature at length gave way. On the 17th December he had a fit, from which he recovered, and was well enough on the 20th to remove to lodgings which had been taken for him. For a few days he seemed to be well and at ease both in mind and body, but shortly after appeared to have caught a cold, and gradually grew worse. On the 30th he was cold, his lips black, and his countenance much altered. To a friend who called on him he said, he had lost his feeling; and being told it was probable it would return, he replied, "that I don't know." His friend then said, "As it has always been your maxim, Sir, to look on the brightest side, we may draw this conclusion, that if you have no feeling you feel no pain;" to which he answered with great earnestness, "'tis very true." The next day about 12 o'clock, sitting in his chair, he without any struggle leaned his head back and expired. On the 5th day of January he was buried in the Parish-Church of St. Bartholemew Exchange, according to the directions of his will, and was attended by the majority of the Common Council, who voluntarily attended as pall-bearers to pay respect to his memory.

Mr. Ellis, in his person, was below the middle size, with hard features, which at the first appearance were rather forbidding, but on a nearer acquaintance he was hardly ever known to fail conciliating the regard of those whom he desired to please. He lived a bachelor, as he used often to declare, from a disappointment early in life; but he was particularly attentive to the fair sex, whose favour he seemed earnest to acquire; and in general was successful to obtain. Temperate, regular, and cheerful, he was always a pleasing companion, and joined in the conversation of his friends with ease, freedom, and politeness. He abounded in anecdote, and told a story with great success. He was charitable to the poor and unfortunate, and benevolent in an extraordinary manner to some of his relations who wanted his assistance. Bred in all the fanatic gloom of a sectary, he early acquired a disgust

to the cant and hypocrisy which he could not avoid observing; and, from disliking the obnoxious parts of his early religious practice, he carried his aversion, perhaps, further than some of his friends would be willing to defend. His opinions, whatever they were, he never obtruded, or ostentatiously brought forwards for the purpose of controversy. His aversion to sectaries he seems to have retained to the end of his life*. As a man of business he was careful and attentive, and from his accuracy afforded no opportunity for controversies among his clients on the score of errors or mistakes. He was always careful of the interests of his female clients. All the seasons of relaxation from business he employed in walking, and when he was questioned on his omitting to go to church, his usual reply was, "Nathan walked with the Lord." To conclude, his talents were employed usefully and innocently to himself and to the Public, and he left behind him the character of a strictly upright, honest, and independent man in every situation in which Providence had placed him.

E P I S T L E

T O

Mr. JOHN ELLIS

BY MOSES MENDEZ, ESQ.

[NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.]

TO THE WELL-CONCEITED MAISTER
JOHN ELLIS.

SIR,

AS I have already addressed to you two Cantos † of our well-beloved Poet and lately deceased friend Maister Edmund Spenser. I do likewise offer to your perusal and patronage the inclosed Epistle. Albeit it is written in more

rustic terms than well becometh the present times, and your well-measured numbers, yet I shall pray you to set your judgment aside, and weigh it in the scale of friendship, inasmuch as I shall be a gainer thereby, more especially if by that I shall draw you from the Capital to taste the air of the country, which in these parts is right wholesome,

I am truly thine,

M.

WHERE Ham, vain-glorious of her dusky
wood,

Bids her tall dryads overlook the flood,
Unknown to Phœbus or Ambition's fires,
Deep in his cot your hermit friend retires.
Amid the glitt'ring mansions of the great,
Scarce can be seen his un aspiring gate;
Thro' his broad fast no glitt'ring sun-beams
play,

But casements humbler lights admit the
day.

Close to his door the double wall-flow'r
blows,

And the full bush is fraught with many a
rose.

'Tis here I taste the beauties of the Spring,
For me each woodland songster plumes his
wing;

The *spier bird*, at Cynthia's paler glow,
For me renews her elegies of woe;
While the brisk Fairies active measures tread,
And Mab repairs on a cowslip bed.
Come, come, my ELLIS, haste from smoke
and noise

To purer air and more substantial joys,
These rural pleasures taste awhile with me,
And leave the bride-groom one day longer
free.

Hail! happy Fields! than which are none
beside

More rich, more grateful to Thames' hoary
tide,

Fatt by whose margin, screen'd by spreading
trees,

While Nature faints I taste the cooling
breeze.

* The following anecdote he used frequently to tell his friends. Dr. Wright, pastor of the meeting at Black Fryars, took a lease of the ground and rebuilt the meeting-house there. A communicant, aunt to Mr. Ellis, putting forth her hand to partake of the Sacrament, the pastor interposed, saying, "Thou hast no part in this matter: Jesus knows his own flock." This harsh usage, which arose from a gossiping story that the lady had made a present to the parson of the parish, had such an effect upon her that she became desponding, and afterwards went mad. Mr. Ellis procured her reception into Bedlam, and became security for her, where she died. On this occasion he wrote a satirical poem, entitled "Black Fryars Meeting," which was printed in Mill's Journal; and which irritated some of the congregation to break the printer's windows.

† Entitled "The Bloudy Beal." These have never been published, and are now in our possession. EDITOR.

Observe the barge of painted streamers vain,
A thousand boats scud o'er the watry plain;
Here the proud swan, the honour of the
stream,

Forgets rash Phaeton, and dares the beam;
Full on the wave the sunny rays behold,
And all the waters roll a tide of gold.

Survey yon hill *, whose sylvan bow'rs
diffuse [Muse!

As awful gloom, and seem to court the
Ere in these woods, no passage then deny'd,
The 'prentice gallop'd, and the lover sigh'd;
Now ever bolted is the stubborn gate,
Such is the will of EMILY † and fate.

By verse sabdu'd, stones heap'd to form a
wall;

Then wilt not chide, a poet, hear its call!
By numbers soften'd, tho' his destin'd feast,
The hungry wolf the trembling lamb
releas't;

And is a bard more stubborn than a beast?
To court you further, Tucker shall attend,
For Tucker ever loves to meet a friend.
And if a female her request may join,
Receive it from a favourite of mine,
Who, spite of fashion, whispers you alone,
She counts her husband's friends amongst her
own.

Will this not do? and still, you wayward cit,
Still must you load your Elephant ‡ with
wit?

Yet mark me further, and attentive hear
Truths only worthy of a poet's ear.

As late I stray'd, what time Endymion's
fair

In Thames's mirror views her silver hair,
When no rude voice disturbs the peaceful
deep,

And Philomel herself forgets to weep;
I saw the Genius of the Flood arise,
Pale were his cheeks, o'ercast his azure eyes,
His oozy beard hung quite neglected down,
And on his temples nods a bulrush crown,
'Twas where the God had listen'd oft of
yore,

When Pope and Phoebus charm'd fair
Twick'nham's shore.

Propp'd on his oar, he winds his twisted
shell

To wake each Naiad in her humid cell,
Such was his woe to celebrate *that* name
Which stands the foremost in the list of
Fame.

The yielding waters dimple all around,
The nymphs arise obedient to the sound;

Blue Vandalis, the offspring of the god,
Hastes to the call; Wey quits her milky road,
And proud Hamptona § urges on her springs,
Regardless of the works of priests and
kings;

Each nymph who dwelt in river, rill, or
brook,

Heard Thames's summons, and her charge
forlook.

A turfy shrine the pious maidens rear,
Rich with the beauties of the flowery year;
The lucid shell, with coral branches round,
Is with the poet's sacred laurel bound;
Each vacant space with ivy wreaths they
fill,

The faithful witness of the critic's skill;
A chosen swan they for the rites provide,
Who sweetly sang and sweetly singing dy'd.

Their offerings paid, a Naiad of the train
Thrice sprinkles water round. "Hence,
" hence, profane!"

She loudly cry'd, and thrice her sisters led
Near the green margin of the wat'ry bed;
The rill-born lilly bound her verdant hair,
And her blue robe danc'd lightly on the air.
She thus pursu'd: "Since Death's relent-
less dart

" Has POPE o'er'ta'en, and riv'd our poet's
heart,

" Oh let us shun these vile polluted waves,
" The seat of Fortune's sons or Pleasure's
" slaves.

" Who on these banks the laurel'd sisters
" wooes?

" Who on these banks the Athenian Maid
" pursues?

" Or if some wretch attempt to taste their
" charms,

" Minerva frowns, and Clio flies their arms,
" Glide on, ye nymphs, along your wat'ry
" bow'rs,

" Nor great proud Windsor, but learn'd
" Eton's tow'rs,

" There view the youth, the wanton youth
" around,

" Plunge in your floods, or o'er your mea-
" dows bound;

" O may they early list in Britain's cause,
" Defend her altars, and support her laws!

" May truth and virtue fire the generous
" train,

" And what the boy has learnt the man
" retain!

" Yet further on your glorious progress lead,
" Where Gothic spires o'erlook Oxonia's
" mead:

* Richmond Hill and the adjoining park.
the park at this period, caused it to be shut up.

† Club held at that Sign. § The old part of Hampton Court was built by Car-
dinal Wolsey, the new by King William.

† The Princess Amelia, Ranger of

"There's learned age performs the charge
 "assign'd,
 "Unlocks to Virtue's call the rip'ning mind;
 "And if the iron hand of rude Control
 "Shall fail to stop the functions of the soul,
 "I see already opening to my eyes,
 "New Catos grow, and other Virgils rise.
 "Oh learned Isis, at thy honour'd name
 "I feel my bosom kindle to a flame;
 "A Naiad's praises will you deign to own,
 "Who form'd a Lockr, who nurs'd an
 "ADDISON,
 "Whose sacred streams shall ages hence
 "endure,
 "Like the first source, unfully'd still, and
 "pure.
 "Peace o'er thy gates extend her olive wand,
 "Be Oxford blest'd, and blest'd in all the
 "land!"
 She said; the pleasing prospect fades away,
 Like Hamlet's spectre at approach of day.

Thus, when the love-sick virgin sinks to
 rest
 (If sleep be known when Cupid wounds the
 breast),
 Her dreams the symptoms of her mind
 unfold;
 Knights, dappled steeds, and squires in bur-
 nish'd gold,
 Throng to her presence; the romantic sight
 Glows to her eyes, and still grows doubly
 bright:
 At length officious Betty's constant knock
 Warns the fair dreamer 'tis past ten o'clock;
 Involv'd in clouds each airy knight retires,
 And with him all his train of steeds and
 squires.

So I, who thought with fact to entertain,
 Have sketch'd the fancy of a sickly brain;
 If you approve these lines I fain would know,
 Then haste to Ham, and answer Aye or No.

PROCEEDINGS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

[Continued from Page 59.]

FRIDAY, Jan. 6.

M. DELESSART, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, submitted to the Assembly a note which had been delivered to the French Minister at the Court of the Elector of Treves, who thereby engages

"To disperse, within eighteen days, all persons bearing the denomination of a military body; to prevent military exercises; to punish foreign recruiters; to prohibit the entrance of horses for any military service of the French emigrants; and to conduct himself towards these persons exactly in the manner of the Imperial Government in the Low Countries."

SUNDAY, Jan. 8.

M. Delessart submitted another notice of the like official authority; in which the Elector declares,

"That no military cantonment of the French emigrants shall be permitted in the Electorate; nor shall any meetings be permitted more considerable than those existing in the Austrian Low Countries; and that they shall be dispersed wherever the number is sufficiently considerable to have the air of a gathering together. (*Rassemblemens.*)"

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11.

M. de Narbonne, the Minister of War, gave an account of his visit to the frontiers. The result of his report was, that he had inspected the state of all the principal places, which he found perfectly to his satisfaction; that the quantity of ammunition of every kind is abundant; that he is satisfied of the good disposition of the Regulars, and that the

National Guards were little inferior to them in their exercise. That the frontiers from Dunkirk to Befançon are covered with 240 battalions of infantry, and 160 squadrons of horse; and these troops have provisions for six months. The hospitals are ready for 150,000 men. That he had concerted a plan of detence with the Marshals Luckner and Rechambeau, of which, however, he could not stay to complete the last details, being called to Paris by the Emperor's *Ordre*; but that he has charged **M. de la Fayette** with the care of what he could not himself attend to; "and in his hands," said he, "I shall, without fear, entrust the responsibility of my office."

SATURDAY, Jan. 14.

M. Gentonne rose and read a very long and eloquent report in the name of the Diplomatic Committee, to whom the official note communicated by Prince Kautnitz to the French Ambassador at Vienna had been referred. He then moved that the National Assembly should decree:

Art. I. That the King shall be invited to demand of the Emperor, in the name of the French Nation, a categorical explanation as to his future conduct relative to France; that he shall engage to undertake nothing against the French Nation, its Constitution, and its full and entire Independence; and that it shall be demanded, in case France should be attacked, whether he would furnish succours conformable to the Treaty of May 1736?

Art. II. That the King shall be in-
vited

vited to demand that these explanations be given before the 10th of February; and to declare, that a refusal shall be considered as a formal rupture of the Treaty of 1756, and as an act of hostility against the French Nation.

Art. III. Decreed, that the King shall also be invited to give the most precise orders for continuing and accelerating the armaments, preparations for war, and the assembling of the troops on the frontiers, in such a manner as to be able to come to action with the shortest possible delay. Ordered the report to be printed.

M. Gaudet, the Vice-President, having obtained leave to quit the chair and ascend the tribune, in a long and animated speech supported the report, and moved, "that a declaration should be drawn up and presented to the King, stating, that they should look upon every Prince as an enemy of the French Nation who should make any attempt against the French Constitution."

[At this moment all the members, by a sudden and instantaneous impulse, arose, and, with their right hands extended, testified their adhesion to this proposition.]

The Assembly then passed a Decree, by which they declared "every agent of the Executive Power and every Frenchman to be infamous, who took any part, either directly or indirectly, either at any Congress, or Mediation, between the French Nation and the rebel conspirators leagued against her, or with any foreign powers who endeavoured to procure any thing else than a just and moderate compensation for its claims relative to Alsace."

Decreed also, "That this declaration be presented to the King by a deputation, and that he be invited to communicate it to all the Powers of Europe."

SATURDAY EVENING.

The following is the Answer to the Deputation sent to the King with the Declaration in behalf of the French Nation.

"You may assure the French Nation, that I will do every thing that can tend to the establishment of the French Constitution."

The members then informed the Assembly, that the King had given his sanction to the Decree declaring every Frenchman a traitor who should consent to any modification of the Constitution by a congress of foreign powers, &c. The hall resounded with applauses.

MONDAY, Jan. 16.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs in-

formed the Assembly, that he had just received an extraordinary courier from M. Sainte Croix, Minister from the King of France to the Elector of Treves.

M. Sainte Croix assured him in his dispatches, that the emigrants were entirely dispersed, and that the wise precautions of the Governors-General of the Low Countries, and the more mature reflections of the Elector, had deprived them of every hope and of every resource.

M. Sainte Croix had also received an official note, by which it appeared, that the Emperor had caused his Vice-Chancellor to remonstrate with the Cardinal de Rohan on his conduct, and enjoined him neither to give succour nor asylum to the emigrants, nor do any thing that might justify an invasion on the part of the French nation.

It was likewise stated, that the Emperor was determined to defend all the States of the Empire, *provided no just cause of offence was given to the King of France, his ally.*

FRIDAY, Jan. 17.

M. Brissot, after a long discourse, in which he pictured the Emperor to be the real enemy of France, who had now thrown off the mask, and manifested his intentions by his proceedings, proposed to the National Assembly the following Decree:

1st. That the King should be requested to notify to the Emperor, in the name of the French Nation, that it regarded the Treaty of 1756 as null and void, both as having been violated by him, and as being contrary to the principles of the French Constitution.

2d. To inform him that the nation regarded as an act of hostility his refusal to employ his good offices and forces to disperse the emigrants, and the protection afforded to the Electors.

3d. To acquaint him, that the most speedy measures will be taken to act offensively, unless he gives, before the 10th of February next, such a satisfaction as will dissipate all the fears of the nation.

4th. That the King shall be requested to issue orders directly for the troops to be ready to enter upon a campaign on the first notice.

M. Brissot rejected, in the plan presented by the Diplomatic Corps, every thing tending to admit of dilatory explanations, or any way to retard the negotiation. The arguments he brought forward to support his opinions were so numerous,

merous, that the session was prolonged to a very late hour.

In the same session the Minister for Foreign Affairs, previous to the discussion of the Declaration of the Emperor, informed the Assembly, that his Majesty had renewed his instances to that Monarch; that he had declared to his Imperial Majesty, that any intervention on the part of foreign powers in the interior affairs of France, any attempt on their part to change or modify the Constitution, would be regarded by the nation as a real act of hostility.

His Majesty had further declared to the Emperor, that the French people, having engaged themselves to respect the Government of other countries, had a right to demand that their own should be respected. His Majesty finally informed him, that France earnestly wished to drop its hostile preparations.

SUNDAY, JAN. 22.

The Minister of War's proposal for supplying the great deficiency in the regular troops, amounting to no less than 51,000 men out of the choicest of the National Guards, continued to be the subject of debate till the morning of the 22d, when it was at length decided against the Minister by a decree that went no farther than to put the negative on his proposal, as unsafe to the national liberty, without proceeding to the adoption of any other mode of recruiting.

MONDAY, JAN. 23.

The same subject was renewed on the earliest solicitation of the Minister of War, who declared, that if some mode of recruiting the army were not immediately adopted, he should throw up his post. "I will not be responsible (said he)

in an office unless those means are granted me which I think indispensably necessary to a happy success. In this I shall retire from the Ministry, and go and take my chance in the army as the soldier of my country."

TUESDAY, JAN. 24.

A number of facts were brought to the notice of the Assembly, by which it appears that emigrations to the Princes' armies are as frequent as ever, especially in the frontier departments; almost the whole of the regiment of Rouergue having disappeared at once. These facts induced the Assembly to re-establish the law of passports, which had been some time ago rescinded* under the hope of the Revolution being completed.

The Mayor of Paris, at the head of the Municipality, next appeared at the bar. He said, that the people had appeared in a state of agitation for several days, on account of the high price of sugar. On Friday the commotion increased. On Saturday, at four in the morning, the Hotel de la Force was discovered to be on fire, but whether by accident or design had not been discovered. It was extinguished without much damage. In the mean time accounts were brought of fires in various other parts of the town, which proved to be false. A mob collected in the Fauxbourg of St. Marceau, at a sugar magazine. The Magistrates repaired to the place, and the people dispersed on their appearance, without selling the sugar at twenty-two sous the pound, as had been reported. Next day a grocer in the Fauxbourg St. Denis was induced, on the alarm of a mob, to distribute his sugar at twenty-four and twenty-six sous the pound. Yesterday tranquillity was

* The substance of the Decree is as follows:—"Every person who wishes to travel through the kingdom must be furnished with a passport.

"These passports are to contain the name, age, profession, signature, place of residence, and country, of the persons to whom they are given. They must also be signed by the Mayor, or some other municipal officer, the Secretary, and the persons themselves; if they cannot write, the same is to be signified in the passport, and in the Municipal Register.

"Every person on entering the kingdom must procure a passport from the first Municipality.

"Those persons who cannot produce passports, or give a good account of themselves, shall be carried before the Municipal Officers, who may, as they shall think proper, either suffer them to pursue their journey or arrest them. They cannot, however (unless any charge is brought against them), detain them longer than a month, at which period they must declare the place they wish to go to, and a passport will be made out accordingly; but if they pursue a different route to that which they have pretended to follow, they shall be arrested again.

"Every person who assumes a false name, and is discovered, shall be taken before the police, who may detain them for a period not less than three months, or longer than a year."

thought to be restored, when accounts were brought of mobs in different parts. One of them repaired to the Mayor's office, the Mayor remonstrated, and the mob dispersed. The Municipal Council and the Directory of the Department assembled, and sent some of their members to all the places where there was any appearance of tumult. The mob broke the windows of the houses of M. Boscarry and M. Glot, and distributed a quantity of powder sugar, from a magazine, at ten sous the pound. The Municipality and National Guards had done every thing in their power to prevent disorder, and would continue to do so; but it was impossible to foresee what advantage the enemies of the public liberty might take of the fermentation among the people, the ostensible cause of which was the high price of sugar, and a persuasion that it was caused by a monopoly.

After hearing this recital from the Mayor of Paris, the Assembly went to the order of the day, which was a report from the Committee of Commerce on the subject of monopolies; which, after a long debate, was sent to be revised by the United Committee of Commerce and Legislation.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28.

The King sent the following Letter to the Assembly:

"I have examined, Gentlemen, the invitation, in the form of a decree*, which you caused to be presented to me on the 15th of the present month. It is to me alone that appertains the right of preserving foreign connexions, or conducting negotiations; nor can the Legislative Body deliberate upon war, but on a formal and necessary proposition from me.

"Without doubt, you may demand of me to take into consideration whatever interests the national safety and dignity; but the form which you have adopted is susceptible of important observations. I will not now developpe them. The weight of present circumstances requires that I should rather be solicitous to preserve an agreement in our sentiments than constitutionally to discuss my rights. I ought, therefore, to make known to you, that I have demanded of the Emperor, more than a fortnight since, a positive explanation on the principal Articles which are the object of your invitation. I have preserved towards him that deco-

rum which is reciprocally due between Powers.

"Should we have a war, let us not have to reproach ourselves with any wrong which might have provoked it. A certainty of this can alone assist us to support the inevitable evils it brings with it.

"I know it is glorious for me to speak in the name of a nation which displays so much courage, and I know how to put a value on this immense means of strength. But what more sincere proof can I give of my attachment to the Constitution, than that of acting with as much mildness in negotiation as celerity in our preparations, which will permit us, should necessity require it, to enter into a campaign within six weeks. The most uneasy distrust can find in this conduct only the union of all my duties.

"I remind the Assembly, that humanity forbids the mixture of any movement of enthusiasm in the decision for war. Such a determination should be the act of mature reflection, for it is to pronounce, in the name of the country, that her interests require her to sacrifice a great number of her children.

"I am nevertheless awake to the honour and safety of the nation, and I will hasten, with all my power, that moment, when I can inform the National Assembly, whether they may rely on peace, or if I ought to propose to them a war.

(Signed) "LOUIS.
(Counterigned) "DUPORT."

SUNDAY, Jan. 29.

M. Rouyer observed, that the King had, in a Letter sent to the Assembly, represented the requests made by the National Assembly in a Declaration as quite unconstitutional. This conduct he described as very ungenerous, and moved, that the President should write to him to convince him, that the requests were truly constitutional. This, however, was objected to on the part of M. Maussiet, as tending to destroy the harmony of the Powers, and creating an epistolary dispute between the Assembly and the King, who would certainly persevere in his opinion. It was not, therefore, he said, to the interest of the public to enter on the question at that moment. The Assembly accordingly passed on to the order of the day.

[To be continued.]

* Viz. The Decree proposed and passed on the 14th.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, January 31.

HIS Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal robes, seated on the Throne with the usual solemnity (the Commons attending), his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech :

“ My Lords and Gentlemen.

“ The many proofs which you have given of your affectionate attachment to my person and family, leave me no doubt of your participating in the satisfaction which I derive from the happy event of the marriage, which has been celebrated between my son, the Duke of York, and the eldest daughter of my good Brother and Ally the King of Prussia : and I am persuaded, I may expect your cheerful concurrence in enabling me to make a suitable provision for their establishment.

“ Since I last met you in Parliament, a Definitive Treaty has been concluded, under my mediation, and that of my allies the King of Prussia and the States General of the United Provinces, between the Emperor and the Ottoman Porte, on principles which appear the best calculated to prevent future disputes between those Powers.

“ Our intervention has also been employed, with a view to promote a pacification between the Empress of Russia and the Porte ; and conditions have been agreed upon between Us and the former of those Powers, which we undertook to recommend to the Porte, as the re-establishment of peace on such terms appeared to be, under all the existing circumstances, a desirable event for the general interests of Europe. I am in expectation of speedily receiving the account of the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, preliminaries having some time since been agreed upon between those Powers.

“ I have directed copies of the Definitive Treaty between the Emperor and the Porte to be laid before you, as well as such papers as are necessary to shew the terms of peace, which have been under discussion during the negotiation with the Court of Petersburg.

“ I regret that I am not yet enabled to inform you of the termination of the war in India ; but the success which has already attended the distinguished bravery and exertions of the officers and troops under the able conduct of Lord Cornwallis, and the recent advices from that quarter, afford reasonable ground to hope, that the war may be speedily brought to an honourable conclusion.

“ The friendly assurances which I receive from foreign powers, and the general state of affairs in Europe, appear to promise to my subjects the continuance of their present tranquillity. Under these circumstances, I am induced to think that some immediate reduction may safely be made in our Naval and Military Establishments ; and my regard for the interests of my subjects, renders me at all times desirous of availing myself of any favourable opportunity to diminish the public expences.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ It will, I am persuaded, give you great satisfaction to learn that the extraordinary expences incurred in the course of last year have, in a great measure, been already defrayed by the grants of the Session. The state of our resources will, I trust, be found more than sufficient to provide for the remaining part of those expences, as well as for the current service of the year, the estimates for which I have directed to be laid before you.

“ I entertain the pleasing hope, that the reductions which may be found practicable in the establishments, and the continued increase of the Revenue, will enable you, after making due provision for the several branches of the public service, to enter upon a system of gradually relieving my subjects from some part of the existing taxes, at the same time giving additional efficacy to the plan for the reduction of the National Debt, on the success of which our future ease and security essentially depend.

“ With a view to this important object, let me also recommend it to you to turn your attention to the consideration of such measures as the state of the funds, and of public credit, may render practicable and expedient towards a reduction in the rate of interest of any of the Annuities which are now redeemable.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ The continued and progressive improvement in the internal situation of the Country, will, I am confident, animate you in the pursuit of every measure which may be conducive to the public interest. It must, at the same time, operate as the strongest encouragement to a spirit of useful industry among all classes of my subjects, and, above all, must confirm and increase their steady and zealous attachment to that Constitution,

which

which we have found, by long experience, to unite the inestimable blessings of liberty and order, and to which, under the favour of Providence, all our other advantages are principally to be ascribed."

The Lord Chancellor having read his Majesty's Speech, the Address was moved by Lord Chesterfield, and seconded by Lord Malgrave.

Lord Stormont made a few observations upon the Speech, and concluded as follows: As to the Constitution, he could not help observing, on his outset in politics, that in the pamphlets which were written in those days, on whatever side written, there was one point in which they seemed emulous of excelling each other, and that was in extolling the Constitution:—he had studied that Constitution with as much attention as any in the House; he had marked the outlines, the leading principles, and the energy of its springs; and from the whole he could say, that it was the most perfect system of civil liberty that the united wisdom of man could boast; and by far superior to any that he ever understood either in ancient or modern times. He was sorry to find that a few writers of the present day, detailing their theoretic opinions, seemed to depart from the broad path of those that went before them; but the contagion was not likely to go far—the people of this country were sober and steady, and possessed a portion of understanding beyond any that he had ever met with in any other country in which he had been. He was sensible, however those opinions might be disseminated, in the walls of that House they could take no root—there the Constitution would find steady friends—friends, to a man, who would be emulous to rise and fall with it.

Lord Grenville congratulated the House on the unanimity and cordiality with which the Address promised to be carried. He rose merely to express the satisfaction he felt on hearing the declaration of the noble Viscount (Stormont), which he had every reason to believe sincere, a declaration extremely proper at a time when the love of novelty induced men to hold out visions to the public; but he hoped few would be found to quit the substance to pursue a bubble that would burst into air. Experience had evinced the wisdom of the present Constitution, and he trusted that the House would support it with that firmness which would enable themselves and their posterity to enjoy the purest felicity.

The Address was then put and carried unanimously.

The Duke of Montrose moved, that an Address be presented to her Majesty, congratulating her on the marriage of her son with the Princess Royal of Prussia.

Lord Grenville moved, that a Message be sent to the Duke and Duchess of York to congratulate them on their marriage; and the Duke of Montrose and Lord Grenville were ordered to carry the same.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

Their Lordships resolved to proceed further in the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. on Tuesday the 14th inst.

The Report of the Address was presented by the Earl of Chesterfield; after which their Lordships immediately adjourned in order to present it to his Majesty, who returned the following Answer to it,

"My Lords,

"I Thank you for this very dutiful and loyal Address. The expressions of your affection towards my person and family, and of your zealous attachment to that Constitution from which we derive so many advantages, are peculiarly acceptable to me. And I receive with great pleasure your congratulations on the marriage of my son the Duke of York with the eldest daughter of my good brother and ally the King of Prussia, and the assurances of your readiness to concur in making a suitable provision for their establishment."

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

Lord Dorchester and Earl of Effingham took the oaths and their seats.

The Lord Chancellor reported his Majesty's most gracious Answer to the Address of their Lordships; as did the Lord Steward the Answer of her Majesty; and the Earl of Lauderdale the Answers of the Duke and Duchess of York.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.

Lord Kenyon took the wolfpack in the House in the room of the Lord Chancellor, who was much indisposed with the gout.

The order of the day, adjourned from the last session, being read for further proceeding on the Scotch Election Petitions, a desultory conversation took place, and the result was, to postpone the business on account of the Lord Chancellor's indisposition.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

Mr. Burke's Bill for the amendment of Mr. Grenville's Act was read a second time; but on account of its being a public bill the motion for committing it on the same day was negatived, and it was ordered to be committed on Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, January 31.

THE Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod having commanded the House, in his Majesty's name, to attend him in the House of Lords, the Speaker, accompanied by several members, repaired thither.

On their return several new members took the oaths and their seats; after which a bill was brought in and read a first and second time *pro forma*, to assert the privilege of the House to transact business previous to his Majesty's Speech being taken into consideration.

The Speaker read, with the permission of the House, a copy of his Majesty's Speech.

Mr. Yorke, having touched upon the various topics mentioned in the Speech, and particularly on the circumstances which enabled us to consider of reducing our naval and military establishments, and at the same time diminishing the burthens of the people, without relaxing the means already adopted for the gradual reduction of the national debt, said, that Britain, happy in its present state, should be warned by the errors and afflictions of their neighbours, and guard with peculiar caution against the spirit of turbulence and innovation which was now going forward. He then moved the Address, which corresponded exactly with the wishes and recommendations expressed in his Majesty's Speech.

Sir James Murray seconded the motion, and went over the same ground as the Mover.

Mr. Grey objected to expressing the satisfaction of the House for the success of the War in India; and moved an amendment to the following purport: to omit those words which express the satisfaction of the House in the present state of affairs in India, and insert others, of which the following are the substance: "That the House, fully sensible of the evils of a procrastinated war, which must be ruinous to the finances of the Company, cannot help expressing their regret that the prospects held out in the Speech from the Throne at the commencement of the last session have not been realized; nevertheless, that their attachment to his Majesty, and their desire to support the honour of his crown, are undiminished."

Mr. St. John seconded it.

Mr. Dundas rose principally to reply to the mover of the amendment, to which, he said, he should give his negative. The Hon. Gentleman, he said, must have forgotten the whole history of the war, by declaring that no successes had been gained by

our armies in the East, for the direct contrary was the fact. Tippoo was cut off from his resources and crippled; Bangalore had fallen to our arms, and various of his other forts. Alluding to the fear entertained by the Hon. Gentleman of danger from the King's recommendation of a reduction of taxes, he observed, that it would in no degree excite alarm—he would not, however, examine for precedents, being well convinced that if such a recommendation from the Crown was novel, the novelty would in no degree lessen the agreeable sensation with which such a recommendation would be received.

Mr. Fox supported the amendment. In the commencement of his speech he declared his sincerity of heart in congratulating his Majesty upon every felicity enjoyed by his august family, and acknowledged that many other parts of the Speech and Address met his most unqualified approbation. He lamented the mention of a reduction of the taxes in the Speech, as tending to fetter the minds of gentlemen whenever they should come to the discussion of the subject, and at the same time considered it as breaking thro' a privilege of that House, in which all bills for grants or taxes ought to originate. He lamented, however, that his Majesty in his Speech, having expressed so much and so well in favour of order, had not also expressed his regret for the disturbance of that order in the last summer. Mr. Fox here entered at some length into the riots at Birmingham, condemning them as disgraceful to the nation, and as scenes that could not be too much reprobated. In support of his Hon. Friend's amendment, he entered largely into the campaign in India, contending strenuously that there were no grounds whatever to support that part of the Address expressive of the able conduct of Lord Cornwallis.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into a general defence and support of the conduct of Earl Cornwallis, which he considered not only able but brilliant; he contended therefore for the Address as it originally stood, and consequently against the amendment. He reprobated, with Mr. Fox, in the strongest terms, the unfortunate riots at Birmingham; but challenged any man to shew when, upon any similar occasion, measures equally prompt and effectual had been adopted to suppress them: and in reply to Mr. Fox's arguments relative to the taxes, declared, that his Majesty had not the smallest intention to interfere unconstitutionally with

the privileges of the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he would take the opportunity of the full House which he then perceived, to give notice that it was his intention to bring forward the subject of the state of the finances and of the expenditure the earliest opportunity; every necessary paper would soon be able to be laid upon the table, and therefore by the next day fortnight he hoped he should be ready to enter upon the discussion.

He then stated the produce of the revenue, and said, that the extra receipt so far exceeded the expenditure, as to add to the diminution, and the extraordinary expences that remain for the armament of the last year would be 130,000l.; the expence had been much more, but the rest had been already defrayed. From the sum in hand on Jan. 1, and money he expected by the 5th of April, he said there would remain 100,000l. more towards easing the people from taxes, which would relieve the temporary duty upon Malt. The additional paying off of this year would be 400,000l. The three first taxes he meant to propose to take off would be, those on Carts and Waggon, on Fethale Servants, and the 3s. paid on Houses having less than seven Windows; which would together amount to 100,000l.; and the next article he should propose would be, one on general consumption, viz. the halfpenny per pound upon candles, which would amount to another 100,000l.

Mr. Fox rose to explain, and contended, that the question as to what portion of the surplus should be applied to the reduction of the existing taxes, and what portion to the diminution of the national debt, could not come forward fairly for discussion. It should have been first submitted to the House abstractedly.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then spoke of the reduced annuities. The only funds redeemable were, he said, the Four per Cents. He spoke of a rumour having obtained ground that he meant to borrow money at three and a half per cent. to redeem the Five per Cents. to make up 25 millions of the debt reduced; but he declared he never had entertained any such view, and he should consider it as acting contrary to the spirit of an act of parliament. The Four per Cents. he said, were redeemable, and the Pives, when 25 millions of debt were discharged, clearly and unquestionably.

The question was then called; and the House divided on the amendment, Ayes 85, Noes 209. The main question on the Address, as first moved, was then put and carried.

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A Committee was then appointed to draw up an Address.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

Several Election Petitions were delivered in at the table and read, and days appointed for their hearing.

Mr. Fox stated to the House, that the progress of the Impeachment might be impeded by the Ballots for the trials of Controverted Elections; for if the Impeachment were fixed by the House of Peers on a day when any ballot was to occur, the ballot necessarily preceding all other business, it might be difficult to procure an adequate number of Members, and no progress could, on that account, be made in the Impeachment.

The Speaker suggested a remedy adopted in the Impeachment of the Earl of Stafford in 1628; the Members proceeded immediately into Westminster-Hall as a Committee, without waiting in order to obtain a number sufficient to constitute a House. This remedy was proposed by him to be adopted.

The Address was reported by Mr. Yorke.

A congratulatory Address on the nuptials of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York was ordered to be presented to the Queen, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Dundas, Lord Apsley, and Mr. Herbert.

A congratulatory Message was also directed to the Duchesses of York, by the Earl of Euston, the Earl of Mornington, Lord Bayham, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Snaith.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2.

The House went up with their Address to his Majesty.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

The Speaker reported his Majesty's Answer to the Address of the House, as follows:

“GENTLEMEN,

“I THANK you for this dutiful and loyal Address. Your cordial and affectionate congratulations on the marriage of my son the Duke of York with the Princess Royal of Prussia, and the assurances of your readiness to enable me to make a suitable provision for their establishment, cannot but afford me the warmest satisfaction.

“I observe with peculiar pleasure the expressions of your regard to the interests of my subjects, which cannot be more fully manifested, than by your constant and earnest desire to preserve unimpaired the innumerable blessings which they derive from our excellent Constitution.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reported at the Bar her Majesty's Answer to the Address

Address of the House, on the nuptials of the Duke of York, as follows :

" I AM fully persuaded of the attachment of the House of Commons to the King and Royal Family on all occasions ; and desire that my thanks may be expressed for their congratulation on the present happy occasion."

The Earl of Euston informed the House, that their Message had been presented to the Duke and Duchess of York, who had made the following Reply :

" THAT they begged leave to return their thanks to the House for their congratulatory compliments."

MONDAY, Feb. 6.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the Bar of the House, presented copies of the Treaties of Peace between the Emperor of Germany and the Ottoman Porte ; the Empress of Russia's Rescript, and copies of the negotiation with the Empress, &c. which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Grey moved for a Committee to enquire into the practices and effects of imprisonment for debt, &c. which was agreed to, and the same Gentlemen who composed the Committee of last year, with similar powers, were appointed.

The Speaker addressed the House on the necessity that existed for a speedy decision on some mode to prevent difficulties in the proceedings relative to Ballots, and the Impeachment. Since he had mentioned the precedent of Lord Strafford's trial on a former day, as one mode to obviate any difficulty that might arise, he had examined particularly into that precedent, and found it wholly inapplicable to the present exigency. He therefore considered a special Bill to be the best and most effectual mode to remove the difficulties to which the House was now liable.

Mr. Burke considering the mode proposed from the Chair to be the clearest, and best calculated for the purpose, and such as the House in its wisdom would adopt, said, he should take the liberty of moving, " That leave be granted to bring in a Bill to amend such of certain Acts as related to the Trial of Controverted Elections on the Return of Members to serve in Parliament."

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill immediately brought up, which was read a first and second time.

Mr. Fox, after a few prefatory observations, moved for leave to bring in " A Bill to remove Doubts concerning the Power of Juries in Cases of Libel."

Mr. Erskine seconded the motion.

Leave was given, and Mr. Fox and Mr. Erskine were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

The returns made of the number of debtors confined in the different gaols, pursuant to Mr. Grey's motion of last Session, was referred to the Committee.

Mr. Burke's Bill for amending Mr. Grenville's Act respecting Controverted Elections, and preparatory to the recommencement of the Trial, passed through a Committee.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.

Lord Arden moved, " That 16,000 Seamen, including 4425 Marines, be granted to his Majesty for the service of the year 1792."

Also, " That the sum of 4l. per man per month, &c." be granted for defraying the expences of the same.

Both motions were unanimously agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, " That 3,500,000l. be granted to his Majesty for the purpose of paying off a like sum raised on Exchequer Bills, &c."

Also " That 2,000,000l. be granted to his Majesty for a like purpose."

A conversation ensued between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Fox, on the latter wishing to know, if by the House voting that part of the supply which involved the expences of the Russian Armament, it was to be implied, that the House approved of that measure.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, By no means ; he understood that it was intended by Gentlemen that a day should be set apart for the full investigation of the expediency of the measure ; however, if objections should be started at the time alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman, he was prepared to answer them.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.

Mr. Fox brought in two Bills, one to remove doubts respecting the functions of Juries in Cases of Libels ; the other to amend the 9th of Queen Anne relative to *Quo Warranto*.

Mr. Burke's Bill for amending the Acts on Controverted Elections was read a third time and passed.

Major Maitland brought forward five motions on the subject of the War in India ; the Hon. Member wished for some information on the subject, that the House might judge how far it was founded in justice, or conducted in policy, and the expence it involved ; as the accounts received contained only a repetition of the calamities which followed the British arms ; he also wished to know what terms of peace Tippoo Sultan held, and the reason why those terms were not acceded to.

Mr. Francis seconded the motion, and adduced several arguments in support of the production of the papers moved for.

Mr.

Mr. Dundas consented to produce such of the papers as did not immediately relate to the Negotiation of Peace with Tippoo; as he thought it would be impolitic to produce them pending that business.

Mr. Fox advanced several arguments to shew that it was the duty of his Majesty's Ministers to consult that House on the subject.

Major Scott was of a contrary opinion.

The papers were granted, except those which related to the terms of Peace held out by Tippoo.

Mr. Hippley moved for a Copy of a Letter, written by the late Sir Archibald Campbell, on the purchase of the Forts of Cranganore and Aicottah, by the Rajah of Travancore, which was granted.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Hobart in the chair, when Mr. Pitt stated the Navy debt to be 70,000*l.* less now than it was in December 1789. The sum of 200,000*l.* was granted in December 1790 for the diminution of the Navy debt; but had not two armaments occurred, the debt would have been diminished 200,000*l.* The Committee of Finances of 1791 stated, that 400,000*l.* more than that of 1786 had set forth would be requisite, which had been placed against the sum intended to be diminished by the Sinking Fund; the sum of 131,000*l.* was therefore all that was necessary to be voted for the expence of the Navy incurred to the present period, and which had not been provided for; he by no means, however, wished it to be understood, that that sum would include the whole expence attending the Russian armament; but as a considerable surplus of the sums which had been voted for the Spanish armament remained, with large quantities of stores that had been returned in good condition, any additional sum to replace the Navy debt would be unnecessary; he was not, however, at that time, able to state any account of the wear and tear of stores, &c. or the whole account of the expence incurred by the Russian armament. He concluded by moving, that the sum of 131,000*l.* should be granted to his Majesty for the payment of the Navy debt, which was agreed to, and the Report ordered for Monday.

In a Committee of Ways and Means the Land-Tax was fixed at 4*s.* in the pound, and the duty on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry ordered to be continued for a year.

Mr. Erskine presented a petition from the Proprietors of News-papers, to exempt them from penalties they had incurred by the publication of illegal Lottery Schemes.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.

In a Committee of Supply, Lord Arden moved 672,000*l.* for the Ordinary, and 350,000*l.* for the Extraordinary of the Navy.

Mr. Rose moved the sum of 436,990*l.* to make good the deficiencies of Grants for 1791. He also moved the usual Plantation Estimates. The Resolutions were severally agreed to, and ordered to be reported.

Mr. Grey said, that as he supposed a day would be appointed to take the subject of the Russian Armament into consideration, he wished that the Ministers would produce some Papers relative to that subject, particularly the Preliminaries of the Peace between the Porte and Russia, to enable the House to form a judgment of the effect of the interference of Great Britain, &c. He only meant to ask Ministers, whether those Papers would be refused if a motion was made for them?

Mr. Pitt replied, that with respect to some of the Papers they could not be produced, no such being in existence; and others were of such a nature, that he should oppose their production.

Mr. Fox could conceive no objection to the production of the Preliminaries of the Peace, and they were absolutely essential to the proper understanding of the subject.

Mr. Pitt said, the fact was, they had no official copy of the Preliminaries; but he hoped in a short time to lay before the House the Definitive Treaty between the Porte and Russia, which he had authentic information was signed.

The sixth year's Accounts from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt were laid before the House.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14.

The Libel Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Quo Warranto Bill was reported. An Amendment relative to the Statute of Limitations was proposed by Mr. Erskine, and adopted by the House.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

In a Committee of Supply, voted 17,013 men for the Land Service, from the 25th of December 1791, to the 24th of June 1792; 15,701 men from the 25th of June 1792, to the 24th of December following.

Several Papers relative to Botany Bay were moved by Sir Charles Bunbury, who made some observations on the impolicy of the measure, and on the great mortality that had occurred on board the Neptune.

Mr. Dundas declared, that as soon as the melancholy intelligence had been received by his Majesty's Ministers, they had instituted an enquiry, in order to ascertain to whom blame was to be attributed.

The Papers were ordered to be produced.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the Papers relative to the transactions that had occurred in the Russian Negotiation between October 1790 and May 1791.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a copy of the treaty entered into between his Majesty and the King of Prussia on the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of York with the Princess of Prussia, and gave notice, that he would, in a Committee of Supply, move for a provision for her Royal Highness, and also for a suitable establishment for their household.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the state of the Finances and the National Debt, Lord Mornington in the Chair, when that part of his Majesty's Speech relative to the revenue was read; upon which Mr. Pitt rose, and entered into a statement of the income and expenditure, shewing the superiority of the former over the latter, not only as to the last year, but on the average of the four last years taken together; from whence he inferred there could be no hesitation in appropriating 400,000*l.* the excess of the revenue, viz. 100,000*l.* for repealing the last additional duty on malt, and 300,000*l.* to a division between a repeal of taxes, and a further annual aid to the million for the reduction of the National Debt. The first tax he should therefore propose to repeal would be the last additional duty on Malt; the second, that on Female Servants; the third, on Waggon and Carts; the fourth, the three-

* On the same day, in the House of Lords, Earl Fitzwilliam rose, and proceeded to draw their Lordships attention to the papers which had been laid on the table respecting the interference Administration had taken in the dispute between the Russians and Turks, and which, he said, had been no less useless than unnecessary. From these papers he had framed several Resolutions, but which, at the same time, were merely introductory to one he should afterwards make, which was in substance, "That Administration, by their interference, had only protracted the Negotiation, without rendering the smallest assistance to the Ottoman Court; and that the only advantage to this country had been involving her in unnecessary expense." He then moved his first Resolution.

The Earl of Egin opposed the Motion, and moved the previous question.

A long debate then ensued, in which several of their Lordships took part; in the course of which the Duke of Leeds said he found himself in a peculiar situation, as, from what had fallen in the course of the debate, he felt that he should stand single in opinion; and yet, peculiarly situated as he had been at the time this interference took place, he could not reconcile himself to giving a silent vote upon the subject. When he had the honour of holding a place under the Crown he had given his advice for those measures, from a thorough conviction in his own mind they were highly necessary to the balance of power in Europe, and would be of advantage to this country (he still entertained the same opinion, and had no doubt they would have proved so had they been persevered in); but when he found he was no longer to be supported in the advice he had given, and that his Colleagues differed in opinion, he laid the Seals of the Office which he then held at his Majesty's feet, and he trusted as pure and uncontaminated as they had come into his hands. This explanation he should have made to their Lordships before, but for the consideration that it would be highly improper while the Negotiation was pending.

The Question being called for, a division took place upon the previous question, when there appeared, Contents 82, Non Contents 19.

shilling duty on Houses containing less than seven Windows; and, fifthly, the last half-penny on Candles, with the exception of wax and spermaceti. He then went into a long statement of the revenue for some years back, taking in an account of the imports and exports, and stating his reasons for the great increase of the revenue; and concluded with the first Motion, namely, for repealing the last duty of 6*d.* upon Malt.

Mr. Sheridan next rose, and opposed the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, questioning the fact of the finances being in so flourishing a condition as they had been represented.

Mr. Pitt replied to Mr. Sheridan; when Mr. Fox rose, and complained of that part of the Speech which related to the reduction of taxes, as an infringement of the Executive Power that tended to abridge the deliberative Rights of the Representatives of the people.

Mr. Pitt replied to Mr. Fox. The Motion was then put and carried; after which the Committee voted, that 200,000*l.* should be applied to the reduction of the various taxes mentioned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 20.

Mr. Grey, after a long speech, moved for several Papers concerning the War between Russia and the Porte.

The Motion was opposed by Mr. Pitt, and a long debate took place, at the conclusion of which the House divided, when there appeared Ayes 120, Noes 235.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

FEBRUARY 2.

HUNIAD, under the title of *Agunda*, and with the omission of the character from whence its first name was taken, was represented a second time at the Haymarket, and experienced that candour which is generally to be found in a British audience. It was heard with attention, and applause given at even the slightest appearance of merit, either in the piece or the performance of the author. It showed, however, too evidently, that it was unfit for public representation, and was quietly dismissed. A new Epilogue was spoken by Mr. Sueti in the character of an Undertaker, and Mr. Bannister in that of a Sailor, but with little effect.

On the same evening, *The Magician no Conjurer*, a Comic Opera, by Mr. Merry, was acted the first time at Covent-Garden. The characters as follow :

Talisman,	—	Mr. Quick.
Somerville,	—	Mr. Inledon.
Dareall,	—	Mr. Fawcett.
Grub,	— —	Mr. Munden.
Peter Panick,		Mr. Blanchard.
Sammy Sipping,		Mr. Wilfon.
Innkeeper,	—	Mr. Powell.
First Countryman,		Mr. Thompson.
Second Countryman,		Mr. Rees.
Third Countryman,		Mr. Cross.
Piggy,	— —	Mrs. Martyr.
Nelly,	— —	Mrs. Mountain.
Miss Talisman,		Mrs. Webb.
Theresa,	—	Mrs. Billington.

The story of this Opera turns upon Talisman conceiving himself a proficient in the magic art, casts the nativity of his daughter Theresa, and, finding the planets adverse, determines to shut her up during the year. The young lady has a lover, is crossed in her designs, and particularly by a maiden aunt, Miss Talisman, who conceives a passion for Somerville, the lover of Theresa. The designs of the aunt are frustrated by a letter, intended for Somerville, falling into the hands of Dareall, a fortune-hunter. The plot is also assisted by Dareall's passing himself upon some ignorant country people as Vice Chancellor of England, in which character he gives orders for the apprehension of Talisman, in hopes the confusion it will make will afford him an opportunity of carrying off Theresa, with whose fortune he had fallen desperately in love. In this attempt, however, he is foiled, as, imagining the letter he had received in the name of Somerville to have come from Theresa, he

goes off with the aunt, who is concealed under a large cloak; and Talisman is rescued from the hands of the countrymen by Somerville, who, in return for this service, receives the daughter of the old man, with which the piece concludes.

Mr. Merry, in this Opera, exhibited some proof of comic powers, which, by cultivation, may be rendered useful to the Theatre. Variety of character seems to have been the great defect of this piece, which, however, received every advantage from the Manager, the Composer, and the Performers. It met with considerable opposition, and was represented only four nights.

7. Mrs. Siddons for the first time performed the character of the Queen in Richard III. with that degree of excellence which she displays in all her tragic performances. This part, which used to be performed by Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Wiffington, and once, on the former being prevented, by Mrs. Cibber, has of late been left to inferior actresses. The performance of Mrs. Siddons will prove that, small as the part is, it is not unworthy of the talents of the first actress on the Stage.

18. A new Comedy was produced at Covent-Garden, called *The Road to Ruin*, written by Mr. Holcroft, author of *Seduction*, *Noble Peasant*, &c. &c.

The Characters were thus represented :

Mr. Dornton,	—	Mr. Munden.
Harry Dornton,		Mr. Holman.
Salky,	—	Mr. Wilfon.
Goldfinch,	—	Mr. Lewis.
Melford,	—	Mr. Harley.
Silky,	— —	Mr. Quick.
Jacob,	— —	Mr. Rees.
Widow Warren,		Mrs. Mattocks.
Sophia Freelove,		Mrs. Merry.
Jenny,	— —	Mrs. Harlowe.

FABLE.

Mr. Dornton, a worthy man, and a Banker of the highest character on the Exchange, has the credit of his house endangered by the extravagance of his son; and his affairs at length appear so formidably hazardous, that bankruptcy seems inevitable. When the situation of his House assumes so critical an appearance, the young man, who had been insensible to the difficulties he had brought upon himself, is alarmed at the ruin he has brought upon his father, and desperately determines to marry the rich Widow Warren, an odious character, whom he detested, although he was deeply in love

with her beautiful and innocent daughter. This project he sets about putting in practice, but previously attempts to get assistance from Old Silky, an usurer, the foundation of whose fortune he had laid, by an early bounty in an extreme exigency.— This effort, owing to Silky's ingratitude, fails, and then the young man resorts to his last expedient. He obtains 600*l.* of the widow; and instead of applying it to the relief of his father's credit, happening to call at a spunging-house, where Melford, his intimate friend, was in custody, he uses the greater part of it in relieving Melford from his difficulties, although the object of his liberality had aspersed his father's character, owing to a misconception, and had excited his warmth to such a pitch as to produce a challenge. The elder Dornton, hearing of his son's design, is charmed with his generous feelings, tries to prevent the execution of his plan, and carries back the 600*l.* to the Widow, where, after a pleasant equivocal, he explains to his son, that on inspecting the books of the House minutely, it appears that their alarm was unnecessary, their affairs being infinitely more than

adequate to every possible demand. The son foregoes his match with the Widow, and returns to the real object of his affections, the daughter. Goldfinch, a ruined Buck from the city, who had courted the Widow for some time with a view to retrieve his circumstances, returns his courtship at this crisis, and having entered into an engagement with Silky, the scoundrel usurer (who had accidentally got possession of a will of the Widow's late husband who died abroad, of which will she was unapprized, and which gives her whole fortune, exclusive of an annuity of 600*l.* a year, to Mr. Melford, his natural son, and to his daughter Sophia) to pay him a third of the fortune on obtaining the Widow's promise of marriage, prevails on her to deliver the writing; but the whole iniquity is providentially discovered in time. Melford recovers his right; the Widow retires amidst mortification and contempt; young Dornton marries Sophia, and the credit of the Banking house is amply restored.

This Comedy was announced for repetition with very loud and general applause.

P O E T R Y.

SARAH HARTOP'S LOVE LETTER

VERSIFIED

By Mr. ELLIS.

Advertisement to the Reader.

The following Epistle was written by a Girl at Deal to her sweet-heart, a Sailor on board a man of war in the Downs. The simplicity which runs through the whole may, perhaps, excite the Reader's ridicule on the first perusal; but if he compares this girl's sentiments with those of Ovid's Heroines, making allowance for her want of so polite a secretary, he will find them much the same. Therefore a poetical translation is here added, as an essay towards deciding up those naked sentiments of Sarah in such a garb as to render them rather worthy of compassion than ridicule.

THE ORIGINAL.

LOVIN DER CHARLES,

THIS with mi kind lov te yow, is to tel yow, after all our spart and son, i am lik te pa fat, for i am with child, and wos of all my size. Now nos it, and calt me here and bid, and is redy to set me to!

owt, and Jak Peny lis with her evry tim he cumt ashor, and the faci dog wold hav lade with me to, but i wold not let him, for i wil be alwas onest to yow, therfor, der Charls, cum ashor and let us be mared to saf mi vartu: and if yow hav no munni i wil paun mi nu itas and fel mi to nu smoks yow gav me, and that will pa the parfen and find us a diner; and pra der Charls cum ashor, and dont be afraid for want of a ring, for i hav stol mi sifter nans, and the natty tod shal never hav it no mor, for she tels about that i am goin to hav a batted. And god bleś yor der lovin sol cum sune, for i longs to be mared accordin to your proms, and i wil be yor der vartus wif tel deth.

Feb. 7, 1734.

SARAH HARTOP.

Pray dont let yor mefmat Jak se this, if yow do hel tel owr nan, and shal ter mi hart owt then, for she is a divil at me now.

TRANSLATION.

DEAR object of my love, whose manly charms
With bliss extatic th'ild my circling arms!
That bliss is past, and nought for me remains
But dire reproach and never-pity'd pains:

For, death to mine, and food for other's pride,
My sister has my growing shame descry'd ;
E'en the affails me with opprobrious name,
When the prude's conscious she deserves the
fame.

Her loose associate, sated, from her flies,
And vainly to seduce my virtue tries,
True as a wife, I only want the name,
O haste and wed me, and preserve my fame ;
And if your present pow'r will not afford
To see the priest and spread the nuptial board,
The finery which your fondness did bestow,
Full freely to supply that want shall go.
With love alone attir'd, love all my pride,
O could I see myself your naked bride !
No Dame I'd envy for her jointur'd lands,
Love scorns the lawyer's mercenary bands.
Nor shall you want the mystic ring of gold,
My sister Ann's my finger shall entold ;
To me but just that forfeit for the wrong
My love sustains from her licentious tongue.
Then haste away, and strike Detraction dead,
The nuptial feast awaits you and the bed.
Fail not ; my hope, my banish'd peace re-
store ;

Confirm the truth you plighted me before ;
Nor fear the band that will endure for life
With me your loving and your faithful wife.

P. S. These earnest dictates of my anxious
heart

I beg you will not to your friend impart,
For oft beneath fair friendship's specious show
The traitor lurks, the undermining foe.

LOVELY SUE, A SONG,

By Dr. TROTTER.

AS beams the moon in yonder sphere
The clearest and the lightest,
So midst the lovely British fair
My Susan shines the brightest.
The Muses, Loves, and Graces join'd
Some faultless form to view,
Each gave a charm—and all combin'd
Produc'd my lovely Sue.
On her to look and not to love
Scorns all our weak pretences,
Her meanest charms such raptures move
As ravish all our senses.
A heedless swain without disguise,
I met her in the hower ;
One glance from those resistless eyes
Made captive every power.
A cot I'll rear on yonder plain,
No hostile arm shall harm her ;
And if the deigns to bless her swain,
I'll there conduct my charmer.
This faithful heart shall rove no more,
I live for only you ;
Nor age nor time shall waste my store,
While blest with lovely Sue.

SONNET,

Written in a CHAISE, on a distant view of
WINDSOR CASTLE.

By THO. CLIO RICKMAN.

YES, o'er you lofty woods thy loftier head
I see, but not as erst I us'd to see,
When thy first peep through all my system
spread
Anticipated joy, and love, and extacy.
Ah! then thy flag proud wav'd o'er that
dear seat
Where lov'd Maria liv'd, and she was
mine ;
There oft from far I hasten'd all to meet,
And hail'd thy lofty tow'rs, and felt divine:
But she is dead! and I have wander'd wide,
Heard the winds whistle and the furies
roar ;
Have rode tremendous on the threat'ning
tide,
And many a trying scene have pass'd on
shore ;
All this have firmly met ; but once again
Thy lofty towers to see awakes severest pain.

ON MADAME DE SISLEY

(THE ARISTOCRATIC SIREN)

Appearing dejected at her First Appearance at
Mr. GALLINI'S Concert in Hanover-
square.

MEEK Exile! when thy tender tones I
hear,
And mark amidst the sadness of thine eye
The blended beam of meek complacency,
Which sorrow loveliest wears—a silent tear
Falls at the thought of what distressful
wrong
Thy youth has suffered. Thou wilt see no
more
Thy friends, thy parents, and thy native
shore,
Where erst to other ears thy thrilling song
Was sung ; yet take the sigh the generous pay
To virtue, and what Strangers can bestow,
To lessen thy hard lot, and heal thy woe.
Then turn thine eyes from thy own shore
away,
Sweet Exile! thou in this blest Isle shalt
find
Britons to talents true, to sufferings kind.

A. B.

The following INSCRIPTION is engraven
on a Tree at GEORGE STAINFORTH'S,
Esq. in HERTFORDSHIRE, formerly the
Cottage of ANN CATLEY.

CATLEY, the once-fam'd Syren of the
stage,
Melodious Heroine of a former age,
Her labours o'er, here fix'd her glad retreat,
These her lov'd fields, and this her fav'rite
seat?

Hither at early dawn she bent her way,
 To mark the progress of the new-mown
 hay ;
 Partook the toil, join'd gaily in the throng,
 And often cheer'd the RUSTICS with a
 song ;
 Nor with a song alone ; her liberal heart
 In all their little sorrows bore a part ;
 And as they simply told their tale of grief,
 Her head gave counsel, and her hand relief.
 Let not the wedded DAME, who wanders
 here,
 Disdain o'er CATLEY's turf to shed a
 tear ;

Nor the fond VIRGIN, shelter'd by this
 tree,
 Withhold the drop of sensibility.
 What tho' stern HYMEN may no sanction
 give,
 In NATURE's tenderest page the scar shall
 live ;
 An anxious Parent, to her offspring just,
 True to her promise, sacred to her Trust ;
 Firm in her Friendship, faithful in her
 Love—
 → Who will the mourn'd remembrance dis-
 approve ?

EAST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE, FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, February 1.

THE following Letters from Earl Cornwallis were yesterday received by the Swallow Packet :

[The first is addressed to Lord Grenville, being a short recapitulation of the succeeding one. It concludes thus :]

“ THE duties of all the troops upon this service have been singularly severe and arduous ; and I request that you will inform the King, that the patience under fatigue and difficulties of various kinds, and the intrepidity in danger, which have been uniformly manifested by the officers and soldiers of his Majesty's regiments, in common with the rest of the army, have not only merited my warmest approbation, but will ever do honour to themselves and to their country : the zeal and ability with which I have been seconded by Generals Meadows and Abercromby, in their respective situations, have been no less gratifying to myself personally, than useful in promoting the public interests.”

Total Return of the Killed and Wounded of His Majesty's Troops during the Siege of Bangalore, and at the Battle of Seringapatam.
 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign,
 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 14 Rank and File killed ; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 6 Serjeants, 6 Drummers, 211 Rank and File, wounded ; 7 Rank and File missing.

[The next Letter is to the Court of Directors, and after a short prefatory introduction proceeds as follows :]

PRECIOUS to the commencement of my march to Seringapatam, Tipoo, in addition to the mortification which he suffered from the loss of Bangalore, had also felt the consequences of that blow at a great distance, and our Allies had, from its effects, gained very decisive advantages.

The strong Fortresses of Darwar and Co-pal had long been invested and besieged by the Mahrattas and the Nizam, and with lo-

little prospect of success, that it had been more than once under the consideration of the Courts of Poona and Hydrabad whether they should not convert those sieges into blockades, to set their armies at liberty for more active operations ; but the news of the fall of Bangalore, which seemed to have been unexpected by the garrisons of those places, so effectually intimidated them, that although in no shape reduced to extremity, or even distress, they agreed to surrender.

Large magazines of Military Stores, which had been amassed in those places, at a vast expence, by Tipoo, fell into the hands of the captors ; and during the time that I was employed in forming a junction with the Nizam's cavalry, and in drawing supplies and reinforcements from the Carnatic, they also obtained complete possession of the whole of the enemy's extensive and valuable territories lying between the Khrithna and Tumbuddra.

Nothing of consequence occurred on the march from Venkatagerry to Bangalore ; and after having taken out of that place heavy guns and supplies of military stores and provisions, to the utmost extent that could be transported by the general zealous assistance that I received from the Officers of the Army, and by all the draft and carriage cattle in the possession of the public ; and after having received information that General Abercromby, with a battering train, which, in addition to my own, I was in hopes would be sufficient for the accomplishment of our object, was at the head of the Pondicherrum Chaut, and in readiness to co-operate with me, I moved on the 3d of May from the neighbourhood of Bangalore, with a respectable and sufficient corps of artillery, the Nizam's horse, his Majesty's 19th regiment of dragoons, five regiments of Native cavalry, six King's regiments, and one of the Company's European regiments, and seventeen battalions of Native infantry.

Tipoo, after calling in all his detachments, had,

had, about that time, encamped near Magri; and soon after, receiving information of my movement, he marched, by one of the most direct roads, to his capital, where he arrived on the 8th or 9th of May.

I knew that he had long before given orders to burn the villages, and to destroy the provisions and forage on all the roads by which we could march to Seringapatam, and therefore no road was, in these respects, preferable to another; but after the most mature consideration, I determined to take the most easterly route, which passes through Enkanelly, though it is not the shortest, because it would lead us near the banks of the Caveri for many miles before we could reach Seringapatam; and as there is no place of strength near the capital on the north side of the river, in which I could lodge the heavy artillery and stores in security for a few days, with a moderate garrison, I was in hopes that I might be able to cross that river with the whole of the army, and to effect a junction with General Abercomby, before I should find it necessary to approach near to the ultimate object of the movement.

It soon appeared that only a small number of the enemy's irregular horse had been appointed to attend to that road; but by an extraordinary activity on their part, and a most unaccountable supineness and want of exertion on the part of the Nizam's cavalry, which neither my requisitions nor orders could overcome, we suffered some loss, both in baggage and followers, on the march; and not only the villages were laid in ashes, but all the inhabitants of the country, on the whole of the road to Seringapatam, were also with the most unrelenting barbarity carried off, and more completely removed beyond our reach than could have been supposed to be practicable. Those severe measures of the enemy, and the inactivity of the Nizam's Cavalry, who could not be prevailed upon to forage at a distance, frequently occasioned a scarcity in the camp, both of forage for the cattle and provisions for the followers; and in a country, of which no minute or correct description has hitherto been published, or till now obtained by any European, I experienced the greatest inconveniences, in many shapes, by the removal of the inhabitants.

The Caveri is never, I believe, lower than it was during the greatest part of last May; and as none of the people who pretended to be acquainted with its course, and who were repeatedly examined upon that point, had ever started a doubt of its being passable for an army, with heavy artillery, below Seringapatam, I was not a little surpris'd and disappointed at finding, from my own personal inspection, or from the reports of intelligent officers, who were sent with detachments in

search of fords at different places, that, from its bed being rocky, and difficult beyond what I have ever seen for so great a tract in any other river, it appeared nearly, if not utterly impracticable to pass our heaviest guns over at any ford that could be discovered below Seringapatam.

After several disappointments at other places, I was, for a short time, encouraged to hope that a ford might, by considerable labour, be rendered practicable near the large village of Arrakerry, which lay upon our road, and about nine or ten miles distant from the Capital; and if it could have been accomplished, my intention was to have possessed myself of the new Port of Myfore, which is only distant about twelve or fourteen miles from that part of the river, and was described to me to be in so unfinished a state as to be incapable of making a considerable resistance against our army, though sufficiently advanced to be easily rendered, with a garrison of ours, a safe depot, for a few days, for our stores and heavy artillery, and to make two or three marches with the army, lightly equipped, towards Periapatam, in order to put myself between Tippoo and General Abercomby, and by that means render our junction easy and secure.

The army arrived at Arrakerry on the 13th; and a particular examination of that ford, as well as of the river for a considerable distance above and below it, obliged me, early in the forenoon of the 14th, to relinquish all idea of being able to execute that plan; and after minutely re-examining every person in the army who was acquainted with the river, my expectations of being able to form an early junction with General Abercomby rested solely on assurances, that the ford near the village of Kannambady, about eight or nine miles above Seringapatam, over which it was positively asserted that Hyder Ally had frequently passed twelve pounders, and sometimes heavier guns, would be found practicable.

In the mean time, however, I conceived that Tippoo had furnished an opening which would enable me to force him to risk an action, and I resolved not to let slip so favourable an opportunity to endeavour to obtain the reputation to our arms which must necessarily result from a victory in the fight of his Capital, and, in the event of my being able to cut off the greatest part of his army, to be prepared to follow up the advantage to the greatest extent that might be possible.

Upon my arrival on the ground which was marked for the encampment at Arrakerry, I saw a considerable body of the enemy, at the distance of about six miles, in our front, who were drawn up with

their right to the river, and their left to a mountain of a very rugged and inaccessible appearance; but I considered them in no other light, at that time, than as a large detachment, sent to observe our motions, without any design to wait for our approach.

My intention to pass the river at that place, if the ford could be rendered practicable, and the hopes that were at first held out of the success of our working parties, occasioned my halting on the 14th in the camp at Arrakerry; and I then obtained certain intelligence, that although only a small part of the enemy's force could be seen from the ground in our possession, yet that Tippoo, with his whole army, had encamped between us and Seringapatam, his right covered by the Caveri, and his left extended along the front of a high mountain, with a deep swampy ravine, the passage of which was defended by batteries running along the whole of his front; and that being encouraged by the advantages of this position, as well as those of the intermediate ground, which, by the river on one side, and a steep ridge of hills on the other, was narrowed to a space no where between the two encampments exceeding a mile and a half, and within cannon shot of his line not above one mile in breadth, he had determined, at the hazard of the event of a battle, to endeavour to prevent our nearer approach to his capital.

In consequence of this information, and from my having ascertained, from the few people in camp who had any knowledge of the adjoining country, as well as from the observations of intelligent persons who were employed for the purpose, that it was practicable, though difficult, to cross the ridge on our right, from the great road on which we were encamped, to a road which leads from Ceneapatam to Seringapatam, I resolved, upon that knowledge, to attempt by a night march to turn the enemy's left flank, and, by gaining his rear before day-light, to cut off the retreat of the main body of his army to the island and fort of Seringapatam.

Orders were accordingly given with the utmost secrecy, to the principal officers who were to be employed, that the 19th dragoons, the three strongest of the native regiments of cavalry, his Majesty's six regiments, and twelve battalions of native infantry, with field pieces only, should be in readiness to march at eleven o'clock at night, leaving their picquets and camp guards behind, and their tents standing; and Colonel Duff, with those detachments and the remainder of the army (except the Nizam's horse, who were directed to follow me at day-light), was left in charge of the encampment, provisions, stores, and heavy artillery.

We had suffered greatly, during the preceding week, by rains uncommonly frequent and heavy so early in the season; but unluckily, on that particular night, we had for several hours the most violent thunder, lightning, and rain, that I have seen in this part of India.

The ground of our encampment having been intersected by some ruined villages and inclosures, and several deep ravines, much valuable time was lost before it was possible to form the troops in the order of march which was directed; and, owing to the heavy rain and excessive darkness of the night, I was obliged to halt so frequently after I had begun to move forward, either on account of many of the regiments losing at different times the line of march, or of the weakness of the gun-bullocks, which were jaded and exhausted by the severity of the storm, that I had only advanced a few miles when the day began to dawn.

All hopes were then at an end of being able to execute my original plan; but having accomplished the part of the march that had been described to me as the most difficult, and having the utmost confidence in the valour and discipline of the King's and Company's troops, I determined to persevere in endeavouring to force Tippoo to hazard an action, on ground which I hoped would be less advantageous to him than that which he had chosen, with the expectation that a complete victory might not only relieve many of our temporary distresses, but tend to bring the war to a very speedy conclusion.

The army, therefore, continued its march; and the movement had been so entirely unexpected by the enemy, that we had begun to descend the heights on the eastward of the deep ravine that I have mentioned, and at the distance of four or five miles from the left of their camp, before they took the alarm.

After some movements, the object of which could not for a short time be clearly ascertained, it appeared that Tippoo, notwithstanding that we were advancing by a route for which he was not prepared, did not decline to risk the event of a battle in a new position; he detached immediately from his main body a large corps of Infantry and Cavalry, with eight guns, to occupy the summit of a rising ground, about two miles from the extremity of his left, which terminates to the Northward in an abrupt precipice in the middle of a plain; and though the ascent is broken by large rocks, and some intermediate lesser heights, rises gradually for about a mile and a half, or two miles, from a valley that was in our front, and which continued to the Caveri, and divided the ridge of hills that we had crossed during

during the night from another steep ridge, consisting principally of two large mountains (on a projecting point of the southernmost of which stands the Carigut Pagoda) running nearly at right angles to the former, at the distance of about a mile and a half, and extending very near to the Caveri, opposite the Island of Seringapatam.

Whilst the corps was on its march to possess itself of the summit that I have mentioned, Tippoo was employed in changing the front of his army to the left, covering his left flank with the steep hill which had been in his rear, and his right flank with the ravine which ran along his former front.

The disposition on our side for action could only be made on the ascent of the heights, to the summit of which the enemy's detachment was then moving, and from which it was absolutely necessary to dislodge it before I could attack their main body.

Our march was therefore continued in that direction across the valley, through which ran a continuation of the ravine which covered the enemy's right; but, owing to the depth of that ravine, the weak state of the gun-bullocks, and the near approach of a large body of the enemy's horse that, though repulsed in several attempts, appeared to be prepared to take advantage of the least disorder in any of our battalions, it was upwards of two hours after the passage of the head of the column before the whole infantry could cross to the same side of the ravine with the enemy, and consequently before the disposition for action could be completed; and during that time we suffered some loss from the guns on the height, opposite to the head of the column, but were severely galled by a well-directed though distant fire from the artillery of the enemy's main body, which had formed nearly parallel to the direction of our march.

Under these difficulties, and under the disadvantage of the want of all satisfactory local information, beyond what could be seen, of the intended field of battle, and of the adjoining country, nine battalions were formed opposite to the enemy's main body, in a first line, under the command of Major General Meadows and Lieut. Col. Stuart; four battalions in a second line, under Lieut. Col. Harris, and five under Lieut. Col. Maxwell, were destined for the attack of the enemy's corps on the summit of the hill upon our right. This attack had been unavoidably postponed until the other parts of the disposition could be made, and by that means Tippoo should be effectually awed and prevented from making any attempt on the flank or rear of those troops whilst they were moving forward to drive his detachment from

their post. Our own cavalry, and the Nizam's horse, were left out of the reach of the cannonade on the descent of the rising ground on the opposite side of the ravine, in readiness to take advantage of any confusion they might observe in the enemy's army; and orders were given to Lieut. Col. Maxwell, after succeeding in his attack, to leave only a sufficient force to retain possession of the summit of the hill, and to advance immediately with the remainder of his corps, and endeavour to possess himself of the mountains which covered the left flank of the main army of the enemy.

A rocky height afforded considerable protection to the troops from the enfilade from the hill on our right, during the time that was necessarily employed in making the disposition and forming the lines; which being accomplished, I began the action by ordering Lieut. Col. Maxwell's corps to attack the hill on our right; and, upon observing that he had, without much loss or difficulty, completely succeeded, I moved forward with the main body of the army, and the action soon became general along the whole front.

The enemy's cavalry, that had harassed us, and frequently attempted to break in upon the infantry whilst the column was passing the ravine, made no stand after we were prepared to advance, part of it retreating to the westward of the ridge on which the Carigut Pagoda stands, with the infantry that had been driven from the hill by Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, and the remainder falling into the rear of the main army. Their infantry, on this occasion, shewed a much better countenance than usual, which perhaps may principally be attributed to Tippoo's own presence and exertions amongst them; but in a short time they began to waver, and soon after, upon the cavalry moving towards their right, and three battalions of Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell's corps advancing rapidly to gain the heights on their left, they entirely gave way.

At this moment our own cavalry made a gallant charge; but, after dispersing and almost destroying a small body of infantry, that made a very determined resistance, were soon obliged to fall back, from a more considerable body of infantry, that had rallied and made a stand on a space of broken rocky ground, extremely disadvantageous for cavalry; and at the moment of their retreat, and whilst the whole of our first line was impeded by it, the Nizam's horse, which had followed Colonel Floyd across the ravine, with very good intentions, but very injudiciously, threw themselves, in an unwieldy mass, into the front of our left wing, on a piece of ground so rugged and rocky, as well as so near to the enemy's batteries on the island of Seringapatam,

tam, that they could not act with efficacy in front, and continued to prevent our line of infantry from advancing; by which means an invaluable though short space of time was lost, which enabled the enemy to avail themselves of the vicinity of the batteries upon the island, and, by retreating to their protection in the utmost confusion, to save their army from entire destruction.

Fatigued and exhausted as the troops were by the badness of the night, the tediousness of the march, and by their long and extraordinary exertions during an excessive hot day, and covered, as the beaten enemy were, by the works on the Island and by the guns of the Fort, nothing more could then be attempted; and the army accordingly, after the arrival of the tents from Arrakerry, encamped just beyond the reach of the cannon on the island, and nearly on the ground upon which the action had terminated.

Three of the enemy's guns were taken on the hill that was attacked by the corps under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell; and one gun, with a great number of standards and colours, were taken from their main body. Their loss in men was very considerable, but the number could not be ascertained.

It may probably appear to you, and to any other persons unacquainted with the peculiar situation of Seringapatam, that, after having defeated the enemy's army, I might have proceeded to the attack of the place, without losing time, or putting myself to any material inconvenience, to form a junction with General Abercromby; but even if I had thought the heavy guns that I had brought with me sufficient for the siege, I could not there, as at Bangalore, choose my point of attack, and keep my army in a compact state to resist the whole force of the enemy, and defend my approaches. In order to besiege the Fort, it would have been necessary to force my passage over to the Island; and this can only be done on the North side, opposite to the Carigut Pagoda, where there is a good ford, at the distance of more than a mile from the Fort; for the ford on the South side is not only very rugged and difficult, but is likewise commanded, within 700 yards, by the works of Seringapatam; and the bridge, which is still standing on that side, is immediately under the guns of the place.

The ground on the South side rises gradually from the River; and, as Tippoo would certainly have crossed over with his army to that side, as soon as he saw my Batteries in sufficient forwardness to enable me to force the passage of the Northern Ford, I should have been exposed, on getting upon the Island, to a cross fire from the Fort

and from the enemy's army; which would not only have rendered it impossible for me to attempt the siege, but would probably have obliged me to abandon the Island with considerable loss.

It was therefore necessary, before any attempt could be made upon the Island, that a force, able to resist the attack of Tippoo's whole army, should be stationed on the south side of the river, which could only be effected by my joining some of my battalions to the corps under General Abercromby; and I therefore determined, after allowing the troops to recover themselves a little from their fatigues, by an halt of two days on the field of battle, to proceed to the Kanambaddy Ford, according to my former intention.

The soil of all the parts of the Mysore country, that I have seen, is in general dry, and by nature unfruitful; and sustenance, either for men or animals, can only be raised upon it by a most persevering industry in its inhabitants: but the country adjoining to Seringapatam is peculiarly rugged and barren. The mountains are immense bare rocks; and the lower grounds are so thin in soil, and so universally and closely covered with large loose stones, that no considerable produce can be raised from them, by the exertions of any degree of industry whatever.

The utmost pains had likewise been taken by the enemy, during the two preceding months, to destroy all the villages, and every particle of forage and provisions belonging to the inhabitants, within a circuit of several miles; and to those circumstances, of so much disadvantage to the operations of the army, was to be added the premature setting-in of the Monsoon, near a month before the usual period; and by the united operations of the causes that I have stated, we had not only, during the six or eight preceding days, suffered very considerable losses among our draft and carriage cattle, but the greater part of those which survived were at this time reduced to a very weakly condition.

We were obliged to make so great a detour, that we could only reach the Kanambaddy Ford in two marches; and as the face of the country is exceedingly uneven and hilly, intersected with a number of deep ravines, and the road for the heavy guns was to be made the whole way by our own pioneers, these marches were found so difficult, that, notwithstanding the pressure for time, I was forced to halt one day, after the first march, by the draft cattle having been completely exhausted in accomplishing it.

Considerable detachments of troops were ordered to attend and assist the heavy guns on the second day's march; but the bullocks were so extremely reduced, that, even with the aid

of the soldiers at the drag-ropes, their progress was so tedious, that the body of the army was upwards of twelve hours in marching as many miles; and the rear guard did not reach the encampment near the Ford till nine o'clock in the evening of the 20th of May.

It was not, however, till after I had received the reports from the different departments, on the following morning, of the general wretched condition of the public cattle of the army, that I saw the impossibility of moving the heavy guns and stores from the spot where they then were, and that it became necessary for me to decide on relinquishing entirely the prosecution of the plan for the campaign, in which General Abercromby had been intrusted to co-operate. I then lost no time in communicating my determination to General Abercromby, who had advanced as far as Periapatam; and I directed him, after descending the Ghaut with the troops under his command, to put them into cantonments on the Coast of Malabar, during the rains, and until the proper season should return for re-commencing our operations.

The effects of several circumstances, from which we had already suffered many inconveniences, pressed upon us particularly hard at this juncture; and none more than the conduct of the Nizam's cavalry, who were now, if possible, more inactive and more inattentive to my requisitions than ever.

Far from rendering the services that I had expected from so numerous and powerful a body of horse, in facilitating our foraging, and in covering extensive tracts of country, from which our followers, as well as themselves, might have obtained considerable supplies of provisions, they had, regardless of my remonstrances since the commencement of our march from Bangalore, hardly ever sent a detachment beyond the picquets of our infantry, and had persevered in exhausting the small stock of forage and provisions which, in spite of the devastation made by the enemy, was generally found within the bounds of the encampment, and which, if we had not been incumbered with them, we could have commanded for the use of our own army.

By this extraordinary degree of obstinate stupidity, that large body of men, with their horses and numerous followers, about this time, experienced the severest distresses from scarcity; and the vast multitude of people belonging to our army, for whom it is impossible for the Public to carry a stock of provisions, were reduced to nearly the same situation. Rice became so dear in the Bazaars, that either the pressure of hunger, or

the temptation of the extravagant prices, proved too powerful against all precautions that could be taken, and occasioned depredations of the grain that had been provided and brought with us, to supply the fighting men of the army, to so alarming an extent, that the apprehension that there would be a want of grain for the soldiers long before the stores that had been provided for them ought to have been expended, operated powerfully, with other reasons, to force me to fall back to Bangalore.

Urgent, however, as our own necessities were to move nearer to our supplies, I could not leave Tipoo at liberty to employ his whole force against General Abercromby; and therefore resolved to remain in my position near the Ford, which held the main body of the enemy's army in check at Seringapatam, until I should have reason to believe, that General Abercromby was out of all danger of being interrupted in his retreat, by Tipoo's either marching in person, or considerably reinforcing the corps which I knew he had detached against him, but which alone was not of sufficient strength to make me apprehend that it could give General Abercromby any material molestation.

In the mean time I gave directions to bury eleven heavy guns, eight eighteen and three twenty-four pounders, to bury or destroy the Military Stores that could not be carried with us, and to deliver nearly the whole of the rice in our possession to the troops, which, on a calculation of easy marches, would have been sufficient to sustain them until they should arrive at Bangalore; measures which had now become the more indispensably necessary, as, in addition to the losses of public cattle that we had suffered from the causes that I have mentioned, an epidemical disorder, not uncommon in this country, had broke out amongst them, and carried off several thousands in a few days.

Having remained long enough to give ample time to General Abercromby to fall back from Periapatam, I moved from my encampment near the Ford, on the morning of the 26th, with the intention to proceed to Bangalore, and to employ a few months in refreshing and refitting the army, and to make every other necessary preparation for resuming our operations against the enemy's capital, as soon as the rivers should subside; unless Tipoo, in the mean time, should agree to make such concessions as the Confederates might reasonably think they had a right to exact from him.

Upon reaching the ground that had been fixed upon for the first day's encampment, I was

was told, to my great surprize, that some Mahratta Messengers had arrived to inform me that the two Mahratta Armies, under the command of Hurry Punt and Perferam Bhow, were at no great distance from us, and that their advanced corps, under Appa Sahab, Perferam Bhow's Son, was almost in fight.

I had for some weeks before given up all hopes of being joined by the Mahrattas, with whose dilatory conduct I was much dissatisfied; and although I saw that their junction at this critical time would be attended with many advantages to the common cause, I could not help lamenting, as not only our heavy guns were now destroyed, but General Abercromby's corps had actually descended the Ghauts, that by their tardiness in commencing their march, and from my having even been deprived of all knowledge of their approach by the vigilance of the enemy's light troops, and the inactivity of the Nizam's cavalry, an opportunity was lost which could not now be recalled, to drive the enemy's whole army, that had so recently been humbled by a defeat, and would not have dared to keep the field, into the island of Seringataram; where its distresses must soon have reduced Tippoo to the necessity of submitting to the terms of peace that we might have prescribed to him.

I took measures, however, immediately for fixing as early a day as possible for an interview with the Chiefs, which, by a movement of both armies, took place three days after; and as it was of great consequence to cultivate a good understanding with them, I said very little on the just grounds which I had to complain of the lateness of their arrival, and content myself at the first meeting, with obtaining a knowledge of the nature of their instructions, and of their future intentions.

They made the most explicit declarations, that they were ordered by the Pethwa, and that it was equally their own inclination, to act entirely in concert with me; and in the course of our conference, it was not only settled that all the Confederate Forces should keep the field in the Mysore country during the rains, but they also acquiesced in a general arrangement that I proposed for the disposition of the armies; the principal objects of which were, to give me an easy and free communication with the Carnatic, to enable me to draw from thence the supplies of artillery and stores that would be necessary for prosecuting the operations of the ensuing campaign, to subsist the allied armies, as much as might be possible, at the expence of the enemy, and to endeavour to deprive

him of the revenues and resources of all the northern parts of his dominions.

Having stated to the Mahratta Chiefs the danger of attempting to maintain the communication with their own country by the route to the Westward of Chittledroog, by which Perferam Bhow had marched from Durwar, they agreed to relinquish it, and to be satisfied with that by Sera and Roydroog, which I recommended as preferable, on condition that I would delay my march to the Eastward until all the detachments which Perferam Bhow had left upon his route could join the army, or be sent back across the Zumbuddra; to which, upon their assurances that we should be able to purchase from the grain dealers attached to them a sufficient quantity of grain to subsist our troops and followers for some time to come, I consented.

In order, therefore, to effect these purposes, we halted frequently; and having, soon after the junction of the Mahrattas, sent back to the Nizam all those of his troops that had, either from the loss or the weakness of their horses, become unfit for service, the confederate force moved together gradually, though slowly, towards Bangalore; and upon our arrival within about 20 miles of that place, it was thought advisable to acquiesce in Perferam Bhow's wishes to move with the army under his own immediate command towards Sera, to secure that communication, and to possess himself of the adjoining country, according to the plan that had been arranged, Hurry Punt, with his division, and the Nizam's cavalry, remaining with our army.

After drawing from Bangalore four heavy guns and a supply of provisions, I marched from the neighbourhood of that place, on the 15th of July, towards Oulfore, a fortress upon which Tippoo has bestowed much labour and expence, but which, though in a very defensible state, was not completely finished. The garrison abandoned the place on the approach of a detachment that I had sent forward to invest and summon it; but they at the same time sprung a mine under one of the battions that did considerable damage, and attempted, though unsuccessfully, by a train, to blow up the Powder Magazine.

Conformable to my plan I placed the heavy guns and the spare stores and provisions in the Fort of Oulfore, with a good garrison, and the damage occasioned by the explosion was ordered to be repaired with all possible expedition. A strong escort was at the same time sent to bring a large convoy of various kinds of supplies from Amboor.

On the 18th of July the army marched to support a brigade that I had detached to

endeavour

endeavour to reduce the Hill Forts adjoining to the Polycode Pats (by far the easiest and best in the whole range of Mountains that divide the Mysore Country from the Carnatic); and in a few days we were fortunate enough, by the spirited behaviour of our troops, and the pusillanimity of the garrisons, to obtain possession of a sufficient number of those small, but exceedingly strong places, to afford considerable protection to the march of our Convoys, and to render it hazardous and difficult for the enemy to send troops into the Baranaul.

I conceive it to be needless to trouble you with a detail of the preparations that will be made in the course of the next two months for ensuring success to the plan of operations for the ensuing Campaign, which will be nearly similar to that which was intended for the last; and shall therefore content myself with assuring you, that no exertions of mine shall be wanting to render them complete; and that I have an entire confidence in meeting with the most thorough support from all your Governments.

It would be vain to suppose that we should remain long undisturbed by an enemy so able and active as Tippoo: But although, from the immense extent of our possessions and posts, it may be impossible to prevent him from gaining some small advantages during the period that we are restrained from carrying on offensive operations, I trust it will not be in his power to do any thing which can either materially injure or impede the execution of our main objects.

He has lately, as I had long expected, made an attempt to disturb the country of Coimbatore and our southern Provinces, in which he has been completely foiled by the gallantry and good conduct of the officers in that quarter. But he had been successful in routing a small detachment of irregulars, which Pereraam Bhow had left at a great distance from his army, to blockade the hill fort of Madgheri, not far from Sera. I cannot say that I was much surprized at this accident; and indeed, notwithstanding my repeated recommendations to them, to be cautious in detaching, and to avoid bad and distant posts, they are so apt to deviate from system in the execution of any plan, that I am afraid they must feel the ill consequences of imprudent conduct still more severely before I shall be able more completely to command their attention.

The inconveniences which the expence of this war must occasion to your finances, have given me the most sincere concern; but, on the other hand, it is a source of satisfaction to myself, as it must be to every other person who feels for the interest and honour of the Company and the Nation, that there

is at present a favourable prospect that it will be terminated with valuable acquisitions to the Company, and to the other Members of the Confederacy; and with the humiliation of a Prince who forced us to draw the sword by a wanton violation of a solemn Treaty, and whose overgrown power, directed by a perfidious and barbarous disposition, and by a spirit of insatiable ambition, has frequently given just cause of alarm for the safety of your possessions in this part of India, and has long rendered him an object of the utmost terror to all his other neighbours.

Impelled, however, as I was, by the consideration of the state of your finances, to put something to the hazard, in attempting to bring the war to a speedy conclusion, the information that I had received of the political affairs in Europe, operated also strongly to induce me to make an effort to reduce the enemy's capital, and by that means entirely break his power, before the setting-in of the periodical rains; and altho' a number of circumstances combined to counteract my endeavour to shorten in that manner the duration of the war, yet, whilst the failure has reflected no disgrace upon the British arms, the attempt has in other respects produced many solid advantages to the common cause, and without having been attended with any material addition to the expence which we must necessarily have incurred if the army had, during the same period, remained in a state of inactivity.

I have reason to be persuaded that all instances on my part would have been ineffectual and that nothing but an apprehension that their interests might suffer by their not being present at the reduction of Seringapatam, could have prevailed on both the Mahratta Chiefs to leave in other hands the collection of the revenues in the enemy's fertile northern dominions that they had over-run, and to advance so rapidly to the southward to form a junction with me; and it is in consequence of that junction, and of their having consented to remain with their numerous and powerful cavalry to act in concert with us, that we have been able, for so long a period, to hem in Tippoo with his army into a very circumscribed space, and to deprive him of all revenue or supplies of any kind, from the greatest part of his extensive territories.

At the time that we suffered the greatest inconvenience from the inactivity of the Nizam's Cavalry, and I expressed my dissatisfaction, in the strongest terms, at the behaviour of the Chiefs, I was perfectly sensible, that even their presence contributed to awe the enemy, and was otherwise of value, as being a proof of the strong connexion of the Confederacy; and I saw no ground to in-

pute blame to his Highness on their account, in any other shape than that of want of judgment in placing at the head of so large a portion of his forces such a man as Rajah Teigewunt, who is destitute, to an uncommon degree, of almost every quality which a Military Commander ought to possess; and in employing several Chiefs under him who, from their rank and superior military experience, must naturally become his advisers, or have great influence with him, but on whose honour and fidelity his Highness should not have placed a dependence.

I have, from time to time, conveyed these sentiments to the Nizam and his Minister, in the most explicit terms, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the impression that my representations have made upon them; for, in order to remedy the defects of which I have complained, and render the services of his troops more efficacious in future, he has promised to send his second son, Secunder Jah, with the Minister, Azem ul Omrah, to command them; and he has given me the strongest assurances, through Meer Allum, who lately arrived in camp, that the Prince and the Minister with all the intended reinforcements, in which the two Company's battalions in his pay will be included, shall, conformable to my desire, join me before the end of the month of October.

Reduced as Tippoo's resources now are, and diminished and dispirited as his army must be by our repeated successes, there can be little doubt of his being desirous of peace; but I have not yet discovered any clear symptoms of his haughty mind being prepared to submit to the terms which the Allies, from a consideration of their future safety, and of their right to expect some compensation for their losses and expences, will think it necessary to impose upon him.

After having been equally unsuccessful, with the Peshwa and the Nizam, as with myself, in frequent attempts, during the last three or four months, to create jealousies among the Confederates, by proposing to open separate negotiations with them, without admitting his knowledge of the nature of the Confederacy, he at last thought proper to comply with my recommendation to address himself, at the same time, to the Three Powers, and to request permission to send a Vackeel to treat with them collectively.

Permission was accordingly granted; but as the Vackeel preferred claims respecting the terms of his public reception, and the mode of opening the negotiation, which could not without the greatest impropriety be complied with, and from which he declared his instructions did not authorize him to receive, it was thought most advisable by

Harry Punt and Meer Allum (who are invested with full powers from their respective Governments) as well as myself, that he should be requested, after having given him a few days for consideration, to return to his Master, and he accordingly proceeded to him, from Bangalore, on the 24th of last month.

We have not yet received any farther message from Tippoo; but I think it highly probable that he will soon renew his propositions for opening a negotiation; and should he at any time appear to be seriously disposed to acquiesce in terms of accommodation, which a regard for your honour and interests, as well as those of the Allies, will render it incumbent upon us to demand, the strongest considerations, both public and private, will insure my most cordial exertions to bring this contest to a speedy conclusion.

I must however confess, that although it may be possible that, in case of his other Schemes being unsuccessful, he may see the necessity of submitting to our demands, before the Confederate Forces shall be completely ready to move again towards his capital, yet I see no good reason to believe that he has any other design, at present, than that of endeavouring to disunite the Confederates by underhand intrigues amongst them; and I shall certainly, therefore, not relax, in the smallest degree, in forwarding the necessary preparations, to enable me, as soon as the season will permit, to resume the most vigorous prosecution of offensive operations.

You are so well informed, by your own records, of the characters and dispositions of our Allies, that I need hardly state to you, that in transacting business with people differing so much from ourselves in language, manners and customs, many difficulties are unavoidably experienced; and I shall only assure you, that neither temper nor perseverance shall be wanting, on my part, to preserve union amongst the different Members of the Confederacy, and to draw the utmost exertion that may be practicable from them, for promoting the general prosperity.

I have thought it my duty to give you the above general statement of the occurrences of the last campaign, and of our present situation; and, before I conclude this Letter, I must, in justice to the officers and soldiers, both of the King's and Company's Troops, who compose this army, give my public testimony, that, during the course of a campaign, which, from a concurrence of circumstances, has been singularly arduous, they have manifested patience under fatigue and scarcity, gallantry in action, and a general spirit of zeal for the honour and interests of their country, to an extent which, in my opinion, has never been exceeded by any troops

troops whatever, and which gives them a just claim to the warmest and most substantial marks of your approbation.

I have ordered the Adjutant-General, who is gone for the recovery of his health to Madras, to send returns of the loss of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's troops in killed and wounded, during the last campaign: And Captain Kyd, Surveyor-General on the Bengal Establishment, who has accompanied me on this service, will transmit to you, by my direction, sketches of the country about Bangalore and Seringa-

patam, of the action of the 15th of May, and of the marches of the army from the 5th of February to the 30th of August. As this latter will be an useful Geographical Document, I should recommend its being sent to Major Rennel.

I have the honour to be,
with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
Camp near Bangalore, CORNWALLIS.
September 7, 1791.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 12.

THE plague has, in the course of the last week, made an alarming progress in every quarter of this city and its suburbs. Many accidents of that distemper happen daily in Pera and Galata.

Stockholm, Jan. 6. The King of Sweden has summoned a Diet to meet at Gese on the 23d instant.

Vienna, Jan. 17. Intelligence has been received here, that the Definitive Treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey was signed at Jassy the 9th inst. in conformity to the Preliminaries settled at Galatz.

The following are said to be the Preliminary Articles of the Treaty signed at Jassy on the 9th ult. containing the following points:

"The Empress of Russia keeps all the territory between the Bog and the Dniester, conformable to the convention signed at Galatz, the 12th of August 1791. She restores to the Porte, Wallachia, which is to be governed in the same manner it was before the declaration of war.

"The Porte cedes to Russia a certain district of country on the side of Caucasus.

"The prisoners taken in the war, of what nation soever, are to be liberated without ransom.

"The navigation of the Dniester is to be free for all nations.

"Russia renounces the demand of twelve millions of piastres, for damage during the war, and the Russian armies are to evacuate all the Turkish territories by the end of May."

Stockholm, Jan. 31. The King opened the Diet the 27th of this month, at Gese, and pronounced a discourse wherein he traced in a rapid and flowery style the exhausted and weak state of Sweden at his accession; the speedy and successful manner in which he had regenerated it; the happiness which the Swedes had enjoyed under his reign for many years; the distrust, schism, and divisions which had occurred to disturb that happiness; the measures he had taken to remedy those evils; the glorious conclusion of the war with Russia during those troubles; the reduced situation of the Finances, which was the effects of it; and, finally, the necessity of amending them, and supporting the credit of the State. This he mentioned as, in fact, the principal object of the Convocation of the Diet, and therefore hoped that none of the former divisions will now prevail amongst the Members of it.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

JANUARY 25.

A LATE letter from Dr. Macgenis, of the Irish College at Lisbon, gives a most awful account of the earthquake which happened in that city, on Sunday night the 27th of November. The first shock was felt about twenty minutes after eleven, and consisted of five or six strong vibrations, so closely following each other, that they could scarce be distinguished; after a pause of near five minutes, one very violent undula-

tory motion, that shook the whole house, succeeded, attended by a loud and tremendous crash, which, after a rustling noise and several hisses, like those we might imagine to proceed from a great mass of flaming iron suddenly quenched in cold water, went off with the report of a cannon. Meantime the streets were crowded with the multitudes flying from their houses, whose chimnies were falling about their ears. The bells of St. Roche tumbled in all directions,

and tolled in the most horrible sounds.— After the first fright had a little abated, the churches were opened, and soon filled with multitudes, to deprecate the mischiefs of 1755, and imploring divine mercy. Between six and seven, her Majesty with her household set out for Belem, followed by almost every person of quality, who retired to some distance. So lasting was the consternation, that no business was done at the Exchange, the Custom-house, or quays.— The Theatres were shut, and all public diversions forbid till further orders.

27. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland opened the Session of Parliament of that kingdom on the 19th, with a gracious speech from the throne; in which he informs both Houses of the Preliminaries of Peace being signed between Russia and the Porte, and of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of York; and assures them of "his unremitting attention to the due execution of the law, and the maintenance of good order and government, so essential to the continuance of that freedom, prosperity, and happiness, which Ireland enjoys under his Majesty's auspicious reign, and under our excellent Constitution."

Thanks were voted to his Excellency by the House of Lords, on a division, 29 against 8; and by the Commons unanimously.

The Duke of Leinster, and the Earls of Arran and Charlemont, entered a protest against the Address of the Irish House of Lords to his Majesty, "Because we cannot, consistently with our conscience or principles, join in thanking a Sovereign, whom it is in the highest degree criminal to deceive, for having continued in the government of Ireland a Viceroy, under whose administration measures in our opinion inimical to the public welfare have been supported with success, and every measure beneficial to this kingdom has been uniformly and pertinaciously opposed and defeated."

28. Wednesday in the House of Commons of Ireland, on the motion of Sir Hercules Langrishe, leave was unanimously given to bring in "a Bill for removing certain restrictions that affect the Roman Catholics of Ireland." Sir Hercules enumerated the privileges they had heretofore obtained, viz. the full enjoyment of property; the free exercise of religion; and the guardianship of their children. Their good conduct (he said) deserved further favours; and he proposed to add, a power to educate their children at home, by taking away the oaths which prevented their receiving academic degrees;—to allow them the profession and the practice of the law;—to allow them to intermarry with Protestants; and to remove

their present inability of taking apprentices.

30. Information having been received that a forgery of French assignats was carrying on in the King's Bench Prison, a search was made yesterday, and forged assignats amounting to half a million pounds sterling, were found in one of the wards.

FEBRUARY 1. The executors of Mrs. Griggs, who died lately in Southampton-row, found in her house 86 living and 28 dead cats. A black servant has been left 150l. per annum for the maintenance of himself and the surviving grimalkins. The lady died worth 30,000l.

The House of Assembly of Jamaica has voted 500l. sterling for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of their late Governor the Earl of Effingham.

Feb. 4. Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the year 1792.

Berkshire. Jo. Blgrave, of Calcot-place, Esq.
Bedfordshire. Sir John Buchanan Riddell, of Sundon, Bart.

Bucks. William Pigott, of Duddershall, Esq.
Cumberland. E. Hafell, of Dalemain, Esq.
Ceshire. Thomas Cholmoodeley, of Vale-Royal, Esq.

Cambridge and Huntingdon Shires. Richard Greaves Townley, of Fulbourne, Esq.

Devonshire. Edward Cotsford, of Clyst St. Mary, Esq.

Derbyshire. Hugh Bateman, of Hartington-Hall, Esq.

Dorsetshire. Postponed.

Essex. Zachariah Batton, of Stifford, Esq.

Gloucestershire. Jo. Embury, of Twining, Esq.

Hertfordshire. James Bouchier, of Little Berkhamstead, Esq.

Herefordshire. Richard Chambers, of Whitburne, Esq.

Kent. H. Streatfield, of Chiddingstone, Esq.

Leicestershire. Richard Spooner Jaques, of Burbage, Esq.

Lincolnshire. Christopher Neville, of Wel-lingore, Esq.

Monmouthshire. David Tanner, of Monmouth, Esq.

Northumberland. Ralph William Gray, of Backworth, Esq.

Northamptonshire. S. Rudge, of Tansor, Esq.

Norfolk. A. Hamond, of West-Acre, Esq.

Nottinghamshire. Edward Thoroton Gould, of Mansfield Woodhouse, Esq.

Oxfordshire. Thomas Willets, of Caversham, Esq.

Rutlandshire. Ja. Tiptaft, of Braunston, Esq.

Sbropshire. Thomas Compton, of Hopton Wafers, Esq.

Somersetshire. Thomas Samuel Jolliffe, of Kilmington, Esq.

Staffordshire. Simon Debank, of Leek, Esq.

Suffolk. Alexander Adair, of Flixton, Esq.
County of Southampton. Thomas Robins,
of Pilewell, Esq.

Surrey. W. Woodroffe, of Poyle-Park, Esq.

Sussex. Edmund Woods, of Shopwick, Esq.
Warwickshire. Joseph Oughton, of Sutton
Coldfield, Esq.

Worcestershire. Fleetwood Parkhurst, of
Ripple, Esq.

Wiltshire. Mathew Humphreys, of Chip-
penham, Esq.

Yorkshire. Sir T. Frankland, of Thirkleby, B.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthen. George Morgan, of Aber-
cothy, Esq.

Pembrok. Jo. Matthias, of Llangwarren, Esq.

Cardigan. William Lewis, of Llaner-
chionon, Esq.

Glamorgan. John Lewellyn, of Ynifyger-
gwn, Esq.

Brecon. William Morgan James, of Pool-
Hall, Esq.

Radnor. John Lewis, of Harpton, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesea. Hugh Price, of Wern, Esq.

Carmarvon. Edward Lloyd, of Ty mawr, Esq.

Merioneth. Edward Corbet, of Unysmaen
Gwyn, Esq.

Montgomery. Robert Clifton, of Aberbec-
han, Esq.

Denbigh. Thomas Jones, of Llantiffilio, Esq.

Flin. E. Morgan, of Golden Grove, Esq.

SHERIFF appointed by his Royal Highness
the PRINCE OF WALES in Council, for
the Year 1792.

County of Cornwall. Davies Giddy, of
Tredrea, Esq.

4. James Yancall, who had been outlawed for not appearing to an indictment for sheep-stealing, and whose case had been twice solemnly argued upon a writ of error brought to reverse the outlawry, was placed at the bar of the Court of King's Bench to receive judgment. The objections originally taken to the proceedings in outlawry were seventeen. Upon the second argument they were reduced to seven. Lord Kenyon delivered the opinion of the Court. His Lordship entered fully into the case, and declared it to be the opinion of the Court, that there was no error in the proceedings of the outlawry. He added, that it was the opinion of all the Judges, that where a person was convicted upon an outlawry he could not plead his clergy, and consequently the prisoner's offence was capital. Mr. Justice Ashurst immediately pronounced sentence of death, after which the prisoner was taken back to gaol. He has since received a pardon.

6. Mr. Layton, of the Borough, entertained 207 friends in a new tub. It was made for Mr. Meux, brewer; and will contain 10,000 barrels, the cost of which will be about 3000l. Mr. Layton gives security of 2000l. to indemnify Mr. Meux from any loss that may be sustained within the first twelve months. On a side-table in the tub was a china bowl, on a mahogany stand with wheels, which contained 27 gallons and a half of punch.

14. In the Irish Parliament, Mr. Ponsonby made a long promised motion on Wednesday last, for a repeal of the Acts which preclude that country from a share in the East India Trade. The Resolution with which he concluded was to the following effect:—That leave be given to bring in a Bill for repealing all Acts of Parliament that prohibited the direct importation into this kingdom of all articles the growth and produce of the countries that lie beyond the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan. Mr. Grattan seconded the motion. After a long debate, the motion was lost by a majority of 86; the Noes being 156, the Ayes 70.

The Bill for the Relief of the Roman Catholics was rejected in the Irish Parliament by a great majority.

Northampton, Feb. 17. This morning, about one o'clock, an alarming fire broke out at the Shoulder-of-Mutton public-house, on the Market-Hill in this town, which in a short time entirely destroyed the same, together with all the furniture, &c.; and what is most shocking to relate, out of nine people, who were in bed, only one (Henry Marriott, the landlord) escaped the fury of the flames.—The family consisted of the said Henry Marriott, his wife, and five children, and a man and his wife (lodgers who only came the preceding evening).—The fire began in the cellar, where they had been brewing yesterday; and had communicated to the rooms on the first story before it was discovered by the watch, who immediately gave the alarm, but too late to save the unhappy sufferers.

19. The treaty between his Majesty and the King of Prussia, on the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of York with the Princess Frederica of Prussia, is published,—by which it appears, that his Prussian Majesty gave to his daughter 100,000 crowns, which in case of her death without issue reverts to the King;—that his Royal Highness has settled on the Princess 4000l. a year, and the interest of 6000l. for pin-money and daily expences;—that his Britannic Majesty grants a counter-portion of 100,000 crowns to her Royal Highness, and

engages to secure to the Princess, in case of the unhappy event of a mournful separation, 8000*l.* a year for her jointure, with a residence and suitable establishment.

The Prince of Wales has announced the sale of his stud of running-horses.

The act of the Margrave of Anspach which committed the government of his territories to the care of the King of Prussia, has been followed, as was expected, by a formal abdication of his territories, signed on the 2d of December 1791. The Prussian Monarch has accordingly been proclaimed Margrave; the troops, the burgeses, and the officers of government, have taken a new oath, and 2000 florins have been distributed to the poor. The annual income of the Margrave, coming to him from Berlin, is about 40,000*l.* sterling. Besides this, he has large sums in the Dutch funds, and jewels immensely valuable. His Serene Highness, for the title will of course adhere to him, has no family to be injured by this abdication of his rights.

NATIONAL INCOME.

An Account of the Produce of Taxes, for one Year, to the 5th of January 1792.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Customs — —	3,723,361	17	7½
Excise — —	7,182,107	10	4½
Stamps — —	1,277,970	15	11
Total of Customs, Excise, and Stamps	12,183,440	3	11½
Incidents — —	1,948,031	3	9½

NEW DUTIES.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sugar, Customs, 1791	206,257	9	3
British Spirits, } ditto	78,703	0	0
Excise, } ditto	88,198	0	0
Foreign ditto ditto	146,734	0	0
Malt ditto — ditto	108,637	0	0
Brils and Receipts ditto	10,917	0	0
Game Duty — ditto	53,504	8	10½
Ten per cent. on } ditto	692,948	18	1½
assessed Taxes }			
Total of New Duties	12,183,440	3	11½
Total of Customs, Excise, and Stamps	1,948,031	3	9½
Incidents — —	14,824,420	5	9½

WILLIAM ROSE HAWORTH.

Exchequer, Feb. 6, 1792.

The Annual Taxes, it is to be observed, are not included in the above account.

COMMERCE.

In the year 1783, there were cleared outwards from the various ports of this Kingdom:

British vessels	-	7,329
Foreign	-	1,544
In 1790 the number was,		
British	-	12,762
Foreign	-	1,140
In 1783 the value of our imports was	-	<i>l.</i> 13,122,235
In 1790	-	19,130,886
In 1783 our exports amounted to	-	14,756,818
In 1790, to	-	20,120,121
Average annual importation of tea by the East India Company and their officers, in five years, from 1787 to 1791 inclusive,	-	lbs. 20,642,003
Average of ditto for twelve years, 1773 to 1784, both inclusive	-	5,605,074

Increase 15,036,929

The quantity imported in 1791 was 22,369,624 Tons. Duty.

Quantities of wine imported in 1790 * 29,182 804,167*l.*
Average quantity imported in three years to 1786 15,953 625,454*l.*

Increase 13,229 178,713*l.*

* The quantity imported in 1791 exceeds this considerably.

21. Mr. Donadieu on Saturday obtained a verdict in the Court of King's Bench, of 50*l.* damages, against the Earl of Barrymore, for an assault on his person, last season, at Brighton.

When the evidence was closed, Lord Kenyon left the case entirely to the jury. He thought the conduct of some people of rank in this country a little disgraceful, and suspected there was some defect in their education. when they were brought into a Court of Justice to finish it.

A verdict against his Lordship for 449*l.* was likewise obtained in the same Court by a builder, for erecting the Wargrave Theatre, before his Lordship came of age. The plea of non-age was done away by subsequent promises of payment.

Lord Kenyon lamented that this young Nobleman had, in his minority, been surrounded by designing men, who, instead of storing his mind with useful literature, had

he was afraid, depraved his taste, and perverted his disposition. With respect to the tendency of private theatrical entertainments, his Lordship doubted extremely whether they ever inculcate one single virtuous sentiment. He had known instances where they had a contrary effect, and they usually vitiated and debauched the morals of both sexes; the performers seldom retired from the entertainment but every *Romeo* knew the estimate of his *Juliet's* virtue!

Sentence of death was passed at the Old Bailey upon Charles Wiltshire, James Kenney, Esther Jane Hardy, James Gilthorp, and William Baker, for sundry highway robberies, &c.

La Chevaliere D'Eon's collection of Vaughan's Manuscripts was sold for 500l.

Twelve thousand pounds was the purchase money for Cox's Museum.

21. The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when 19 capital convicts, who had been respited during his Majesty's pleasure, were pardoned on condition of their being transported to the Eastern Coast of New South Wales for the term of their natural lives; which condition being rejected by Thomas Jones, one of the said convicts, he was ordered to be confined in a solitary cell until the same shall be reported to his Majesty; 22 convicts were sentenced to be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years; 6 to be imprisoned in Newgate; 9 in Clerkenwell Bridewell; 12 to be publicly whipped; and 2 transports were pardoned on condition of their being severally imprisoned for the space of six months.

Old Parr rivalled.—The following Inscription was copied from a Tombstone in Cacheu Church, near Cardiff, in the year 1740:—Heare lieth the Body of William Edwds of the Cairy, who departed this Life the 24 of February, *Anno Domini* 1668, *anno Etatis sui* 168.

Mr. Duberly has gained 5000l. damages of General Gunning for *crim. con.* with Mrs. D. Lord Kenyon, on this occasion, exposed the conduct of the guilty party to merited contempt.

Dr. Haygarth, of Chester, having suggested that the dreadful consequences arising from the bite of a mad dog may be pre-

vented by washing the wound with water as soon as conveniently may be—the practitioners in physic and surgery are requested to pay attention to the supposition. It may be remarked, that the simple act of washing off the canine virus is all that is meant; for that every person's reason will direct him how to perform that office in the most effectual manner. In general an hour should be employed in the ablution, during which time the wound, whether lacerated or not, should be frequently squeezed.

25. Information being laid before Sir Lawrence Cox, the sitting Magistrate at the Rotation-office in Litchfield-street, that a combination had taken place amongst the journeymen shoe-makers for the raising of their wages 1s. on the making of a pair of boots, and 6d. on each pair of shoes, Sir Lawrence issued out 170 warrants for apprehending the parties concerned, 21 of whom were brought before the Right Hon. Viscount Galway, Sir L. Cox, and Mr. Shepherd, yesterday morning, at the above office; the report of which having spread over the town, a multitude of shoe-makers, &c. in number upwards of 1000, assembled in Litchfield-street in a riotous manner; on account of which Viscount Galway went to St. James's, where he reported the same to the King; his Majesty ordered that a sufficient number of horse and foot soldiers be sent to prevent interruption, and that the battalion on guard should hold themselves in readiness, in case of being wanted; by which orders a troop of horse-guards and a company and 12 men on foot, went to the relief of the Magistrate; on appearance of whom the mob dispersed, and the 21 prisoners, and one man who had behaved outrageously, were committed to Newgate for six weeks under a strong guard.

A scheme of a very singular nature was detected lately at the Post-office in Exeter. A gentleman dropping a letter into the letter-hole, was struck at not hearing it drop to the bottom, and on examination a case was discovered to have been let down the hole by a string, and fastened on the outside by a piece of watch-spring; it was, when detected, full of letters, and, no doubt, contained bills to a very considerable amount.

PROMOTIONS.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WARDE to be Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in Ireland; and George Hewitt, esq. Lieutenant-colonel of the 43d reg. of foot, to be Adjutant-general to the said Forces.

John Mortlock, esq. banker, of Cambridge, to be Receiver to the General Post-office in the room of A. Pichell, esq.

The Rev. William Cookson, B. D. to be

a Prebend of Windsor, vice Dr. Jonathan Davies, resigned.

Mr. Dundas, of Richmond, to be one of the Serjeant Surgeons to his Majesty, vice Pennell Hawkins, esq. dec.

Marquis Townshend to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk.

John Wentworth, esq. to be his Majesty's Lieut. Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, vice John Parr, esq. deceased.

Major John Grattan to be Quarter-master general to his Majesty's forces in the East Indies, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army.

Capt. Alexander Dirom to be Deputy Adjutant General to his Majesty's forces in the East Indies, with the rank of Major in the Army.

Lord Charles Fitzgerald, to be Muster Master General of the forces on the Irish establishment, vice the Right Hon. Dennis Daly, dec.

30th reg. of foot, Lieut. Gen. Thomas Clarke to be Colonel, vice Sir Henry Calder, deceased; and Major General James

Stuart to be Colonel of the 31st foot, vice Major Gen. Thomas Clarke.

13th Regiment of Dragoons. Major the Hon. William Cuffe, from 18th Dragoons, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Sir James Stuart Denham, bart. promoted to the command of the 12th Dragoons.

William Downes, esq. member for Donegal, to be one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, vice Mr. Justice Benret, dec.

Benjamin Vaughan, esq. Member for Calne, vice John Morris, esq.

Edward Hyde East, of Bloomsbury-square, esq. Member for Great Bedwyn, vice Right Hon. John Steward, commonly called Lord Down, dec.

Dr. Thomas Monro, to be physician to Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, vice his father Dr. Monro, dec.

Nicoll Raynsford, esq. to be one of the Verdurers of Rockingham Forest.

Mr. James Heath, Associate of the Royal Academy, to be Historical Engraver to his Majesty.

MARRIAGES.

BENJAMIN GASCOYNE, esq. second son of the late Bamber Gascoyne, esq. to Miss Cecelia Watts, second daughter of Hugh Watts, esq.

The Rev. Plaxton Dickinson, to Miss Grant.

At Faversham, Lieutenant Gosselin, of the Life-Guards, to Miss Lipycatt, of Lipycatt-Hall, Kent.

Lieutenant Shuldham Peard, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Elizabeth Bligh, third daughter of Captain Richard Rodney Bligh.

Mr. North, Attorney at Law, of Woodstock, to Miss Mary Ann Lenthal youngest daughter of the late John Lenthal, esq. of the Priory, Burford.

John Dod, esq. of Cloverley-hall, Shropshire, to Miss Eleanor Woodyear, second daughter of John Woodyear, esq. of Crook-hill.

Richard Dawkins, esq. of Standlynch, in Wiltshire, to Miss Long, daughter of Edward Long, esq. of Aldermaston house.

Edward Austen, esq. of Rowlin, to Miss Elizabeth Bridges, third daughter of the late Sir Brook Bridges, bart.

William Deedes, esq. junior, to Miss Sophia Bridges, second daughter of the late Sir Brook Bridges, bart.

Rev. Mr. Lamb, Vicar of Banbury, to Mrs. Harrison, of Clapham.

James Hawkins Whitshed, esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, to Miss Bentinck, eldest daughter of the late Captain Bentinck.

Charles Chichester, esq. youngest son of the late John Chichester, esq. of Harlington, Devon, to Miss Honoria French, daughter of

the late Robert French, esq. of Ireland.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Molineux, to the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Craven, second daughter of the late Lord Craven.

The Right Hon. Robert H. bart, esq. Principal Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Mrs. Adderley, relict of Thomas Adderley, esq. many years one of the Representatives in the Irish Parliament.

George Frederick Ryves, esq. of Eisted in Surry, to Miss Catharine Elizabeth Arundell, youngest daughter of the Hon. James Everard Arundell, of Ashcombe, in Wilt.

William McClary, esq. Lieutenant-colonel in the service of the East India Company, to Miss Cooke, of Bourbourn-house, near Worcester.

Francis Sheldon, of Wycliffe, York, esq. to Miss Plowden, a daughter of the late Edmund Plowden, of Plowden, in the county of Salop, esq.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Kilmorey, to Miss Cotton, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, bart.

Robert Heron, esq. to Amelia, daughter of Sir Horace Mann, bart.

Sir Frederick Eden, bart. to Miss Smith, of Bond-street.

H. C. Gumbleton, esq. Captain in the 13th reg. of dragoons, to the Hon. Miss Sarah Maffly, youngest daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Lord Maffly. Also the Hon. George Maffly, third son to the late Lord Maffly, to Miss Elizabeth Scaulan, daughter to Michael Scalan, of Ballinaba, in the county of Limerick, esq.

The Hon. William Hay, brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Errol, to Miss Jane Bell, second daughter of the late Matthew Bell, esq. Colonel of the Northumberland Militia.

William Reader, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Mrs. Morgan, of Millman-street, Bedford-row.

George Gipps, esq. Member for Canterbury, to Miss Lawrence, daughter of the late Dr. Lawrence.

At Paris, James Crauford, esq. of Rotterdam, to Miss Mary Campbell, second daughter of the late Archibald Campbell, esq. Collector of the Customs at Pretton Pass.

Charles Leicester, esq. brother of Sir John Fleming, bart. of Tubley, to Miss Mary Egerton, second daughter of the late Philip Egerton, esq. of Pilton Park, Cheshire.

Richard Walpole, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Richard Walpole, to Miss Eliza Hammet, daughter of Sir Benjamin Hammet, M. P.

William Walter Vane, esq. of the Coldstream reg. of Guards, to Miss Rachael Vane, second daughter of the late Sir Lionel Wright Vane Fletcher, bart.

Sir Henry Harpur, bart. to Miss Hawkins.

The Rev. Charles Pheips, brother to the

Member for Somersetshire, to Miss Blackmore, of Hertfordshire.

William Lee, esq. eldest son of Richard Lee, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Wentworth, daughter of Sir Thomas Wentworth Blackett, of Bretton, in that county, bart.

Capt Robert Linzee, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Grant, daughter of the late John Grant, esq. of Portsmouth.

Edward Gibbons, esq. younger son of the late Sir John Gibbons, bart. to Miss Salter, daughter of the late Elliot Salter, esq. Captain in the Navy.

John Tanner, esq. Banker, of Lombard-street, to Miss Emma Harcox Gasnault, of Hackney.

William Cotton, esq. of the Custom House, to Miss Catharine Savery of Lambeth.

Stephen Martin Leake, esq. of Harpur-street, to Miss Godwyn, of Great Ormond street.

The Rev. Robert Morres, of Windfor, to Miss Baker, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Baker dec.

Edmund White, esq. of Salisbury, to Miss Coker, youngest daughter of the late William Coker, esq. of Winborn, Dorset.

Edward Pemberton, esq. Capt. in his Majesty's first battalion of Royals, to Miss Smythe, eldest daughter of the late Nicholas Smythe, esq. of Condoover.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for JANUARY 1792.

DECEMBER 20, 1791.

AT New York, aged 82, John Cruger, esq. many years Speaker of the Assembly, and Mayor of that City.

Jan. 4. In America, Peter Schuyler, Senator of the Western district New York, and Member of the Council of Appointment.

Feb. 10. At Teignmouth, John Luss, esq. a Captain in the East India Company's service, who commanded the 7th reg. of Sepoys under Gen. Goddard.

12. Lieut. Henry Gott, late of the 54th reg. of foot.

13. The Rev. Samuel Teed, M. A. Fellow of Exeter College Oxford.

At Alby de la Zouch, in his 86th year, Edward Alpinshaw, gent.

At Nottingham, in his 67th year, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Usher of the Free School at Nottingham, and Chaplain of the County Gaol.

17. Thomas Tweed, esq. of Stoke in Suffolk.

18. At Vaushall Walk, aged 63, Mr. Charles Allen, author of the Female Preceptor, Polite Lady, &c.

19. Thomas Trotter, esq. Morton Hall. William Taylor, esq. of Christon bank, near Newcastle upon Tyne.

Col. Edward Windus, Bideford, in Devonshire.

20. Mr. W. Rofs, Silk Manufacturer, Bunhill Row.

21. Thomas Kilby, esq. Alderman of York.

At Auhry Fardal, Lanarkshire, aged 103, Archibald Nesbit. He was born 1st Sept. 1689. He was a gardener there 69 years.

22. John Elliott, esq. of the Salt Office, aged 82.

At Twickenham, J. Ireland, esq. late Quarter Master of the 58th reg. of foot.

Thomas Parker, esq. of Hampton Lodge, near Guildford.

At Ethic Houfe, in the county of Forfar, Scotland, George Carnegie, Earl of Northesk, Lord Rosehill, and an Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet.

Lately at Plymouth, Mr. John Pearce, aged 98.

Lately at Bicker in Lincolnshire, in his 96th year, Benjamin Bamford. He had been Parish Clerk 70 years, and Sexton almost as long.

23. At Wotton Bassett, Wilts, aged 75, Mr. John Eacott, Mayor of that Borough.

Lately at Stowey in Somersetshire, Richard Camplin, esq. one of the Under Tellers of the Exchequer.

24. William Cooke, esq. one of the Directors of the Bank.

Lately at Osmanthorpe, near Leeds, William Hanfon, esq.

25. At Nuneaton, Warwickshire, in his 86th year, the Rev. A. Porteus, who had been 45 years pastor of a dissenting congregation in that town.

26. At Sunderland in his 87th year, W. Gooch, esq. 30 years Comptroller of the Customs of that Port.

At Bath, Joseph Ewart, esq. late Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin.

Harry Harmood, esq. at Alresford, Hampshire, Messenger to the Great Seal.

Mr. Samuel Hall, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.

27. Mr. Daniel Stacy, Cornchandler, Whitechapel.

Joseph Brooke, esq. West Malling, Kent, in his 82d year.

Mr. John Scott, Master of the Golden Cross Inn, Charing Cross.

Shuckburgh Ashby, esq. at Evenby Hall, near Leicester.

Lately at Bristol Hotwells, Frederick George Byron, esq. nephew to Lord Byron.

28. Lady Dunbar, relict of Sir James Dunbar, of Mochrum, bart.

29. Henry Arthur Fellowes, esq. of Eggestord, Devonshire.

Mr. Thomas Porter, the oldest Master in his Majesty's Navy, in his 91st year.

At Summer-hill near Newcastle upon Tyne, aged 70, William Robinson, esq. who accompanied Lord Anson in his voyage round the World.

John Palmer, esq. at Bath.

31. At Edinburgh, Sir Alexander Hay, bart. Knight of the Military order of St. George, and Colonel in the Russian service.

Lately at Stockton, Robert Preston, esq. Collector of the Customs at that Port.

11 Feb. In the King's Bench Prison, Major John Forbes, who distinguished himself at the battle of Minden.

At Bullogn, the Rev. Lilly Butler, of Witham, Essex.

At Exeter, the Rev. Micajah Towgood, in the 92d year of his age.

Lately Mr. Forster, Surgeon, Newport Pagnel, Bucks.

2. At Rochester, Lieut. Hudson of the Royal Navy.

At Bristol, Alexander Edgar, esq. Justice of the Peace for the county of Gloucester, and Alderman of Bristol.

Hugh Stevenson, esq. of Epsam, Surrey.

3. Joseph Pickles, esq. Justice of Peace for the division of the Tower Hamlets.

Simon Girling, esq. Stradbroke, Suffolk.

Lately John Bromfield, esq. of Lewes, Sussex.

4. Mr. Nicholas Block, Worstedman, Newgate Street.

At Bramdean in the County of Hants, the Rev. Thomas Durnford, D. D. aged 75. He had been Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Harting, Sussex, upwards of 50 yrs. Obadiah Paul, esq. of Rooksmore, Gloucestershire.

5. In Great Ormond-street, the Right Hon. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Knight, one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, to which he was advanced in 1766, and resigned in 1771.

Mr. John Barnes Pearce, of Lambeth, Stockbroker.

Michael Blount, esq. Maple Durham, near Reading.

6. Robert Wilkie, esq. of Ladythorn, Justice of Peace for the county of Durham.

Major General Sir Henry Calder, bart. Lieut. Governor of Gibraltar, and Colonel of the 40th reg. of foot.

7. At Lincoln, Mr. Roberts, of Bransby, formerly an officer of the Militia.

Lately Mrs. Lort, widow of Dr. Lort.

8. Mrs. Croft, wife of the Rev. Herbert Croft.

Ninnian Ballentine, esq. Queen's-square, Bath.

Lately at Fishall, Cumberland, Mr. Frederick Harpe, at the great age of 120 years.

9. Thomas a Becket, esq. Littleton, Wilts.

Milward Rowe, esq. many years Chief Clerk of the Treasury, and one of the Commissioners of the Salt Duties.

Robert Christopher Brownell, esq. of Michael's Place, Brompton.

Lately at Oundle in Northamptonshire, aged 86, Edward Hunt, esq.

Lately at Bath, Captain Piercy Brett, of the Royal Navy, aged 32.

10. Mr. William Bursher, Lymington, Hants, aged 79.

Thomas Stuart, esq. Treasurer of the Bank of Scotland.

Lately Peregrine Furse, esq. one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

Lately Sir Norton Robinson, bart. of Newby in the county of York.

12. The Rev. Thomas Cockayne, Vicar of St. Mary Rotherhithe, Surrey.

Mrs. Coates, aunt of Lady Gormanston. Lately the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, late Assistant Minister at Maidstone.

Lately at Dublin, Jacob Sherrard, esq. Joint Deputy Clerk of the Pleas in the Irish Court of Exchequer.

14. At Blackheath, Mr. Watts Griffin.

17. Jonathan Price, esq. many years Clerk of the Salters Company.



THE European Magazine,

For MARCH 1792.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of JOHN HOOLE, Esq. 2. A VIEW of the
PARLIAMENT HOUSE, DUBLIN.]

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L O N D O N :

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

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correspondent who desires we would point out to him where he may obtain further information relating to Wraynham's Case, is referred to the State Trials, Vol. VII. p. 102. The sentence pronounced against him may be seen in Popham's Reports, p. 135.

More Anecdotes of Mr. *Quin* are received.

Mrs. Draper's Letters in our next; and *Chatterton's Pieces*, which by accident are at present mislaid.

We do not chuse to insert any political or personal Satire. *Lieut. Drake's Epistle*, therefore, to *Peter Pindar*, must appear elsewhere. If he chuses it, it shall be sent to a respectable Evening Paper, or returned to him.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 10, 1792, to March 17, 1792

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	13	3	12	2	12	2	13	5	
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	4	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	
Surry	5	0	3	6	2	2	5	4	1	
Hertford	5	1	0	3	6	2	6	3	10	
Bedford	4	9	0	3	2	2	3	3	4	
Cambridge	4	7	3	0	2	9	1	8	3	1
Huntingdon	4	8	0	3	2	2	1	3	0	
Northampton	4	10	3	6	3	12	1	3	2	
Rutland	4	8	0	3	1	2	1	3	5	
Leicester	4	11	0	3	6	2	2	3	10	
Nottingham	5	2	3	9	3	2	4	3	9	
Derby	5	7	0	3	7	2	6	4	6	
Stafford	5	4	0	3	8	2	5	4	8	
Salop	4	10	4	0	3	3	2	7	4	7
Hereford	4	5	4	0	3	3	2	2	11	
Worcester	4	10	0	3	7	2	4	3	11	
Warwick	5	0	0	3	9	2	7	4	3	
Gloucester	5	2	0	3	3	2	2	3	10	
Wilts	4	9	0	3	0	2	4	3	10	
Berks	5	4	0	3	3	2	5	3	9	
Oxford	5	0	0	3	0	2	2	3	4	
Bucks	4	11	0	3	4	2	4	3	4	

	COUNTIES upon the COAST.									
	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	5	13	0	3	1	2	4	3	9	
Suffolk	4	8	3	0	0	2	2	3	1	
Norfolk	4	5	10	2	9	2	1	3	2	
Lincoln	4	7	3	9	0	1	1	3	5	
York	4	8	3	2	11	1	1	3	6	
Durham	4	11	0	3	5	2	2	4	1	
Northumberl.	4	7	3	2	9	2	0	3	1	
Cumberland	5	9	4	3	4	2	3	0	0	
Westmorl.	5	11	4	9	3	5	2	3	6	
Lancashire	5	5	0	3	6	2	4	4	4	
Cheshire	5	2	4	0	2	7	4	2	0	
Monmouth	5	1	0	3	4	2	0	0	0	
Somerset	5	0	0	3	2	1	7	3	6	
Devon	4	11	0	2	8	1	8	4	6	
Cornwall	5	0	0	2	8	1	8	0	0	
Dorset	5	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	7	
Hants	4	8	0	2	11	2	4	3	9	
Suffex	4	9	0	2	11	2	3	3	7	
Kent	5	1	3	4	3	2	5	3	2	
WALES.										
North Wales	5	11	4	3	3	4	1	8	0	0
South Wales	6	1	0	0	3	4	1	7	0	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

FEBRUARY.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
28—30 — 00	— 44	E.
29—29 — 95	— 42	E.

MARCH.

1—29 — 75	— 44	E.
2—29 — 42	— 50	S.
3—29 — 57	— 48	S.
4—29 — 49	— 50	S. S. W.
5—29 — 37	— 49	W.
6—29 — 39	— 45	W.
7—29 — 42	— 38	W.
8—29 — 55	— 35	N. W.
9—29 — 91	— 28	N.
10—30 — 11	— 29	N.
11—30 — 24	— 31	N. E.
12—30 — 44	— 33	E.
13—30 — 09	— 35	S.
14—29 — 55	— 45	S. S. E.
15—29 — 39	— 43	W. N. W.
16—29 — 54	— 40	W.
17—29 — 81	— 50	S. S. W.

18—29 — 50	— 49	S. S. W.
19—30 — 8	— 43	W.
20—30 — 16	— 46	S. W.
21—30 — 15	— 47	S. S. W.
22—30 — 04	— 52	W.
23—29 — 84	— 48	S.
24—29 — 71	— 51	S. S. W.
25—29 — 38	— 53	W. S. W.
26—29 — 55	— 50	S.

PRICE of STOCKS,

March 27, 1792.

Bank Stock, 218 open.	3 per Ct. Ind. Ann —
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785.	India Bonds,
119 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	South Sea Stock, —
New 4 per Cent. shut	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. red. shut	New S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. Conf. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	3 per Cent. 1751 —
	Exchange Bills
3 per Cent. 1726, —	N. Na. & Vi& Bill —
Long Ann. shut.	Lot. Tick.
Ditto Short 1778, shut	Irish ditto 71. 30 6d.
India Stock, 214 $\frac{1}{2}$	
open	



EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



JOHN HOOLE Esq^r.

Published by L. Dowell 25 Cornhill, April 1790.

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

For MARCH 1792.

ACCOUNT OF JOHN HOOLE, ESQ.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THE modest and unassuming merit of this Gentleman has long commanded the respect of his private friends. Be it our task to make known to posterity, that those who may hereafter be pleased with the specimens which will be left of his genius and learning, would have been, had they lived in the present day, equally delighted with the affability, integrity, and obliging manners of the Author.

JOHN HOOLE is, we are informed, the son of Samuel Hoole, of the City of London, watch-maker, by Sarah his wife, the daughter of James Drury, a clock-maker, whose family came from Warwickshire. Mr. Hoole the father was born about the year 1693, at Sheffield in Yorkshire, which place he left at the age of nine years, and came to an uncle in London, by whom he was educated. At an early period of life this gentleman displayed a strong propensity to the study of mechanics, and for many years had the management of the machinery at Covent-Garden Theatre, in the time of the late Mr. Rich; and among many other pieces of mechanism constructed the celebrated Serpent in *ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE**, exhibited the first time on the 12th of Feb. 1739-40.

Our Author, JOHN HOOLE, was born in Dec. 1727, and was educated at a private boarding-school in Hertfordshire, kept by Mr. James Bennett, the Publisher of Roger Aicham's works. In 1744, being then seventeen years of age, he was placed as a Clerk in the East India House; and having a great delight in reading, particularly works of imagination, he employed his leisure-hours in his favourite amusement, and at the same

time endeavoured to improve himself in the knowledge of the Latin tongue, and of the Italian; which last he earnestly wished to acquire, that he might peruse in the original his favourite Author Ariosto, of whom when a boy he became enamoured from reading the Orlando Furioso in Sir John Harrington's old translation.

In 1757 he was married to Susannah Smith, of Bishop Stortford in Hertfordshire, and in January 1758 he suddenly lost his father, who died on the 12th of that month, leaving behind him a striking example of noble-minded integrity in his intercourse with mankind, and of indefatigable industry in the application of his talents for the maintenance of a numerous family. In this year Mr. Hoole undertook the translation of *TASSO'S JERUSALEM DELIVERED*, laying aside his design of translating Ariosto, of which he had already finished some of the first Books. About this time he was introduced to the knowledge of Dr. Hawkefworth, by whom he was encouraged in his intended work. Through this Gentleman he became acquainted, in 1761, with the late Dr. Samuel Johnson; which acquaintance grew to a friendship that only terminated with the lamented death of that excellent man, whose loss he regretted as that of a second father.

On the death of Mrs. Woffington, which happened in March 1760, Mr. Hoole published a Monody, which has been since printed in Pearch's Collection of Poems. In 1763 he printed his translation of the "Jerusalem," which procured him the acquaintance of Mr. Glover, Author of *Leonidas*. This was his first avowed publication, having before only

* The fate of this Pantomime affords a remarkable instance of public caprice. On its original appearance, it drew the Town to see it during the greater part of the season. It was revived in 1747 and in 1755, when it was repeated 31 times; and again in 1768. At each revival it was greatly applauded. In October 1787 it was produced again by a Royal Command, as supposed, when, to the astonishment of all the old frequenters of the Theatre, it was damned. Mr. Hoole, we are informed, also made the Peacock, which was not produced until after his death in 1781, in *The Choice of Harlequin*.

printed two or three little poetical Essays, which, with the Monody, were without any name. In the year 1764 Dr. Johnson introduced him to Dr. Warton, of Winchester. In 1767 he published two volumes of the Dramas of Metastasio, a copy of which book he transmitted to the Author at Vienna, and was in return honoured with a very elegant letter from Metastasio. Of this we are not without hopes of obtaining a copy for a future Magazine. In the same year he wrote the Tragedy of CYRUS, professedly taken from the *CIRO RECONOSCIUTO* of that celebrated Italian; which Tragedy he first communicated to Mrs. Anna Williams, the well-known friend of Dr. Johnson, a lady of uncommon talents, to whose benevolent and friendly disposition all that knew her were indebted. Encouraged by her, he read his play to Dr. Johnson, who told him "he might send his Play to the Stage." The Tragedy was accordingly accepted by Mr. Coiman, and exhibited at Covent-Garden Theatre in Dec. 1768 with great success, being strongly supported by the performance of Mr. Powell and Mrs. Yates in the parts of Cyrus and Mandane, the last of which characters was particularly adapted to the tragic powers of that excellent Actress.

In 1770 Mr. Hoole produced another Tragedy, called *TIMANTHES*, taken from the *DEMOPONTE* of Metastasio, which was likewise successful, though the Author sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. Powell, which happened in the summer of 1769, the part of Timanthes being expressly written for that very forcible and pleasing Actor. In 1773 Mr. Hoole published a volume containing the first ten Books of *ORLANDO FURIOSO*, intending to have proceeded with the entire translation; but being at this time established in an office of consequence as Auditor of Indian Accounts to the East India Company, his poetical studies were discontinued; the great business arising from the Parliamentary Enquiries into the Company's Affairs calling for all his exertions in preparing Accounts and Estimates for the House of Commons, during which Enquiry he was examined at the bar of both Houses.

In 1775 he found leisure to produce an original Tragedy, called *CLEONICE PRINCESS OF BITHYNIA*; but the introduction of this piece to the Stage was attended with many difficulties: objections were made to it, and the matter was

finally referred to Dr. Johnson, who having approved the Play gave an opinion in its favour*. The Play was then put in rehearsal, but Mrs. Barry (now Crawford) refusing to perform the part of Cleonice, it was given to Mrs. Hartley. Mr. Barry rejecting the part of Lycomedes, intended for him, took a subordinate character, and even that he relinquished on the second night. The Play thus left to itself, without either of the popular Actors, languished out the nine nights, and from that time Mr. Hoole bid adieu to the Stage.

In the year 1777 he again turned his thoughts to the completion of his version of Orlando, to which he had been formerly urged by many friends, particularly by the late Mr. Glover, a great admirer of the works of imagination, and by Dr. Hawkesworth, who lived only to see the first two Books of Orlando in manuscript, with which he professed himself to be more struck than with the more classical performance of Tasso. Dr. Hawkesworth died in 1773. In 1783 Mr. Hoole published his complete translation of the *ORLANDO FURIOSO*, in five volumes; and at the end of the year 1784 he lost his great and respected friend Dr. Johnson, who died in the month of December, from whom, during an intimacy of twenty-three years, he had experienced every mark of kindness and affection. He constantly attended the Doctor during the last three weeks of his life, and daily contemplated, with feelings not easy to be expressed, his nearer approaches to dissolution.

In the year 1785 Mr. Hoole became the Biographer of his friend Mr. Scott, of Amwell, a work intended to have been executed by Dr. Johnson; and at the end of that year he resigned his employment in the East India House, after a service of near forty-two years; and in April 1786 he retired, with his wife and son, to the parsonage-house of Abingor, near Dorking; his son, who was in orders, having taken the Curacy of that place. While he resided there, he considered the objections that some readers had made to the length and perplexity of Ariosto's poem, and employed his leisure in reviewing the work, retrenching some parts, and giving the whole more connection; and in 1791 he published this new edition or *refacimento* of Ariosto under the title of *The Orlando of Ariosto reduced to XXIV Books, the Narrative connected, and the Sto-*

* See "Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson," Vol. I. p. 442.

ries disposed in a regular series. In the year 1790 he was the Editor of a little elegant Tale entitled *DINARBAS*, being a continuation of Dr. Johnson's *Rasselas*. This performance came from the pen of a Lady of very uncommon genius and acquirements, who resides with her mother in Italy. She was well known to Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Williams, and the MS. was sent over to Mr. Hoole, in order to be put to the press. This work was very favourably received; and we are informed, that the fair Author has consigned to the care of Mr. Hoole a second production for the public, which exhibits a view of the Military, Political, and Social Life of the Romans, conveyed in the

pleasing vehicle of an interesting Story, in a Series of Letters from a young Patrician to his Friend. The last work which Mr. Hoole has given to the world, is a translation of the juvenile poem of *TASSO* entitled *RINALDO*, which must be considered as a literary curiosity, being, independant of the poetical merit of the original, an extraordinary specimen of early genius.—Mr. Samuel Hoole, the son of Mr. Hoole, has likewise given to the world some productions of his pen; as one volume of Sermons, published in 1786; and two volumes of Poetical Pieces, published at different times, containing, "Modern Manners," "Aurelia," "Edward, or the Curate," and other poems.

ADDITION to the ACCOUNT of JOHN HORNE TOOKE, Esq.
IN OUR LAST MAGAZINE.

THE Portrait of this ingenious Gentleman, given in our last Magazine, represents him as seriously contemplating a cap with wings. The Cap is the *Pileus* of Mercury, and alludes to Mr. Horne Tooke's discovery of the derivation and uses of the Particles in our language; a discovery which had escaped Dr. Wallis, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Harris, and all our ablest writers on that subject. Mr. Tooke has given a clue to language in general, which our Instructors of Youth would do well to pursue. It is grievous to consider, that politics (that fruitless and unavailing pursuit, except to those who follow it

with a view to their own interest) should absorb so much of the time and talents of this acute and able Philologist. The learned and elegant Mr. Webb, in speaking of the "Diversions of Purley," says, "It is a most valuable work, and the more so, as it promises (what is much wanted) a new theory of language: 'I hope,' adds he archly, 'quo ingenium tuum te vocat.'" The Portrait from whence our Engraving was taken was painted originally for the Marquis of Lansdowne, and is the work of the late Mr. Brumpton, a pupil of Mr. Mengs.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

During an Evening's Residence at this Inn, some Reflections concerning the Advantage of a Contented Mind struck my roving Imagination; and if you think them worthy a Place in your instructive and entertaining Work, they are much at your service.

ON THE BLESSING OF CONTENTMENT.

HAIL! Sister-Goddes of the blooming Hygeia! The lovely rosy-footed Hours wanton in thy train! Thou softener of all our cares, thrice welcome to my abode, where thou mayest reign sole arbiter! Totally devoid of any delusive charm, all who enjoy thee feel a consciousness of thy worth! Like the water which softens the poor man's crust, thou servest to unbend his brow, thou chearst him with thy benignant rays. With thee, as a sweet attendant, the honest countryman cheerfully whittles along the upland dale to his labour, whilst he sweetly inhales the refreshing odours of "incense-breathing morn." Thus merrily he jogs, and you may put all his cares in a nutshell. But let it not be supposed from this, that the countryman is peculiarly meritorious in the acquirement of this bleis-

ing. No, Society and its incidental cares are but known to him in a small proportion; he is, therefore, not so much exposed to the arts and insidiousness of the bustling world as the rest of mankind; although we may allow, that as the body is more invigorated, so in some proportion the mind consequently feels more native dignity, and thereby is in some measure more abhorrent of principles which tend to the aggrandizement of ourselves at the greater expence of others; and thus, so far as Nature or custom predominates to this effect, we may observe in the countryman a generosity of conduct towards others not always to be found in the squalid and cooped-up citizen, whose mind is very often warped by an enervated state of body. But it is not necessary that we should be all rustics, in order that we may

be blessed with Contentment; it is at hand to every situation, and has habitations where to dwell in every breast; the great art is to introduce it to scenes where it is said not much to frequent, and this is done by habit. Mr. Paley very justly observes, "Man is a bundle of habits." It is often remarked, that let people in general be blest with ever such temporal blessings, they are still desirous of more; and by continually desiring new objects (of which the world has a variable store), they arrive at such a habit of wishing, that, like all habits after a long continuance, it is difficult to overcome it; and what is a greater misfortune, is too often the want of endeavour to do it. Thus they go wishing on through life, which as it is but short, a period is soon put to this canker of the mind, and death at last kindly comes to their relief. Let us examine how we may be able to subdue this insatiable thirst after novelty; and first address those who are blessed with a comfortable means of subsistence. Let them first of all (when the fit begins to be troublesome) bring themselves to a view of their own situation. Let them consider, how much better it is than that of above two-thirds of their fellow-creatures. Let them put this question to themselves—What more virtues am I endowed with in order to claim this exemption in my favour? Am not I now possessed of more than my proportional deserts would allot to me? How truly then is it my duty that I should be content with all humility and thankfulness! They will then, perhaps, be induced to implore that Benevolent Being who bestowed it upon them, to mingle with their happy lot the Blessing of Contentment. What has been now said, is urged from the duty of thankfulness to the Supreme Being; but there is another motive which should strengthen the desire of possessing this pearl of inestimable value; *i. e.* that it is our more immediate interest so to do. By habits of suppressing the desire of increasing our substance, we are brought to enjoy what we have more perfectly, and to set a greater value upon it; the affections are then diverted from a fleeting object to a substantial one, exclusive of the pleasure arising from a consciousness of our having conquered our passions and inordinate affections; and thus, as by habits of resignation to unavoidable evils, and habits of contempt of those that are trifling, as unworthy to give inquietude to the dignified mind, we obtain in time true fortitude; so habits of reflecting upon our comparative good

state, and those also of resisting the desire of more, in order that we may better enjoy what we are at present possessed of, establish in us the Blessing of Contentment. And for the better preparation of obtaining the wished-for blessing, let us indulge the habit of self-denial. Nothing evinces a superiority of understanding so much as this, for it requires us not only to check our search after new pleasure, but it is the habit of even abstaining from *lawful* pleasures (those in our possession), to the end that we may more easily abstain from those that are unlawful. To those whose lot has not fallen among "goodly heritages," whose situation is low in this world, let them remember, that our pleasures are chiefly those of the imagination; and let it be known to their consolation, that if they be but content in their humble calling, they are possessed of a happiness in vain to be found under the velvet canopy of the Monarch enthroned in all his splendour. Care with her shadowy mantle seldom broods over the heads of the industrious cottager, or of the active and ingenious mechanic; let them but encourage a cheerfulness of disposition, and their lot is truly enviable.

A stronger degree of fortitude is necessary for those whom Sickness invades, upon whom Melancholy draws her pale curtains, and shuts from their views objects of pleasure and amusement. Here indeed, if any is to be allowed, may be an apology for discontent; and in some cases the strongest moral fortitude droops, and is incapable of supporting the miserable suffering object. Here it is then that Religion, superior to the dry dictates of mere moral Philosophy, considered as unconnected with religious sentiments and conduct, steps in to his aid, and shines with peculiar radiance round the sick man's head. But in those disorders which affect more particularly the imagination, "sickened o'er with the pale cast of thought," which are apt to warp the mind, and render it obnoxious even to the blessings of life; as disorders of this kind are attended with intervals not incongenial to its enjoyments, let them obtain habits of reasoning during such intervals, that they may be able to apply the result when the moments of illness (like the jaundiced eye) darken the imagination, and prevent the exercise of its reasoning powers; let them be subject entirely to the dictates of those who, perfectly in exercise of that noble faculty, are capable of bestowing proper advice; let them attend to their suggestions, and, considering their own situation, they will implicitly be guided by the judgment of those who are willing, and certainly

certainly more able, to assist with wholesome counsel. And lastly, to enforce the above arguments, let them, if they are willing to entertain suitable and elevated notions of the Supreme Giver of all Good Things, consider, that not to enjoy with thankfulness and contentment the blessings

of this life, is the highest ingratitude we can be guilty of towards a Beneficent Being, who only requires this small return for the many good things he bestows upon us.
*Ram-Inn, Newmarket, R. B.
 Feb. 7, 1792.*

MR. FAYTING TO MR. ELLIS.

DEAR JACK, *Cambridge, Nov. 19, 1721.*

HAVING no time to employ in poetry, I beg leave to trouble you with the production of a friend, who is justly admired for his learning. To enumerate all his good qualities would be ridiculous, as well as tedious: first, because you are not acquainted with the person; and secondly, because it would be difficult to make mention of them: but in a word, he is sober, religious, a hard student, good-natured, a complete scholar, and (as I think the poem very plainly discovers) an admirable Poet.

Our complainant spark Mr. Villeneau has been so kind as to send me a letter, for which I return him many thanks, and should take no small pleasure in hearing from Mr. Dawkes and Mr. Newton; but they make good the old saying. "Out of sight out of mind." I need not acquaint you with College affairs, because I don't question but you have been informed of what I writ to my father. Mr. Murdin and myself were not a little delighted at the receipt of your letter, and desire you would favour us with another very quickly, till when we must feed upon that already received, and hope you will not cloy us with this excellent dish, but send another as grateful to the taste. Dear Jack, I would fain proceed, but paper, pen, ink, time, and cold, all oppose my design, wherefore receive this as a mark of affection from
 Your's, &c.

N. FAYTING.

P. S. Pray remember to all friends at home and abroad.

VARIOUS SUPPOSED PLAGIARISMS OF STERNE DETECTED AND POINTED OUT.

IT is but little known or suspected, nor will it readily be believed, that the inimitable and never-to-be excelled Author of TRISTRAM SHANDY made a very free use of those books which generally were "such reading as was never read," as

accident threw into his way, or choice directed him to. The late Mr. Henderson, of Covent Garden Theatre, whose reading of Mr. Sterne's works will not be soon forgotten by those who had the pleasure of hearing him, perused with

* Afterwards Dr. John Taylor, Residentiary of St. Paul's, the Editor of Demosthenes. These verses were never before printed.

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CONJURATIO PAPISTICA,  
 BY MR. TAYLOR \*, OF ST. JOHN'S.

MUST murder then, O Rome, must fate  
 and blood  
 Declare thy tenets orthodox and good?  
 Must treason too th' important cause decide,  
 And points of faith by massacres be try'd?  
 Such proofs of doctrine are, alas! too faint,  
 And all the Fiend unveils t' assert the Saint.  
 But thee, deluded wretch, what zeal could  
 move,  
 To tempt the thunder of an angry Jove?  
 To play with vengeance, and provoke the  
 laws,  
 Thou wretched agent in a wretched cause?  
 But know, presumptuous wretch, Britan-  
 nia's State  
 Shall live whole æras out beyond the reach  
 of Fate.  
 Heav'n will not sure her darling Isle forsake,  
 Heav'n never sleeps while Rome and Treason  
 wake.  
 To thy confusion shall thy poison turn,  
 And Rome in tears of blood her treason  
 mourn.  
 With impious hands Enceladus thus tries  
 To cope with Heav'n, and storm the Thun-  
 derers skies,  
 Till arm'd with keenest vengeance Jove ap-  
 pears,  
 And thunders "Treason" in the Rebel's ears:  
 Too late he trembles at the Imperial nod,  
 And owns his folly when he feels the God.

great attention, just before his death, a book formerly much celebrated, though now seldom looked into, entitled, "Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy;" and from thence extracted various parallel passages, which Mr. Sterne had availed himself of in the course of his entertaining works. Some of these were so very striking, that I should have been much disposed to send them to the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, had I not been informed that a very learned and ingenious Gentleman at Manchester had already been travelling over the same ground, and had communicated to the Society established there the result of his enquiries, which in due time will be given to the public in their Transactions. It is always pleasing to trace the origin and progress of the thoughts of eminent writers, and therefore I hope it will not be supposed that I am possessed with the spirit of Lauder, if I point out a passage which Mr. Sterne appears to have read. I heartily wish to see any other writer employ his reading to as good purpose.

In the celebrated Sermon on Conscience (Tristram Shandy, Vol II. p. 142) we have the following passage:—"Behold Religion, with Mercy and Justice chained down under her feet, there sitting ghastly upon a black tribunal propped up with racks and instruments of torment.—Hark! hark! what a piteous groan! See the melancholy wretch who uttered it just brought forth to undergo *the anguish of a mock trial*, and endure the utmost pains that a studied system of cruelty has been able to invent. Behold this helpless victim delivered up to his tormentors,—his body so wasted with sorrow and confinement, you will see every nerve and muscle as it suffers. Observe the last movement of that horrid engine! See what convulsions it has thrown him into! Consider the nature of the posture in which he now lies stretched—what exquisite tortures he endures by it! 'Tis all nature can bear!—Good! God! See how it keeps his weary soul hanging upon his trembling lips, willing to take its leave, but not suffered to depart! Behold the unhappy wretch led back to his cell! See him dragged out of it again to meet the flames and the insults in his last agonies, which this principle—this principle, that there can be Religion without mercy, has prepared for him."

From a Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, Nov. 5, 1715, by Dr. Richard Bentley, Master of Trinity College, I extract the following passage: Speaking of the intended event of the day then celebrating, the Preacher says,

—"Dreadful indeed it was, astonishing to the imagination; all the ideas assembled in it of terrour and horror. Yet when I look on it with a philosophical eye, I am apt to felicitate those appointed for that sudden blast of rapid destruction; and to pity those miserables that were out of it, the designed victims to slow cruelty, the intended objects of lingering persecution. For since the whole plot was to subdue and enslave the nation, who would not chuse and prefer a short and dispatching death, quick as that of thunder and lightning, which prevents pain and perception, before the anguish of mock trials, before the legal accommodations of jails and dungeons, before the peaceful executions by fire and faggot? Who would not rather be placed direct above the infernal mine, than pass through the pitiless mercies, the salutary torments of a Popish Inquisition? that last accursed contrivance of atheistical and devilish politicks? If the other schemes have appeared to be the shop, the warehouse of Popery, this may be justly called its slaughter-house and its shambles. Hither are haled poor creatures without any accuser, without allegation of any fault. They must inform against themselves, and make confession of something heretical, or else undergo the discipline of the various tortures, a regular system of ingenious cruelty, composed by the united skill and long successive experience of the best engineers and artificers of torment. The force and effect of every rack, every agony, are exactly understood: *This stretch*, that strangulation, is the utmost nature can bear; the least addition will overpower it: *This posture keeps the wroary soul hanging upon the lip; ready to leave the carcase, and yet not suffered to take its wing*: This extends and prolongs the very moment of expiration; continues the pangs of dying, without the ease and benefit of death. O pious and proper methods for the propagation of faith! O true and genuine Vicar of Christ, the God of Mercy and the Lord of Peace!"

Those who have noticed Mr. Sterne's account of the hobbyhorrical disposition of mankind, will be surpris'd at the resemblance of the thought in the following paragraph in Guzman D'Alfarache, 1623, p. 106, which, however, Mr. Sterne may not have been acquainted with:—"To think upon a thing I suppose to be like unto a pretty little boy riding upon a bobby-horse, with a windmill made of paper, which he bears in his hand upon the top of a cane, or some little stick that comes first to hand."

If this communication is not already too long, I wish to conclude it with the following Letter, written many years ago, as it contains some anecdotes of this celebrated writer not generally known.

I am, &c.

H. H.

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April 15, 1760.

"INDEED, my dear Sir, your letter was quite a surprise to me. I had heard that Mr. Shandy had engaged the attention of the gay part of the world; but when a gentleman of your active and useful turn can find time for so many enquiries about him, I see it is not only by the idle and the gay that he is read and admired, but by the busy and the serious; nay, Common Fame says, but Common Fame is a great liar, that it is not only a Duke and an Earl, and a new-made Bishop, who are contending for the honour of being god-father to his dear child Trippam, but that men and women too, of all ranks and denominations, are caressing the father, and providing slaving-bibs for the bantling.

"In answer to your enquiries, I have fat down to write a longer letter than usual, to tell you all I know about him and the design of his book. I think it was some time in June last that he shewed me his papers, more than would make four such volumes as those two he has published; and we sat up a whole night together reading them. I thought I discovered a vein of humour which must take with readers of taste, but I took the liberty to point out some gross allusions, which I apprehended would be matter of just offence, especially when coming from a clergyman, as they would betray a forgetfulness of his character.— He observed, that an attention to his character would damp his fire, and check the flow of his humour; and that if he went on and hoped to be read, he must not look at his band or cassock. I told him, that an over-attention to his character might perhaps have that effect; but that there was no occasion for him to think all the time he was writing his book, that he was writing sermons; that it was no difficult matter to avoid the dirtiness of Swift on the one hand, and the looseness of Rabelais on the other; and that if he steered in the middle course, he might not only make it a very entertaining, but a very instructive and useful book! and on that plan I said all I could to encourage him to come out with a volume or two in the winter.

"At this time he was haunted with
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doubts and fears of its not taking. He did not, however, think fit to follow my advice; yet when the two volumes came out, I wrote a paper or two by way of recommending them, and particularly pointed to Yorick, Trim reading the sermon, and such parts as I was most pleased with myself.

"If any apology can be made for his gross allusions and *double entendres*, it is, that his design is to take in all ranks and professions, and to laugh them out of their absurdities. If you should ask him, why he begins his hero nine months before he was born, his answer would be, that he might exhibit some character inimitably ridiculous, without going out of his way, and which he could not introduce with propriety had he begun him later. But as he intends to produce him somewhere in the third or fourth volume, we will hope, if he does not keep him too long in the nursery, his future scenes will be less offensive. Old women, indeed, there are of both sexes, whom even Uncle Toby can neither entertain nor instruct, and yet we all have hobby-horses of our own. The misfortune is, we are not content to ride them quietly ourselves, but are forcing everybody that comes in our way to get up behind. Is not intolerance the worst part of Popery? What pity it is, that many a zealous Protestant should be a staunch Papist without knowing it!

"The design, as I have said, is to take in all ranks and professions. A system of education is to be exhibited, and thoroughly discussed. For forming his future hero, I have recommended a private tutor, and named no less a person than the great and learned Dr. W——; Polemical Divines are to come in for a slap. An allegory has been run upon the writer's on the Book of Job. The Doctor is the Devil who smote him from head to foot, and G——y P——rs and Ch——ow his miserable comforters. A group of mighty champions in literature is convened at Shandy-hall. Uncle Toby and the Corporal are thorns in the private tutor's side, and operate upon him as they did on Dr. Slop at reading the sermon; all this for poor Job's sake; whilst an Irish Bishop, a quondam acquaintance of Sterne's, who has written on the same subject, and loves dearly to be in a crowd, is to come uninvited and introduce himself.

"So much for the book, now for the man. I have some reason to think that he meant to sketch out his own character in that of Yorick; and indeed, in some part
of

of it, I think there is a striking likeness, but I do not know so much of him as to be able to say how far it is kept up. The gentlemen in and about York will not allow of any likeness at all in the best parts of it: whether his jokes and his jibes may not be felt by many of his neighbours, and make them unwilling to acknowledge a likeness, would be hard to say; certain, however, it is, that he has never, as far as I can find, been very acceptable to the grave and serious. It is probable too, he might give offence to a very numerous party when he was a curate, and just setting out; for he told me, that he wrote a weekly paper in support of the Whigs during the long canvass for the great contested election for this county, and that he owed his preferment to that paper—so acceptable was it to the then Archbishop.

“From that time, he says, he has hardly written anything till about two years ago; when a squabble breaking out at York, about opening a patent and putting in a new life, he sided with the Dean and his friends, and tried to throw the laugh on the other party, by writing *The History of an Old Watchcoat*; but the affair being compromised, he was desired not to publish it. About 500 copies were printed off, and all committed to the flames but three or four, he said; one of which I read, and, having some little knowledge of his *Dramatis Personæ*, was highly entertained by seeing them in the light he had put them. This was a real disappointment to him; he felt it, and it was to this disappointment that the world is indebted for *Jirram Shandy*. For till he had finished his Watchcoat, he says, he hardly knew that he could write at all, much less

with humour, so as to make his reader laugh. But it is my own opinion, that he is yet a stranger to his own genius, or at least that he mistakes his forte. He is ambitious of appearing in his fool's coat; but he is more himself, and his powers are much stronger, I think, in describing the tender passions, as in *Yorick*, *Uncle Toby*, and the *Fly*, and in making up the quarrel between old Mr. Shandy and Uncle Toby.

“I can say nothing to the report you have heard about Mrs. Sterne; the few times I have seen her she was all life and spirits; too much so, I thought. He told me, in a letter last Christmas, that his wife had lost her senses by a stroke of the palsy; that the sight of the mother in that condition had thrown his poor child into a fever; and that in the midst of these afflictions it was a strange incident that his ludicrous book should be printed off; but that there was a stranger still behind, which was, that every sentence of it had been conceived and written under the greatest heaviness of heart, arising from some hints the poor creature had dropped of her apprehensions; and that in her illness he had found in her pocket-book—

“*Jan. 1st, Le dernier de ma vie, hélas!*”

“Thus, my dear Sir, I have been as particular as I well can, and have given you as ample an account both of the man and the design of his book, as you can reasonably expect from a person who, bating a few letters, has not converted more than three or four days with this very eccentric genius.

“Your's, &c.”

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

M E M O I R

UPON

REVOLUTIONS OF STATES,

EXTERNAL, INTERNAL, AND RELIGIOUS;

READ IN THE PUBLIC ASSEMBLY OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT BERLIN, ON THE SIXTH DAY OF OCTOBER 1791, TO CELEBRATE THE BIRTH-DAY OF FREDERIC-WILLIAM THE SECOND, KING OF PRUSSIA, AND THE FIFTH YEAR OF HIS REIGN.

By the *COUNT de HERTZBERG*,

MINISTER OF STATE, CURATOR, AND MEMBER OF THE ACADEMY.

THE Academy intending this day, according to its ancient and approved usage, to celebrate, in full assembly, by public declamations and the reading of useful and interesting tracts, the birth-

day anniversary of its Royal Protector; and being, on my part, inclined to continue the custom which I have observed during the course of ten years, of endeavouring to entertain the Members of

this

this Society by a Lecture on the Administration of Public Affairs during the preceding year, and on historical or literary subjects connected with the circumstances of the times; I cannot, I conceive, better fulfil the duties of the day, than by imparting to the large and illustrious auditory I perceive around me, some general observations and reflections upon that important subject, **THE REVOLUTION OF STATES**, which, either on the one side or the other, at present agitates the minds of the greater portion of the people of Europe; with a view to shew that the several governments of the known world have experienced fewer changes than is in general imagined; that according to the present condition of society, it is impossible for such revolutions to be either so frequent or so dangerous as in former periods and remote ages; and that our illustrious sovereign the King of Prussia, his great ancestor Frederic the Second, and even their predecessors Frederic-William the First, Frederic the First, and the renowned Elector Frederic-William, have, during their respective reigns, essentially contributed to prevent revolutions dangerous and fatal to the public interests, to the general tranquillity of Europe, and to that balance of power, the due preservation of which forms the best and surest barrier against them.

Without any anxiety to give an exact and critical definition of the terms "Revolution of States," I conceive that every great, adverse, and forcible alteration, whether of the possession of States, or of their political, civil, and religious governments, and especially of great nations and powers, may with truth be denominated a **REVOLUTION**.

In applying this definition to the history of known ages, I flatter myself I shall be able to maintain, that there never has been, and never can be, more than three species of Revolutions, namely, *external*, *internal*, and *religious*; and that of these three species, but especially of the first two, a very small number only have been produced.

EXTERNAL REVOLUTION, according to my idea, never exists but when great States or Empires, and the people of which they are composed, are conquered and subjugated by the invasion and external power of a foreign nation, and thus change both their government and their sovereign. Of this species of Revolution, history has only furnished us with three instances:

FIRST, That of Alexander the Great, who conquered a great part of Europe, Asia, Africa, and established the Grecian or Macedonian Monarchy.

SECONDLY, That of the Romans, who overthrew the several establishments of the Greek Empire in Europe, Asia, and Africa; conquered a great portion of the rest of Europe, and the inhabited shores of Africa; and established thereon the vast empire of Rome.

THIRDLY, The great revolution effected in the third, fourth, and fifth centuries of the Christian æra, by the celebrated migrations of the northern and German tribes of Europe; the Arabians and Turcomans of Asia and Africa. It is well known to those who are acquainted with history, and which I have proved in detail in my first Academical Dissertation, that the Vandals, the Rugiens, the Goths, the Franks, the Angles, the Burgundians, the Longobards, and some other German tribes, who almost all originally came from that part of Germany which is situated between **THE WESER** and **THE VISTULA**, and comprise at this day the principal States of the Prussian Monarchy, overthrew the Roman empire, conquered its different provinces, and established upon the ruins of that Colossus the kingdoms of Germany, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, and England, which still exist. —It is equally well known, that the Arabians who followed Mahomet, and the Turcomans who were intermingled with them, destroyed at the same time the Eastern Empire of Rome, and established the Turkish or Ottoman Empire, which still subsists, in Greece, in Asia Minor, in Syria, and in Egypt, as other branches of that nation have done in Persia, in Arabia, in India, in Morocco, and other maritime coasts of Africa.

When the general picture which history affords is looked at in a great and concentrated point of view, it will be allowed, that the greatest and most known portions of the globe, with those monarchies which were distinguished by their vast extent and intrinsic power, have only been affected and destroyed by these three great Revolutions. For from the number of these great Revolutions we may, I think, exclude as well the partial, fabulous, and even uncertain alterations of governments, which, anterior to the time of Alexander the Great, may have been effected in Asia and in Africa by a Bacchus, a Sesostris, a Cyrus, as the other partial and temporary changes which were made in their re-

mote periods in China, Tartary, India, and other parts of Asia and the North of Europe, by the unmaintained conquests of an Attila, a Zenghis Khan, a Tamerlane, Moguls, Tartars, &c. Still less can we place in the catalogue of great Revolutions that which occurred in the interior parts of Africa and America; those two quarters of the globe having in former times no connexion with the rest of the world.

The destruction and subversion of empires have evidently been caused by their increasing magnitude, which rendered it impossible for one man to govern or defend them; by the weakness, the incapacity, and the bad policy of their respective sovereigns; by the general degeneracy and corruption of manners among the people who composed those vast monarchies, as well as by the civilization, and the native and superior valour of the neighbouring nations, who profited by the decline of the empires, the characters of the sovereigns, and the degeneracy of the people; and lastly, by that vicissitude which all human institutions continually experience.

It results, however, from these considerations, and from a number of others, which time will not permit me now to make, that we have no longer any cause to fear these violent revolutions of great empires; for the causes which produced them no longer exist. The several kingdoms of Europe are no longer of such enormous extent; are no longer so disproportioned in power, as to render their governments unwieldy, or their protection difficult. Sovereigns are better educated, their minds more enlightened, and better acquainted than heretofore with their true interests; governments are more substantially and artificially composed and modified; and means have been invented even to supply the insufficiency of Kings and Ministers, by the co-operation of one State with another. Almost all nations are now so equally armed, that they can no longer be surprized or overthrown either by the irruption of savage and numerous hordes, or by their neighbours; and the power which every nation possesses, not only keeps the others in order but commands respect. I am persuaded, and I think it would not be difficult to prove, that the two great sovereigns of Prussia, Frederic-William the First and Frederic the Second, instead of doing injury by their military systems, have rendered important services to humanity by the introduction of standing armies, and obliging the neighbouring nations to follow their example; for by these means,

and by their active and vigorous superintendance over the balance of power belonging to each State, they laid the true foundation of a perpetual peace, upon more certain ground than that of Henry the Fourth and the Abbe de St. Pierre.

The objections and complaints which are ordinarily made against large standing armies, have very feeble foundations, and must lose the little force they possess, when it is considered, that the burthen occasioned by the expences of these armies is compensated by their utility; for they not only procure to the countries in which they are established, at least a long, if not a constant interval of peace, and render the police and internal security of the kingdom much more permanent than they can be under those governments that are not military; but even the money which is levied for the maintenance of these troops, and which is immediately expended by them in their garrisons, returns, by the consumption they create, to the people, and procures to the very district in which it was raised, not only suitable relief, but even opulence, by its quick and multiplied circulation. It must, however, be understood, that the troops ought to be judiciously distributed throughout all the cities and provinces of the empire, and not all of them stationed upon the frontiers; and that they should be proportionate to the population and powers of each State; like the arrangement which we happily experience in the Prussian Monarchy, where the number of troops allotted to each province is proportioned to the ability of the country; where the numbers are not so large but that the expences of their pay may be defrayed by the King's ordinary revenue, and still leave a considerable surplus; where the regiments also may be recruited as well by the country, which is distributed into cantons, as by the army itself; by the enrollment, however small, of those citizens who may perhaps in time surpass; by giving all possible encouragement to the marriages of the soldiers; by taking care of the education of their children, and by employing for this purpose one part of the money which hitherto was destined to the enrollment of strangers. By these means the army becomes almost entirely national, and therefore invincible; and it does not prevent, but rather favours in a higher degree, the interests of agriculture, by affording an opportunity of giving a greater number of national soldiers a surlough to inhabit the country, among

their relations; a practice which has already rendered the major part of our army not only national, but more useful, and less burthenome to the community. I trust that I shall be forgiven for making this digression, to gratify the Prussian and patriotic enthusiasm I always feel upon this subject, and which will never cease but with my life.

EUROPE, during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, was alternately menaced with a *great Revolution* and a *universal Monarchy*, by the Houses of Bourbon and Austria, under the reigns of Charles the Fifth, Ferdinand the Second, and Louis the Fourteenth, from the vast possessions and preponderating powers of these Monarchs; by their ambitious and frequently unjust enterprizes, and more especially by the too large and numerous standing armies which Louis the Fourteenth first established, while those of his neighbours were but moderately filled. But these dangers, so menacing to the interests of Europe, have happily been defeated, as well by the faults of those Sovereigns, as by the courage and good policy of Maurice of Saxe-Gotha, Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, Frederick-William Elector of Brandenburg, William of Nassau King of England Frederick the Second King of Prussia; by the judicious coalition of France with Sweden; and afterwards by the Treaties which the two Maritime Powers and Prussia formed from time to time with other nations to maintain the Balance of Power against each other, and prevent its preponderating; as in the War of Thirty Years, and in the wars against Louis the Fourteenth. Our great and immortal Sovereign Frederic the Second restored and maintained with England the balance of power in the War of Seven Years; and also, unaided and gratuitously, with enormous efforts and without any particular interest in the Bavarian War, and by the Germanic Union, which he conceived and executed with equal courage and ability. The Sovereign on the Throne, whose Anniversary we this day celebrate, has perhaps contributed to the accomplishment of this object more than any other, as well by the continued maintenance of the Germanic Union, of which, previous to his accession to the Throne, he

conceived and disclosed the first idea, as by re-establishing, by the Revolution of Holland, the balance of power in the Southern parts of Europe, and even in the East Indies*; and by giving to England the assistance of Germany and the whole Continent, which that nation had almost lost through the preponderating influence of France in Holland; and also by strengthening that balance of power in the North and in the East, by his vigorous and efficacious, though disinterested and generous interference in favour of the three great States, threatened, if not with total destruction, at least with a great revolution; and in assuring the existence of the one by the Treaties of Reichenbach and Sztitovia, and the independency of the two others by the Treaty and Declarations of Warsaw, and other Negotiations well-known to all Statesmen.

The inclination towards the Republican form of Government which the two great Monarchies of England and France have received by the partial Revolutions they have undergone, the first in the year 1689, and the second in the year 1789, may also contribute to promote the general and permanent tranquillity of Europe, and to maintain the necessary balance of power; for by the political system which they have established, and the frequent declarations they have made to the other Powers of Europe, they can no longer form projects of ambition against their neighbours; while by the great accession of their own intrinsic powers every other Prince is prevented from undertaking dangerous designs against them. When all these circumstances are joined to the federative system which Prussia has established with the two Maritime Powers, who have given proof, in the late troubles in Holland and in the East, of their inclination to maintain the equilibrium of the Powers of Europe, we may reckon with great certainty that this equilibrium, and with it the tranquillity and security of this quarter of the world, will unavoidably be maintained, provided that they preserve the security of Germany, which is only held by a thread, attached to the moderation of the House of Austria on the one side, and the good policy and preservation of the House of Brandenburg on the other.

* Every Connoisseur in Politics is sufficiently apprized that the power and influence of France in India has been almost extinguished, and that of England confirmed, by the renewal of the alliance between Great Britain and Holland, which deprived France of the use of the port of *Trincomali* in the Island of Ceylon, and thereby, in a great measure, not only facilitated the navigation of England into the Gulph of Bengal, but opened a free communication between the British possessions situated between the two Peninsulas of Indostan.

If the great and extended empire of Germany, situated in the heart of Europe, and inhabited by the most populous and warlike nation, was reduced to the despotie power of a single Monarch, as ambitious and as able as were Charles the Fifth and Ferdinand the Second without their faults, and as a Monarch might still be if the counteraction of the mediocrity of the Prussian Power, supported by its own

strength and that of its natural Allies, no longer existed; this great central Power would easily extend itself on both sides, and not only aspire to, but accomplish also the universal Monarchy of Europe; an idea which even at this day is not considered as irrational, but which has in fact existed from the time of Otho and Charles the Great.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The inclosed is a Translation from a German Discourse delivered by the celebrated MOSES MENDELSON at Berlin. I believe it was never published; but it has been handed about several years amongst his literary friends. If you approve of this specimen, I have two more fragments which remain untranslated, but which I may be tempted to perform if this is found to give any pleasure. Although my sentiments of Religion vary from those of the Jews, I cannot but think the complaints here expressed are not unworthy the attention of the good Christian.

CHARLES SINZENDORFF.

FROM MOSES MENDELSON.

AT the name of a MONASTERY my blood curdles in my veins, and my frame is agitated with indignation. It is true, these enlightened times have blunted the keen edge of the Monks' resentment. These men are now almost harmless, because we have taken from them some part of the power of hurting us. But, can the Philosopher view the ruins of a Monastery without exultation, while scenes of blood and flames rise to his mind?—Oh! unworthy of the name! who, when he contemplates but their feeble remains, still does not elevate his voice, and in his benevolent execrations does not inspire humanity in the bosoms of his fellow-mortals.

Creator of my Being! let us no more be afflicted by the hands of men like ourselves. If our crimes awaken thy resentment, thou God of Mercies! consume us in thine own fires, but let us no more perish by the hands of men more wicked than ourselves!—Thou didst look around this globe when thou didst meditate this calamity to the human species,—and thou didst no where find but in Spain men more cruel, minds more darkened, and bigots more unrelenting. It was then thou badest the *Inquisition* arise! I know that thou didst send it as a scourge for the nations of the earth.—But, ah! enough have their whips drank of our blood! Enough have their faggots turned our fathers into ashes! Enough their *Auto da Fé's* have depopulated the earth!—Here let me stop one moment to wipe away the tears that cloud my eyes: Scarce can this hand, that trembles as it writes, describe the horrid scenes that now obtrude themselves on my mind,

The Night has now dropt its last curtain, and Nature, exhausted, has lain her wearied head on the pillow of innocent sleep.—Scarce has that poor man, after having given a last, a very last embrace to the beloved partner of his soul,—turned himself gently aside, and closed his eyes—with not a thought at variance in his breast, but perhaps his nightly address to his God still in his mind, when a sudden noise is heard at his door!—The trembling servant, as she knocks at her master's apartment, faints in the entrance.—Scarce does her affrighted mistress look round with enquiring eyes, but her husband is gone!—forever gone!—Yes! the Myrmidons of the Inquisition—thy relentless children, O Dominick! with the sedate cruelty of their father, drag him to thy dungeons.

When this hapless man hath been feverely chastised by the icy damps of his stone vault, and the sharp pains of the rheumatism torture his bones, as they are bathed in the dripping dews that continually fall upon their victim—when nothing salutes his ear but the harsh thunder of a door grating on its iron hinge, or the heart-rending groans of a fellow-captive, that faintly murmur from an opposite cell—when your food, benevolent Inquisitors, has nearly caused him to perish with hunger—when grief has hollowed his hopeless eyes, and his mind has become more languid than his body—you lead him gently from his prison, and placing him at the bar of a Tribunal that looks more solemn and more dreadful than the scaffold he is to mount, as if your tongues knew only to pronounce the soft words of comfort, you give him hopes that if he will con-

fels his crime you will pardon him—you will send him home to his beloved wife: yes! he may still taste of that conjugal felicity, and that filial affection, which he well knows have long waited in his house for his return.

“Holy Fathers!” will this poor man exclaim, “I know not that I have committed any crime so enormous as to have placed me in your dungeon.—Alas! my frailties have been many, but they are the inheritance of man, and we should not murmur at them, but forgive them.”

Innocent, inoffensive man! He is not sensible of having committed a crime—No!—These scattered torches that gleam with so dismal a flame—this room hung round with funereal black, nor the horrid faces of those Inquisitors in which he reads his fate, cannot alarm an innocent conscience.—“Dost thou not know then thy crime? a crime so vile that *not even thy life can expiate it!*—Thou shudderest with horror!—Art thou not a HERETIC?—and of all heretics, art thou not a JEW? But there is so much impartiality in this Tribunal, that for whatever crime thou mayest be accused thou art sure of meeting justice, for behold they give thee *an Advocate!*”

Malignancy of wickedness!—That Advocate is employed to betray the cause of his client, who is already condemned before the trial begins.—Oh mockery of Justice! Holy Fathers! may you not meet with such a trial at the Day of Retribution!

But this man is a Jew. He is condemned for believing what his Fathers have handed down to each other for near 4000 years. He is condemned because he refuses his consent to a book which entirely overthrows the system of his ancestors; a system which the reverend Brotherhood, while they reject it, confess is derived from God. He is condemned for the practice of vile, yet ancient, superstitions; but he is offered a pardon if he will practise more modern but viler ones. He is condemned for not agreeing with them, that God, like an Inquisitor, can be pleased with novelty, and like them has errors to recant, and systems to retract. He is condemned for not making it an article of his Creed, that a piece of thin paste and a glass of stale wine is the very body and blood of his Creator. He is condemned for not understanding a God-head which they acknowledge is inexplicable.

No matter, thou pious Israelite—may the God of thy Fathers support thee in thy tortures!—Certainly thou wilt fare the better in the next world for what thou art

now going to support. There is a Wheel on which thy body must be extended, and thy flexible limbs be writhed: there are Pullies which, by a violent motion, will, every time they descend, dislocate a joint: there is a Press, which fixed upon thy stomach shall cause thy respiration to cease; and when thou shalt fondly think thyself expiring, then thou shalt again be restored into their merciless hands. There are a thousand other cruel machines to swell the catalogue of human woes, which some misanthropical Monk, in the height of ascetic malignity, invented to glut his unnatural enmity to his fellow-creatures.

No matter, thou pious Israelite! Shall not the God of thy Fathers support thee in thy tortures? They gave thee an Advocate to betray thy cause, now they give thee a Surgeon and a Physician to yield thee a momentary ease, and to kindle the expiring flame of life, while they prepare new tortures. In the hands of these men cruelty becomes an art, and they refined and dexterous artists.

At length, when thy frame is exhausted, and they see Nature will no more suffer thee to be an object of their cruelty, thou joinest a long train of thy brothers, and being tied to a stake, thy wife and thy children, who feel keener pangs than thou dost, because unlike thee their feelings are not yet worn out, nor their bodies exhausted with pain;—thy wife and thy children, innocent man, see the flames gather round thee, and catch, as thy last shriek penetrates their ear, the sacred name of ADONAI trembling on thy tongue!

Let us now enter the gates of the MONASTERY!—let us explore their cells! let us meditate an instant in their dormitory! These men when they are seen in the streets are clothed as mendicants; a hempen cord binds a coarse black tunick; their beads are ever piously counted in their hands; and every thing about them indicates mortification, except the ruddiness of their countenance, which their penances have not yet pinched into misery, and their art cannot conceal from the world. Let us follow that austere Friar, who with a solemn step and melancholy air enters his convent.—Scarce is the gate closed, but behold this man, more lively than a giddy youth, throw off his cowl, wash himself with the most delicate perfumes, and haste to a table where from the same occupations resort the whole Brotherhood.—Perhaps thou thinkest these *Disciples of St. Francis* satisfy the cravings of nature with the pure water of their conduits, and snatch lustily from a wooden

platter the roots and the herbs of their garden. Let thy delusion vanish!—They crowd round a table that is loaded with the delicacies of the season, with the richest dishes, and the most costly wines. On every side are seen ewers of silver and vases of gold, splendid furniture, and couches whose backs are voluptuously turned, to accommodate the enfeebled Monk when exhauited by his infamous lusts. —The invention of the cook can no more please their palate by novelties, and the genius of the artist in vain labours to catch their eye. Every seat holds a venerable father, and each venerable father employs four or five domestics, who hang about his chair soliciting his commands. They seem not an order of friars, but an assembly of monarchs, who are met together on some important occasion. Now surfeited with wine, they divide into factions; or for the sake of some favourite nun, or some vile minion, these sons of peace, these saints of religion, fill with clamours and brutal revenge the holy walls of their convent. Alas! to support their luxuries the widow languishes in a hospital, and the orphan begs at their grate for a crust, whose fortunes these men, practising on the last agonies of the deceased, have conveyed, *to appease the anger of God*, into their monastery! Blush! ye tolerators of monasteries! blush! and rather than load your oppressed subjects with additional impositions, turn the hoarded streams of these infamous men into the public channel.

And to thee, thou Form of Grace! thou Soul of Tenderness! whom Nature designed to make the felicity of some worthy man, and to give citizens to the State! thou whom Nature intended for the world, but whom thy bigoted parents sacrificed to solitude and the monks—I can give thee no consolation—thou art snatched from the arms of friendship, and art too far removed to listen to the voice of comfort. Beautiful innocent! I have nothing for thee but my tears!—Preserve

inviolate thy virgin purity—let not the falacious hand of the brutal monk soil the bloom of thy youth, and waste the sweets of a form to which Nature now laments having been so partial. Alas! I speak too late—thou callest on the Virgin while thou art rioting in the arms of a debauched monk! What can restrain crimes which superstition consecrates; which, while it plunges us into the depth of guilt, has the audacity to look up to Heaven*?

I have concluded what I had to say on CONVENTS, on MONKS, and on NUNS. —My heart overflows with pity, and I pause with the melancholy reflection, that these miseries the most enlightened part of mankind has patiently endured for more than one thousand years. A curious incident this in the history of the human race!—But while we are meditating on our own misfortunes, let us not forget our brothers of the New World. Let not the Philosopher forget that we are the most inconsiderable part of the human race who have groaned beneath the iron hand of the Inquisition. It has spread its cruel devastations amongst the harmless Indians, millions have perished by its *holy sword*, and kingdoms have been sacked which contained more inhabitants than all Europe. They have exterminated whole nations.—Eternal Father of Life! what a thought, to exterminate mankind, to destroy thy children, to efface thy own image.—Inquisitors! such are not the mild precepts of Christ! I weep over the injured rights of humanity! I perceive that God did not intend this vile tribunal merely to castigate the crimes of the Europeans, but those also of our fellow-creatures in the new hemisphere. Alas! let us not flatter ourselves that the Inquisition is no more; its ashes are still warm, and Spain is still unenlightened and bigotted. God of Compassion! suffer not these ashes again to burst into a flame, nor let us any more see one man burn another, and profane thy sacred name by using it as the sanction of inhumanity!

* See the case of Mademoiselle de la Cadriere and the Frere Girard. It appeared in a Court of Judicature, that the ravishing transports of that lady's enthusiasm were occasioned rather by the inspiration of her Ghostly Confessor, than from that of any more heavenly source. While the poor girl was indulging the lascivious embraces of the monk, he persuaded her that she was favoured with a holy visitation from the Virgin. One is almost surprised that Heaven does not send its own instant punishment on such men; for Heaven well knows, that however monks may prove *gaily*, a good Catholic would think he committed a crime in condemning a *wicked* but a *holy* sinner. It was on this principle Girard eluded the grasp of justice. In the land of superstition the priests are ever exempt from the laws; for the same fear that made Gods, beholds those Gods in their Priests.

ACCOUNT OF A TOUR MADE IN PERSIA, IN THE YEAR 1787,

WITH

REFLECTIONS ON THE MANNERS OF THE EAST.

By M. de BEAUCHAMP, VICAR-GENERAL of BABYLON,
and CORRESPONDING MEMBER of the FRENCH ACADEMY of SCIENCES.

[Concluded from Page 100.]

SINCE the dynasty of the Sophis, the government of Persia is entirely changed. That civil and military discipline of which Chardin speaks, is no longer observed.

What Chardin says of the situation of Ispahan, and the beauty of its fruits, is strictly true. The former, with respect to Persia in general, is delightful on account of the Zenderond, which waters it. This river must be considerable in winter, from the length of the Royal Bridge which leads to the garden of Azar Gerib. In summer it is but a rivulet, from the numerous canals cut from it to water the land. To that superb bridge, of which Chardin has given a figure, may be applied what the Spaniard said of the Mancañares at Madrid: *Es menester vender la puente por comptar agua.*

The mode of life in Persia much resembles that in Turkey; similarity of climate producing similarity of customs. The people of the Levant in general live nearly in the same manner, and their modes never change; habit with them is so strong that they refuse conveniencies of life which they might procure, and with which they are not unacquainted. I have fought in vain in the relations of various travellers for what they mean by that effeminacy of the eastern nations so much talked of in Europe. If it consist in the pleasure of doing nothing, it is unquestionably to be found in the East; but then might we not also cite the effeminacy of the savage of America, who knows no greater pleasure than smoking his pipe as he is swung in his hammock? If, on the contrary, it consist in the manner of enjoying the conveniencies of life, in multiplying and varying enjoyments, and in satisfying the appetites of nature, even the Oriental must confess, that Europe is the chief seat of effeminacy. When we recount to him our mode of life, the mildness of our laws, the beauty of our country, palaces, gardens, &c. he will answer with a text of the Khoran, *Infidels enjoy paradise in this world, hell in the next.* Indeed I do not see how the life of an Oriental can be compared with that of a man of fortune in Europe. But a brief account of Eastern manners will set this in a clearer light.

VOL. XXI.

The Turks and Persians know not the pleasures of the table, so sensual and so diversified in Europe. Except at the ceremonies of marriage and circumcision, they seldom make feasts; and then, however good their cheer, it is easy to conceive what dullness must prevail amongst an assembly of men from which women are excluded, and where there is no wine to make their absence forgotten; they are no more seen than if they never existed, being served apart. Plenty of mutton boiled, roasted, and mixed with rice, some pulse and fruits, compose their greatest feasts. The guests eat greedily, without saying a word, and without drinking; I do not mean wine, but they touch not even water till the repast is finished. The Orientals are much surprized to see us eat and drink alternately. They very seldom eat beef or veal, neither of which is ever seen in the shambles; nor are they accustomed to geld their neat to fatten them. The hog, which forms the basis of our cookery, is to them prohibited. There is not a country in the world, perhaps, where game is so plenty as in Turkey; and the pursuit of it is free to every one. (Mark this, ye makers of game laws.) The Turks, however, are in general no sportsmen, except the great, who sometimes hawk. Game is in no estimation amongst them; and I am persuaded there is none served to the table of the Pacha, who, like the grand Lama, always eats alone and in private in his seraglio. It is never seen in the market; a religious scruple preventing the Musulmen from eating it; as their meat is deemed unclean, if all the blood have not run out; whence the huntsmen who kill antelopes, are to exenterate them instantly. If the beast be killed on the spot, it cannot be sold but to Christians. Hence all kinds of fowl killed with shot are killed unlawfully. From this we may judge how greatly the Turks and Persians are debarred of the pleasures of the table by the shackles of religion.

The people of the East do not lie softly; their bed consisting in a mattress of cotton or wool, spread on the ground, a pillow and a coverlid. The Pacha of Bagdad, who has a revenue of twenty millions of livres, sleeps no otherwise.

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I have been told, that in the seraglios the women repose on cushions adorned with gems; but even these are nothing to the down-beds of Europe. It is the constant custom of the East to sleep quite dressed, which is very inconvenient, particularly for the sick. A whole family, father, mother, brothers, sisters, &c. sleep in the same place with a lamp burning. This custom forms a singular contrast with our manners. Does it not tend, independent of the climate, to hasten the maturity of youth? Children of different sexes are frequently seen in the streets, doing by imitation things very innocent with them, but most indecent for any people but Mohammedans, who make the perfection of religion consist in the propagation of the species. Incited by so laudable a motive, the Turks would be far more numerous, but for the causes of depopulation mentioned by various writers.

Personal cleanliness is a point of religion to which the Musulmen are great slaves. Winter and summer they must wash after having satisfied the least call of nature; and from this no one is excused. They are strict in praying five times a-day, and before each they must wash their arms to the elbows, or be guilty of sin. They rise before the sun, and retire to rest almost as soon as he sets. The silence which prevails on their terraces in an evening is astonishing; not a voice, not a single word; you scarcely hear your next neighbour. Two hours after sun-set not a person is to be found in the streets. Before sunrise the Mollah calls from the top of the Mosque to prayer. The devout rise, and having washed, which is indispensable, go to pray. The most devout go to the warm bath, which is always open before day, to purify themselves from the uncleanness they have contracted with their wives. Such a life cannot be extremely sensual.

The Orientals have none of those secondary passions, which sometimes transport men as far as those that are the immediate off-spring of our nature; I mean poetry, painting, and music. Though most of their languages are poetical, they produce little. We find genius and fire in the Persian and Arabic poets; but they are rare. At present there is not, perhaps, one good poet throughout the Levant. The Turks read little, and have few books. A man thinks himself very learned when he knows the Koran by heart. Their religion forbids them to paint living creatures, and consequently there is nothing in their houses to regale

the sight. Tapestry they use not; and a white wall decorated with a passage from the Koran is the only ornament of every house. Those of the Persians are more elegant, because they allow paintings. Flowers they draw prettily enough; the beauty of the colouring has a striking freshness, but their outlines are stiff, without the least softness. All the world knows, that the music of Turkey and Persia has little merit; it is obstreperous, with no charm but that of cadence. The Orientals have very nice ears for the measure of their tunes, which has almost always breaks and pauses. Their great drum marks it with much precision; but their music is destitute of harmony. Should they ever attempt to improve that divine art, could they succeed in a country where love is unknown, I may say profaned? The Turks know no other pleasure but the physical enjoyment of their wives, whom they treat as slaves. In this their gross religion has favoured them. They marry very young, and take to wife women they have never seen. The great that them up in their seraglios. Those who are acquainted with the passions of the sex will easily conceive what cabals, intrigues, animosities, and tragic scenes prevail in the seraglios of sovereigns, and of the great. For these it is sufficient to refer to Chardin. The lower people who are able to maintain but one wife are better loved. The law which permits divorce, and punishes adultery with death, is a great restraint to the infidelities of wives.

The people of the East travel little, and never without necessity. Though they have been journeying to Mecca for more than three thousand years, they have not yet sought to render the roads to it more convenient. There is no country where a traveller has such bad accommodations.

That effeminacy of the Eastern nations, then, with which most travellers embellish their narratives, is reduced to the gloomy wearisomeness of a seraglio, and the despotically domineering over a certain number of women, who detest each other, and whom eunuchs, those voluntary monsters in nature, are frequently obliged to punish to make them hear reason. This multiplicity of wives, or rather slaves, cannot render a man happy. If any one doubt this assertion, I would urge in proof those shameful vices which are an offence to nature and the sex, to which the Turks are in general addicted, and the Persians still more, notwithstanding what Chardin says, who in some parts of

work confirms, in others disputes it (Vol. ii. p. 258. vol. iv. p. 12.).

I might relate many other customs of the East, which prove, that its inhabitants know not how to enjoy life amidst all that nature has done for them. But are they on that account less happy than we? That is another question, which has long been disputed by philosophers. Chardin seems to decide, that the Persians are happier (vol. vi. p. 184.). Adopting the sentiments of that great traveller, I would add the Turks. Their uniform and regular life; their little ambition, which prevents all those disorders committed in Europe; their great resignation to Providence in all their afflictions; their belief of predestination; the few passions which disturb them; their greater equality of fortune; the facility with which they satisfy their physical wants; all must conspire to render the people of the East happy. That jealousy which prevails in Europe between citizens of different classes, and which places so great a difference between a master-shoemaker and a cobbler, a duke and a marquis, is there little known. I speak in general, and except courts, for these are everywhere alike. Wealth and fortune hold the place of nobility in the Levant.

There is great luxury in dress in the East, and it is so much the more refined, as it makes but little show. Glossy stuffs, such as our tabbies, sattins, and velvets, are not used by men, but, as well as lace, by women only. In winter cloth, in summer fine woollen stuffs, *turmachales* of Cashmere, sometimes as fine as a spider's web, which serve for turban and girdle, furs of every kind, and the soft silks of India, compose the garments of men. With them everything is soft to the touch, every thing is light, but nothing splendid. There are dresses which you may hold in the hollow of your hand. The Orientals surpass us in dressing both themselves and their horses. There is not in the world, perhaps, a dress so noble as the Turkish; yet nowhere does a fine habit excite less attention. The Pacha of Bagdad wears fur cloaks worth ten or twelve thousand piastres; the Grand Seignior, as I am told, has some worth forty thousand. The dearest are the black fox of Siberia. They owe their value to their rarity, for they are not agreeable to the sight. Everyone dresses according to his circumstances, without assuming an air of consequence. The little expence they are at in adorning their houses allows them the more for dress. It is very common to see

a Turkish shoemaker with a turban worth four or five guineas; if he not of fine woollen of Cashmere, it will be of beautiful muslin embroidered. The head-dress of the Turks, always clean, has a very different effect from our hat, which appears to them extremely ridiculous; what would they say, did they know that we frequently metamorphose it into a rag that renders one arm useless?

We are told the Turks and Persians are extremely jealous, and it is for that reason they keep their women always shut up, or veiled when they go out. I believe jealousy was the origin of these customs, which are of the highest antiquity, as may be seen in the scripture. Sarah hid herself behind the door of the tent when the two angels visited Abraham; Rebecca covered herself with her veil when she perceived Isaac. I am persuaded, however, that these customs being universal, have not been for a long time the effects of personal and individual jealousy. The most indifferent husband is obliged to do what everyone does, and would think himself dishonoured if his wife permitted herself to be seen. Jealousy, therefore, is not so great a torment to the Orientals as we imagine. They have for so many ages taken care to remove all grounds for it, that their women have no idea of any other mode of life. We may say, that one of the sexes has totally enslaved the other. Married women visit one another, and the master of the house must not enter into his *Haram*, or Seraglio, when the wife of another is there. These marks of respect to each other are indispensable amongst the Turks. The dominion of prejudice is so great, that the women retire and hide themselves when a man enters who visits their house most habitually, even the water-carrier, baker, &c. whatever be their age. Here jealousy has certainly nothing to do, it is merely a matter of decorum. In the East women are sacred, and you never hear that one is insulted in the streets, not even an Arabian, who at Bagdad has no garment but a simple blue shirt reaching to the middle of the leg.

Ten years have I resided amongst the Turks, and to me everyone has appeared to wear an air of ease and contentment. The despotism of the Pachas is felt only by the great. An increase of taxes is never known; on this subject the Court of Constantinople is immovable. I believe the Turks happy from that uniformity of life which would kill an European

with *ennui*. Amongst them intrigues and adventures are in a manner unknown; to suicide and duelling they are strangers; and assassinations are very rare. Justice is administered with speed well or ill; and suits are far less common and less complex than in Europe, where a multitude of laws are drowned in an abyss of commentaries. In the East every thing is judged by the Koran. He who gains his cause pays ten *per cent.* to the judge, and the loser

pays nothing. Property is more respected in Asia than is generally believed in Europe.

Here I shall finish the account of my Persian journey, the map and topographical details of which are in the hands of M. de la Lande. On the 14th of January 1788 I re-entered Bagdad, but in a very weak state, from which I recovered not without great difficulty,

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R XXX.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 96.]

LORD CLARENDON,

THE following Letter, written by an eminent literary character, may, perhaps, throw some light upon the publication of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion."

"Oxford, March 10, 1759.

" * * * "

"THE Clarendon History you ask after goes on again, and never stopt, or stopt but a very little, on account of a difficulty raised by Dr. Blackstone, one of the Delegates of the Press, who affects to take the lead in every thing, but failed, however, in doing it here. The case was this: Lord Clarendon (it is said) first of all put together his materials under the title of "The History of his own Life," intending no more than the private information, or satisfaction, of his own family and his friends. Afterwards being set by the King (Charles the Second), upon writing the general account of the Civil Wars, he extracted largely from the afore-mentioned stock, adding or omitting as he saw fit, as is common on further consideration. From this original and first-written volume is taken the former part of what is now printed under the same title of "The History of his Own Life," as far as to the Restoration of Charles the Second; and containing matters chiefly personal. Along with this extracted account was sent by the executors (unnecessarily enough) the original volume, to shew, I suppose, that

every thing to be printed was there contained, and (if need were) to correct the latter by; with orders, however, to print no more than what had been thus extracted, and was contained in the latter volume. The Delegates however, upon perusal of the original book, found there a very considerable part of "The History of the Rebellion," and some articles *not* there inserted, or told with circumstances somewhat *different*. These Dr. Blackstone strove hard to get printed, and in particular a passage that does not appear in the *present* History (and for good reasons might be omitted by Lord Clarendon in his second compilation) in relation to the Ship-Money case, where it is said, the King employed somebody (I think Lord * Keeper Finch) to acquaint the Judges, that he should take it well of them if they would determine, that his claim thereto was according to law. Application was made through Lord, or Lady Westmoreland rather (no otherwise), concerning the affair to the executors, who immediately over-ruled the request, and insisted it should be printed in the manner sent, or returned. With this order, so peremptorily given, it was thought fit to comply, and the book is going on accordingly, but will hardly make its appearance (I suppose) before another winter, in two volumes folio, and three 8vo. Dr. Shebbeare (it is said) is printing this in Holland; but the sale (I suppose) will be prohibited in England, if it can be legally done."

* See the "Drossiana" for February last,

LORD RAYMOND

was the Author of the late opinions on matters of Libels, unfunctioned by Lord Semers or Lord Chief Justice Holt, and which were implicitly followed by Lord Mansfield. Mr. Fox's very excellent Bill upon this subject very completely, at present, knocks up opinions so inimical to the boasted freedom of our Constitution, and the trial by jury, one of its most valuable privileges. Lord Raymond, according to the "Richardsoniana," never forgave a first offence in a criminal, and as he is stated in the same book to have been a good-natured man, we may be sure he had good reasons for his apparent severity. The Court of the Areopagus at Athens once punished with death a boy of eight years of age who had burnt out a bird's eye with a hot iron. This was most certainly going too far; but it has not unfrequently happened, that the neglecting to take notice of an early disposition to vice in some young persons, or rather perhaps the not punishing it, has induced a habit of acting ill from the absence of those painful and disagreeable consequences that ought always to be made attendant upon every deviation from virtue. "L'habitude du crime un fois prise," says the acute Helvetius, "on en commettra tout sa vie." At least instances to the contrary are very rare.

LORD GODOLPHIN

is represented by Bishop Burnet as a card-player, when he is said merely to have played at cards (whenever he was in company with the Bishop) to prevent himself from being worried by the Bishop's questions, who was an extremely curious and inquisitive man, and who wished to wind some secret intelligence out of him. How little can you trust history, when you cannot even trust what is said in a letter quoted to confirm the truth of it. In a letter published in Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs, of the date of 1690, Lord Godolphin is said to lay something that displeased King William upon his wife, and says, it is not convenient for a man of business, who is not very young, to bring his wife near the Court. Lord Godolphin is said, in Collins's Peerage, to have buried his wife in 1678, and it is not there said that he ever married again.

MARQUIS D'ARCY.

This Nobleman was Governor to the Regent Duke of Orleans, and when he was once entreated, during an engagement, by another Nobleman, a Courtier to

prevent his Royal Pupil from exposing himself to danger, replied very spiritedly and sensibly, "Les Princes ne sont nés que pour la guerre, pour s'y faire distinguer par leurs belles actions, et pour montrer par leur exemple aux troupes à combattre avec vigueur. Vous y passiez bien, mon Prince y passera bien aussi, et puis qu'il peut acquérir de la gloire en cette occasion, bien loin de l'empêcher, je l'y conduis, et tant que j'en aurai l'honneur d'en être Gouverneur, je le menerai par tout. Il seroit inutile sur la terre s'il n'apprenoit pas son metier." Had Cardinal Dubois inspired the Regent with equally good notions, he would most probably have become a most excellent, as well as a most able, man. Princes would do as well as other persons, had they persons of virtue and of sense and spirit put about them in early life. The illustrious Fenelon completely reformed his stubborn and violent Pupil, the Duke of Burgundy; and it was always the boast of the excellent Duke de Montausier, that he had made his Pupil, the Grand Dauphin as he was called, Louis the Fourteenth's only son, an *honest* man. The Duke indeed never flattered his Pupil, but told him, with great respect, as well as with great truth, whatever he observed wrong in his conduct.

DR. BROWN.

As this ingenious Author of the "Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times" was sitting pensive one evening on a bench in Vauxhall Gardens, one of the waiters brought him the following copy of verses, which he said he had that instant received from a young Clergyman:

- "O say, thou gracious Censor of the
" age,
- " What can thy solitary thoughts engage?
- " What lures thee thus to Pleasure's
" golden reign?
- " Com'st thou, like Cato, to go out
" again?
- " No, sent like Raphael from the heavenly
" powers,
- " To greet the inhabitants of Eden's
" bow'rs.
- " Then welcome, Seer; pursue thy glo-
" rious plan,
- " To mark the manners, and reform the
" man.

"CANTAB."

Dr. Brown left behind him, in MS.
"A Treatise on the Principles of Christian Legislation; or, An Analysis of the
various

various Religions, Manners, and Politics of Mankind in their several Gradations; of the Obstructions thence arising to the Progress and proper Effects of Christianity, and of the most probable Means to remove those Obstructions." This was a subject which the ingenious and learned Author had very much studied. It is a pity that the treatise has not yet seen the light. Dr. Brown wrote a volume of Sermons, in which there are three upon Education, in answer to some of the fanciful parts of Rousseau's "Emile," that are excellent.

HENRY FIELDING, ESQ.

This ingenious Author was buried at Lisbon, in the Cemetery belonging to the British Factory of that City. His remains were permitted to remain without any memorial till M. Peyssonnel, the French Consul, erected a monument for him at his own expence, and with a very handsome inscription, in the Cloyster of the Augustine Convent. This stimulated the Factory to do that honour to their countryman which his talents deserved, and they erected a monument to him, from the design of Mr. James Murphy, an ingenious architect of Dublin, who is about to publish by subscription, An account of the beautiful Gothic Fabric of Nostra Senora de Bataglia, fifty miles from Lisbon. The Convent was begun by a daughter of John of Gaunt's, who married a King of Portugal; and with the appendages to it, as the Mausoleum, the Church, &c. displays such an assemblage of Gothic grandeur and elegance as are, perhaps, no where else to be seen.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

In the Library of All Souls College, in Oxford, there are several volumes of original drawings of this great Architect. They were, I believe, presented to the College by his son. The title of one of them is, "Delineationes Novæ Fabricæ Templi Paulini, juxta tertiam Propositionem et ex Sententia Regis Caroli Secundi sub Privato Sigillo expressa, 14. Maii, Ann. 1678." Sir Christopher appears to have floated very much in his designs for St. Paul's Cathedral. One of them is very much like that of San Gallo for St. Peter's at Rome. In another, the dome is crowned with a pine-apple. The favourite one, however, of the great Architect himself is not taken; nor indeed was Michael Angelo's project added to his dome at St. Peter's. In one of his letters to a person who was desirous to build some great work, Sir Christopher says very well, "A Building of that consequence you go

about deserves good care in the design, and able workmen to performe it; and that he who takes the general management may have a prospect of the whole, and make all parts, outside and inside, correspond well together, to this end I have comprised the whole design in six figures." In another of his letters, speaking of his progress in building St. Paul's, he says, "a considerable sum, which, though not proportionable to the greatnesse of the work, is notwithstanding sufficient to begin the same; and with all the materials and other assistances which may probably be expected, will put the new quire in great forwardness." The "Parentalia," written by his son, giving an account of his father's works, is a very curious and entertaining book. There is in it a very curious account of Gothic Architecture, by Sir Christopher himself.

DR. HARTLEY.

Dr. Priestley says, that he has received more information from Dr. Hartley "Upon Man" than from any book he ever perused, except the Bible; and indeed such a condensation of learning, divine and human, as this excellent and comprehensive work, the ingenuity and research of man have never been able to produce. His theory with wonderful ingenuity accounts for the different operations of the human mind and body; and it must be the height of absurdity in anyone to suppose the illustrious author of it to have been a Materialist. A late edition of this excellent work has been published at Warrington, in quarto and in octavo.

M. LE DUC DE CHOISEUL

was a man of very great wit and parts; no one had a greater knack of characterising persons or nations by a single trait than himself. One day, speaking of the Genevois, whom he disliked in general extremely, he said, "Si vous voyez jamais un Genevois sauter par une fenetre, sautez toute de suite apres lui. Il y aura toujours vingt pour cent à gagner." The Chevalier D'Eon, in one of her "Brochures," speaking of the desire of gain that merchants in general possess in a very superlative degree, says, very neatly, "Ils sont sur leur argent."

M. DE SARTINE,

MINISTER OF THE MARINE FOR FRANCE, was for a long while Lieutenant of the Police in Paris, in which detestable situation he ever conducted himself with great honour and probity. A Valet de Chamber

of the Duke of Choiseul's, wishing to make a connexion with the very beautiful wife of a grocer of Paris, procured from his Master a lettre de cachet for the husband, which he carried to M. de Sartine, then Lieutenant de Police. This excellent and sagacious Magistrate, who was acquainted with the grocer, and knew him to be a perfectly honest and a quiet man, began to smell a rat. He however told the Valet de Chambre to leave his lettre de cachet with him, and that he would have it served upon the grocer the next night. In the interim, he orders the grocer to come to his house, and advises him to quit Paris immediately, for two or three days, for reasons which he was not then at liberty to tell him. The grocer does as he is desired, and the next evening the Valet de Chambre comes to the grocer's house, to enjoy, as he thinks, his mistress in all security. At midnight, however, the officers of the police break open the door of the house, and arrest the Valet de Chambre, who is in bed with the grocer's wife. He persists to say, that he is not the person they take him for; that he is not the grocer; that he is Valet de Chambre to the Duke of Choiseul. At all this, however, they laugh, and pay no regard to (as excuses of the kind are so often made), and take him with them to the Bicêtre, where, by M. de Sartine's order, he is kept to hard labour, and fed upon bread and water for ten days, with an express order, that he shall not write to any one within that time. At last, however, he procures pen and paper, and writes to his master to inform him how cruelly he has been treated. The Duke de Choiseul, in a great passion, sends for M. de Sartine, and reprimands him very smartly for having thus used his servant. The Lieutenant de Police pleads complete ignorance of the business, and tells the Duke, that he had his orders to take up the grocer, which he had done at the dead of night, and that he was sure there could be no mistake, as his people had told him particularly, that they had found him in bed with his wife, and were sure he could be no one else. The servant was released, and most probably never afterwards applied for a lettre de cachet on a similar occasion. Had every transaction in this detestable office been managed with an equal regard to justice, every friend to his country would have been sorry at the abolition of it.

MIRABEAU.

Of the first commencement of thinking

in this very extraordinary man, the following account is given by M. Charpentier, Professor of the Mathematics at Paris: Charpentier became acquainted with Mirabeau at a private school at Paris, where he was extremely idle and inattentive. Charpentier, who was one of the Teachers, put one day into his hands the first chapter of the second book of Mr. Locke on the Human Understanding, and offered to read it with him. On perusing it, however, together, Mirabeau fell into a profound reverie, from which he soon awoke, and cried out to the tutor, "Voilà le livre qu'il me faut." Some years afterwards, when he met M. Charpentier by accident in the garden of the Thuilleries, he came up to him with sparkling eyes, and an animated countenance, and said to him, "Ah, Monsieur, que je n'oublierai jamais que vous m'avez fait lire Locke." So much, very often, does the train of thinking, and the incipient efforts of the human mind, depend upon the first book that is put into the hands of a young man of talents, or the first impression that is made upon him by some striking and peculiar circumstance. The great prophetic politician of our times was very early in life induced to turn his mind to subjects of trade and commerce, from some circumstances relative to them that took place in the small sea-port town that had the honour of being the place of his education.

LORD BACON

has got much credit by this aphorism, "That books cannot teach the use of books." It is, however, expressed in a stronger manner, and with more illustration, in a letter of Sir John Cheek's to the Duke of Somerset, Protector of England during the minority of Edward the Sixth, inserted in that elegant and entertaining miscellany, "Nugæ Antiquæ," 3 vols. 12mo. "All learning," says he, "be it never so great, except it be fitted with much use and experience to the fittest, can be no wisdom, but only a void and a wate knowledge; and therefore this kynde can be learned by no booke, but onlye by diligent hearing of sage and experienced Counsellors, and following more their good advice (who doe foresee the greatnesse of daungers to come unconcerned and unthought of) than their own suddene fancies, whoe, for lacke of further insight, do judge their own counseile best, because they do perceive in themselves no reason against themselves, althoughe there be in

the

the thing itself, and wise men's heads, never so much to the contrary.

“And if there be any hindrance to wisdom, it is where fancie favoureth a man's own invention, and he hath a better opinion of his owne reason than it deserveth indeede, and so alloweth it to be good, and sticketh to his sence by self-love, or ever he knew what it is worth by profit of reason, and therefore is not constant therein by judgement, but headstronge by willfullness.”

BOOTH LORD DELAMER,
EARL OF WARRINGTON.

The numerous *political writings of this celebrated Nobleman are now of much less consequence to us than that excellent civil and moral tract of his upon the education of his children, which he stiles “An Address to his Children,” and is written with great good sense and strong feeling. “Children,” says his Lordship, “*are at first blank paper* upon which you may write what you will, and therefore great care is to be taken of the first impression that is made upon them; for it is seldom seen but that much of it remaineth to their dying day. Therefore take care to possess them early with a fear of God, and a sense of religion. For if they be void of that, they will prove no better than pricks in your eyes and thorns in your sides.

“Let their education be suitable to their quality, and not more than your estate will bear; thereby they may become a comfort to you and usefull to others.

“Children are not to be governed neither wholly by love, nor altogether by fear; for by a right temperature of both you may lead them which way you will. Though it is natural, as well as our duty, to love our children, yet it will behove you to be watchfull over yourselves, lest, by being overdoating or fond, you forget to order and govern them as it is meet. And it is not easy to determine, whether the want of children, or such doating and foolish fondness, is the greater unhappiness.” In Rousseau's “Emile” there is certainly much acuteness of observation, and some exceedingly good hints for parents of understanding. The general system of it, however, is impracticable in a state of society, and Rousseau knew it to be so. Many of his maxims

are false, and some pernicious. They have, perhaps, never been so well combated as in the three first Sermons in an octavo volume of Sermons written by Dr. Brown, Author of the “Essays on Lord Shaftesbury's Characteristics.” In Mr. Boswell's very entertaining “Life of Dr. Johnson,” many excellent observations respecting education, in opposition to the present soppish system of it adopting in this country, are to be met with; and indeed from that work a complete system of civil wisdom, delivered occasionally with the wit and truth of observation of Socrates, and with the eloquence of Plato, might be extracted.

Lord Delamer, speaking against his children becoming courtiers, says, “Nothing but the pure profit can incline a man of a generous and noble spirit to accept of a place of court. For though Princes should be examples of piety, as well as administrators of justice, yet there is so much looseness and disorder in their families, that a man who lives there must be well fortified with religion and morality, or he will be in danger of losing his integrity.

“Consider besides the servile compliances to which he must submit, even to pretend to love the man he hates, and crouch and bend to the man whom he does despise; and as Courts are always in factions and parties, so he cannot avoid falling in with some side; and whatever they drive at he must implicitly pursue, though to the destruction of some person who never injured him.

“Add to this, how unsettled he must be, always in a hurry, shifting from place to place at an hour's warning, and pay such slavish attendance as we do not expect from the meanest of our servants. And, in the mean while, his estate in the country is left to the honesty of his servants (in which as he cannot fail to be a loser, so must he also in the interest and affection of his neighbours). Whereas he that lives in his own house has daily opportunities of doing good, and is still gaining upon the good-will and esteem of his country; so that when any of them see him they do not fail to pay him respect, and at the same time wish him well from their heart.”

Dunkam, Sept. 26, 1688.

(To be continued.)

* “Reasons why King James the Second run away from Salisbury”—“Against the Bishops Voting in Cases of Blood”—“Reflections on the Duke of Monmouth's Attainder,” &c. &c. &c. and an excellent Essay upon Government.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following Letter was actually written by a little Boy to a young Lady who had persuaded the poor child (under six years old) not to use Sugar, or any thing in which it is an ingredient; a promise which he thinks himself bound by, and actually keeps. I take the liberty of sending it to you. How far the *Antifaccharites* may think abstinence from *one* kind of colonial produce may be meritorious, when they indulge in every other, I leave pious people to judge. As I have been taught, heretofore, that keeping one commandment and breaking all the rest will not be sufficient, and as I am one of those who am determined to put a stop to Slavery and the Slave Trade; I am for

21st Feb. 1792.

CONSISTENCY.

DEAR LADY L—,

FORGIVE my applying to you to release me from my promise not to eat or drink any thing that has Sugar in it. To be sure, I would not wish to have my promise back again, if I was convinced of the truth of what you told me, that every lump of Sugar I put in my mouth, contained some of the flesh of a poor dead Negro Slave.

I am sure, my dear Lady L—, you did not mean to impose on me, but have been imposed on yourself by the naughty people, who told you so for some wicked purposes of their own.

The gentlemen and ladies I have been with lately, have laughed at me about my not eating Sugar, till they have made me cry for an hour together; and while they are laughing at me, I see them eating such nice tarts, and cakes, and sweetmeats, that if you had been there, you would have cried too, though you are quite a woman grown, if they should have laughed at you so, while they are enjoying all these nice things; and especially if there had been nobody to keep you in countenance, as there used to be at C—.

Some of the gentlemen told me they had been in the country where the Negroes make Sugar; and that they are never so well nor so happy as when they are making it, for they eat and drink as much as they will, and they love it as much as we do. They say likewise, that these poor Negroes don't work near so hard as the men who dig your papa's hop grounds, and live much better; and what is worst of all, and what hurts me most is, their saying that the people who have persuaded us not to eat Sugar are great hypocrites; that one of them is a Banker, and is shovelling about gold and silver all day long; and that another man, near Glasgow, employs hundreds of people in mak-

ing cloth of the cotton which the Negroes plant and pick. These gentlemen told me too, that a great many more Negroes are employed in digging gold and silver out of the mines, and in planting cotton, in making coffee and chocolate, in making Indigo, in picking cochineal, in cutting down fustic, logwood, and other dyeing woods, and in cutting down mahogany that tables are made of, than are employed in making Sugar; and that all these employments are much more injurious to the Negroes healths than Sugar-making. Does it not, Lady L—, seem as if people were hypocrites who make fortunes by using cotton and other things provided by the Negroes labour, and at the same time tell us it is wicked to make use of Sugar? If these people do not cheat us, would they strive to amass great fortunes by making cotton, cloths, and muslins, as the man near Glasgow does? or by dyeing cloths, and silks, and ribbands, blue, yellow, red, or black, and selling them to people for money, which the poor Negroes dig out of the ground? And if it was wicked to wear or use these things, or to drink coffee and chocolate, or eat off mahogany tables, or have mahogany doors or chairs, I am sure neither your Mama nor you would do so, any more than eat Sugar. And they tell me that logwood is used in dyeing black, which the clergymen wear. I am sure they never would wear black, if it was wicked to do so.

I cannot think, dear Lady L—, how anybody who will not eat Sugar because it is eating Negro flesh, can handle gold or silver, or feed themselves with silver spoons or forks; for if eating Sugar is eating Negroes flesh, sure every time anybody puts a fork or spoon in their mouths, it is putting a poor dead Negro's finger or toe there.

Pray, Lady L—, do tell me if the Negroes are employed in such things as the gentlemen told me; and if they are, why it is worse to eat sugar or cakes than to handle gold or silver, or to eat with silver spoons or forks, or to wear the cotton or muslin clothes the man near Glasgow or the people at Manchester make, or to wear blue or red, or coquelicot silks or ribbons, as Lady S— and you do, or a black coat, as Lord M—'s tutor does. I wish it may not be more wicked to eat Sugar than to use and wear the other things and clothes, because I am sure if that was wicked, neither you nor Lord and Lady S— nor Lord M—'s tutor would ever use silver spoons or forks, or

wear such things, or have mahogany furniture, or have your pockets so full of money as you all have, which last must be the wickedest of all; as digging gold and silver from the mines, I am assured, kills more Negro slaves than any thing else. Do, dear Lady L—, let me know all about this as soon as you can; and pray, if it is not very wicked indeed to eat Sugar, or more so than to use other things produced by the Negroes labour, do give me my promise back again, and let me eat cakes and sweetmeats.

I am, dear Lady L—,

Your affectionate Little Boy,

A. C.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following PAPER is circulating through the several COURTS of EUROPE by a FRIEND to CIVIL and RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

IT is a proper subject of investigation at the end of the Eighteenth Century, to ascertain the advantages derived from Toleration and Liberty of the Press in the different States of Europe, and to know in what instances they have been carried to excess and produced Licentiousness.

To form a fair comparison not only between State and State, but the condition of a Country at one time compared with itself at another, it may be proper to see the former code of Penal Laws, and the remarkable convictions thereon; and to learn how far these laws have been at

any time mitigated or repealed; and if not repealed, whether they sleep rather through the moderation and indolence of the times than the connivance of the Civil Magistrate, and may under more bigotted governors be both held out *in terrorem* and put into vigorous execution.

It is desirable to know how far civil and religious rights have been blended together, or kept apart; and what is the present temper of the inhabitants in respect to toleration or persecution of dissenters from the Establishment, signified by addresses, by publications, by popular tumults.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following *Jeu d'Esprit* is attributed to the Pen of an ingenious and learned PHYSICIAN of BATH, the Father of the Waters of that City.

The following DIPLOMA, lately obtained by the celebrated CANINE PROFESSOR OF PHYSIC in this City from the Ancient Academy near ATHENS called CYNOSARGES, or The Temple of the WHITE DOG, is now submitted to the Public, as a Testimony of the highest Honour; this University having been instituted by ANTISTHENES, surnamed APLOCYON, or the Sincere Dog, whose followers were hence called CYNICS, as appears from the Greek Author DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

CELEBERRIMO viro *Jacobo Whittick*, Doctori in *Cyno-Medicina*, apud *Canile Syum*, in vico auspiciatissime

dicto *Guinea-Lane*, Bathon. salutem.

Siquidem supplicabat nostræ Academix, haud ita pridem Celeberrimus *Jacobus Whittick*, olim inter *Peripateticos* Iellarum gellator*, sed modo inter *Aquatoret* unus tantum *Cynico-Medicus*, ut ad gradum Doctoris admitteretur; hac inter alias graves que causas allata, quia nempe, uno saltem gradu *Uxorem precedere* voluit; ideoque *Dofforatum* ambivit, ut Uxor ejus, *præstitis disputationibus*, jamdudum fuisset *Regens-Magister*; Noverint igitur Universi, quod Nos Academici, propter has res *peripateticæ gestas*, inde ac *Cynicæ digestas*, prædicto *Jacobo* tenore præsentium liberam conce-

* Anglica, A Chairmen.

dimus potestatem et facultatem *dogmaticæ* practicandi in *Cyno-Medicina* per totum terrarum orbem; scilicet purgandi, bleedandi, glysterrandi, curandi, et necandi *Canes Molossos, Melitæos, Pecuarios, Veneratarios*, omnigenoque Canes: exceptis vero, et semper repudiandis, [ut minime *Aquapoturis*] istis *Cynobipedibus*, anglice *The Sad Dogs*, quibus, ut fateatur, *tribus Anticyris est Caput insanabile*. Denique, honoris causa, saltem quantum

possimus, si minus quantum decet, Licet *Jacobo nostro dilecto*, [ut *Cynosura Medicinæ*] posita jam fella^o geitatoria, levatitque humeris, *Vebiculum baud minus gratum*, appetere; quo, ut solitum erat, *omnia præ se ferat*, quo, etiam pulverem si non *Olympicum*, veruntamen *Aureum*, colligere *juvet*, et *Sirio monstrante* viam, sublimi feriat *Sydera vertice*. Dat. sub sigillo hujus Universitatis *die Cauculari* primo, 1786.

TRANSLATION from the LATIN of Part of a LETTER from Dr. MEARN'S of BRISTOL, to Dr. PRUJEAN of LONDON, relative to the WATERS of BATH.

[FROM CHUDLEY'S RARITIES.]

Bath, August 2, 1659.

THE sacrifice I bring to your altar, learned Sir, will not, I conceive, be ungrateful. It is the strange accidental discovery of a noble mystery, touching the *cause of the heat of the Bath Waters*; the search into which hath long exercised the most famous physicians. The manner of it was thus:—The Lord Fairfax (who continues at Bath with his Lady) riding abroad not far from this city, two days ago, to take the air, by chance found a kind of chalk, as white as snow, working here and there out of the ground in little heaps, like earth cast up by moles. A piece of this he brought home and shewed me. It is a crumbling matter, and almost of itself turns to a small light

dust. Its taste is manifestly acid, without attraction, but by little and little biting, and causing hot strangulation in the mouth; so that I am persuaded it hath much calcanthus* in it, and is not altogether without arsenic. I put it into cold water, and presently it fell to boil and bubble apace, just as if it had been quicklime; and by degrees the water grew so hot, that it would quickly have boiled an egg. Now seeing that this chalk is found near the Bath, I conceive it not unlikely that it is this that heats the Bath water.

[The substance alluded to in the above letter may possibly have been pyrites, which is not in general found so near to the earth as this substance is supposed to have been.]

T H E

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

For MARCH 1792.

Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader, describing the Manners and Customs of the North American Indians; with an Account of the Posts situated on the River Saint Lawrence, Lake Ontario, &c. To which is added, a Vocabulary of the Chippeway Language, &c. &c. By J. Long. 4to. 15s. Robson.

THIS is a work of very considerable merit, the fruit of much ingenuity, of great assiduity, and of accurate observation; the author a young gentleman of a respectable family and connections, who at an early period of life was engaged as an articulated clerk to assist in carrying on that branch of commerce, called the Indian Trade, which the French and English settlers in Canada transact with the different tribes of native Indians in that part of North America. The Western countries of Canada, stretching

from Quebec and Montreal inland, bounded on the North by the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company; and on the South by those of the United States of America, are the subjects of our author's historical and commercial narratives and descriptions. No pains have been spared to render them as intelligent as possible, and for this purpose an elegantly-engraved Map of the countries just mentioned is prefixed.

We have had the further satisfaction of taking the opinion of the same Friend

who communicated his remarks on Umfreville's partial account of the Hudson's Bay Trade, reviewed in our last Magazine, respecting Mr. Long's Voyages, and who had it in his power to corroborate many facts, and to confirm the deserved reputation in which these Voyages are held, or to have abated it, if he had found just cause, by discovering any material errors or misrepresentation either respecting the nature of the trade described, or the very entertaining account of the manners and customs of the Indian nations; and this gentleman has declared, that those parts of our Author's Voyages and Travels of which he has a personal knowledge, are uncommonly correct, and equally candid. With such testimonials we proceed cheerfully in the task of giving a satisfactory view of the principal contents of the work, together with some interesting occurrences and anecdotes equally new and curious.

Mr. Long's first arrival was at Quebec, the capital of Canada, concerning which he makes the following historical remark, serving in some measure to account for the settling of that part of the country. "When the Spaniards, who first discovered this Northern clime, sailed past Cape Rosiers at the entrance of the river St. Laurence, the mountains now called the mountains of Notre Dame were covered with snow. Such a prospect in the summer season gave them a very unfavourable opinion of the country, and they were deterred from going up the river, supposing the land to be too barren to recompense their labours at present, or afford any future advantage; and the same impressions induced them to call it *Cape di Nada*, or Cape Nothing, by which name it is described in their Charts, and from whence, by a corruption of language, it has derived its present name of Canada. The river St. Laurence takes its rise from Lake Nipissin, north east of Lake Superior, about the distance of 2000 miles from Quebec. The breadth of it is 90 miles at the entrance, and it is navigable near 500 miles from the sea. The Isle of Orleans, which is but a small distance from the city, is a beautiful spot of ground, about twenty miles in length and six in breadth. The fertility of the soil makes it a useful and valuable garden, inasmuch that it supplies the capital with vegetables and grain in great abundance. The opposite village of Beauport also charms the eye, and very much heightens the scene, which is rich, romantic, and magnificent."

The place of Mr. Long's destination was Montreal, at which he arrived safe in the summer of the year 1768, and was placed under the care of a respectable merchant to learn the Indian Trade, which is the chief support of the town. "Montreal, formerly called *Villa Marie*, has nothing remarkable in it at present; it was formerly famous for a great fair, which lasted near three months, and was resorted to by the Indians, who came from the distance of many hundred miles to barter their peltry for English goods." Being at once prepossessed in favour of the Savages, Mr. Long improved daily in their tongue, to the satisfaction of his employer; for having soon acquired the names of every article of commerce in the Iroquois and French languages, the Merchant so highly approved of his assiduity, that he wished him to be completely qualified in the Mohawk language, to enable him to traffic with the Indians in his absence; and for that purpose sent him to a village called *Cabnawaga*, or *Cocknavaga*, situated about nine miles from Montreal, on the south side of the river St. Laurence, where he lived with a Chief whose name was *Assengethier*, until he was sufficiently instructed in the language. His description of this village, and of its inhabitants, is animated and informing.

"Their religion is Roman Catholic, and they have a French Priest, or, as the Chippeway Indians term it, *the Master of Life's Man*, who instructs them, and performs divine service in the Iroquois tongue. Their devotion impressed my mind too powerfully to suffer it to pass unnoticed, and induces me to observe, that great praise is due to their pastors, who, by unwearied assiduity, and their own exemplary lives and conversation, have converted a savage race of beings from Heathenism to Christianity, and by uniformity of conduct continue to preserve both their religion and themselves in the esteem of their country; an example worthy of imitation, and amounting to an incontrovertible proof, that Nature, in her most degenerate state, may be reclaimed by those who are sincere in their endeavours, gentle in their manners, and consistent in the general tenor of their behaviour."

A particular account of the Indians of the Five and Six Nations is the next curious subject with which our author instructs and entertains his readers; in which he appears to be actuated by the most laudable motive, viz. a wish to enable our Government to form a just idea of their consequence in a political point of view, as well

well as their importance on account of the fur trade; because the vicinity of the American territories from *Georgia* to *New England* gives the United States a great command and influence from their situation, and renders them more to be dreaded than even the French were in the zenith of their American power, when it was universally known they had such an interest among the savages as induced them to call the French their Fathers, and of which so much yet remains as to prompt them to retain a predilection in favour of the traders of the Gallic race who are settled amongst them. A proper historical narrative of the first settlement of the French in Canada in 1603, and of the connection they formed with the Savages of the Five Nations, regularly conducts to the more modern state of these Nations, and of the commercial intercourse with them.

“These Five Nations claim all the country south of the river St. Laurence to the Ohio, and down the Ohio to the *Wabache*, which lies to the westward of the State of Pennsylvania, near to the borders of Virginia, westerly to the Lakes Ontario and Erie and the river *Miamis*, and the eastern boundaries of Lake Champlain and the United States.

“The league of the Five Nations with each other resembles that of the United Provinces of Holland. The firmness of this league,” says our author, the “great extent of land it owns, the number of great warriors it produces, and the undaunted courage and skill which distinguish the members of it in their contests both with the Savages and European nations; all conspire to prove the good policy of an alliance with them; as it is an undoubted fact, that in case of a rupture between Great Britain and the United States of America, the posts (stipulated by Mr. Oswald’s Treaty to be surrendered to the American States) would make but a feeble resistance without the exertions of these Indian Nations; and deprived of the Forts, the Fur Trade would soon be lost to Britain.” The situation and utility of each of these barriers or posts is then separately and ably discussed, and we learn that they are not yet surrendered, nor should they, in sound policy; and Mr. Long does not think it probable that the American States will be able to fulfil the Treaty on their part, so as to enable them to make a reasonable demand, such a claim as Government must absolutely admit. Be this as it may, here is another instance of that imbecility or leachery which has almost constantly

attended all our negotiations carried on and concluded at Paris, whether with the French or their allies. Our countrymen will be astonished, after reading Mr. Long’s description of this chain of posts, that any men in their senses should have given their assent to such a stipulation.

Having stayed with his employer seven years, and not being willing to enter into a new engagement, our young adventurer determined to follow the bent of his inclinations; and being naturally of a roving disposition, which was increased by frequent associations with the Savages, he entered a volunteer at the head of a party of Indians; thinking that his native country might at some future period derive advantage from his more intimate knowledge of the country and its language. His commencement of a military life was in the year 1775, and in his first campaign he was twice wounded. He then joined the eighth regiment of foot in the King’s service, and being ordered on a *scout* at the head of ten *Rondaxe* Indians, he naturally enough introduces a description of Indian scouts, and the manner of Scalping, a horrid mode of torture peculiar to the Indians.

An account of the character and disposition of the *Connecedaga* or *Rondaxe* Indians, with remarks on the *Iroquois* and *Cherokee* nations, forms the next section of his work. Then follows a description of the Indian dances, which are many and various, and to each of them there is a particular whoop. They have the Calumet dance, the War dance, the Chief’s dance, the Set-out dance, the Scalp dance, the Dead dance, the Prisoner’s dance, the Return dance, the Spear dance, the Marriage dance, the Sacrifice dance. All these our author was perfectly master of, frequently leading the set. Here he is too general; for if we may judge by the whole tenor of his conduct, we are warranted to hope, that he never led the set either in the Scalp dance or the Sacrifice dance.

A description is given of Lake Superior, with the ceremony of Indian adoption, which is as follows: “A feast is prepared of dogs flesh boiled in bears grease, with huckle berries, of which it is expected every one should heartily partake. When the repast is over the war-song is sung in the following words: “Master of Life, view us well! We receive a brother warrior, who appears to have sense, shews strength in his arm, and does not refuse his body to the enemy.” After the war-song, if the person does

not discover any signs of fear, he is regarded with reverence and esteem; courage, in the opinion of the Savages, being considered not only as indispensable, but as the greatest recommendation. He is then seated on a beaver robe, and presented with a pipe of war to smoke, which is put round to every Warrior, and a wampum belt is thrown over his neck. When the pipe has gone round, a sweating-house is prepared, with six long poles fixed in the ground, and pointed at the top; it is then covered with skins and blankets to exclude the air, and the area of the house will contain only three persons. The person to be adopted is then stripped naked, and enters the hut with two Chiefs; two large stones made red-hot are brought in and thrown on the ground; water is then brought in a bark dish, and sprinkled on the stones with cedar branches, the steam arising from which puts the person into a moist profuse perspiration, and opens the pores to receive the other part of the ceremony. When the perspiration is at the height, he quits the house, and jumps into the water. Immediately on coming out, a blanket is thrown over him, and he is led to the Chief's hut, where he undergoes the following operation: Being extended on his back, the Chief draws the figure he intends to make with a pointed stick dipped in water in which gunpowder has been dissolved; after which, with ten needles dipped in vermilion and fixed in a small wooden frame, he pricks the delineated parts; and where the bolder outlines occur, he incises the flesh with a gunflint; the vacant spaces, or those not marked with vermilion, are rubbed in with gunpowder, which produces a variety of red and blue; the wounds are then seared with pinkwood to prevent their festering.

“This operation, which is performed at intervals, lasts two or three days. Every morning the parts are washed with cold water, in which is infused an herb called *Pockqueeregan*, which resembles English box, and is mixed by the Indians with the tobacco they smoke, to take off the strength. During the process the war-songs are sung, accompanied by a rattle hung round with hawk bells, called *Cheesquois*, which they keep shaking to stifle the groans such pains must naturally occasion. Upon the ceremony being completed, they give the party a name: to Mr. Long, who submitted to undergo this cruel operation, they allotted that of *Amik*, or Beavers.”

The settlement at *Las la Mort*, or Dead Lake, situated at the north east of Lake

Alemipigon, with the proceedings of a trading party there, makes another section, not so interesting as the former, but containing information proper to be known by Merchants trading to those parts. The following anecdote, however, merits notice, as being characteristic of the nature of the Indian women.

“On a journey to Lake *Manontey* in order to procure some wild rice, accompanied by an Indian and his wife; on the fourth day, about an hour before sun-set, we stopped at a small creek, which was too deep to be forded; and whilst the Indian was assisting me in making a raft to cross over, rather than swim through in such cold weather (the month of December), I looked round and missed his wife. I was rather displeased, as the sun was near setting, and I was anxious to gain the opposite shore, to encamp before dark. I asked the Indian where she was gone; he smiled and told me, he supposed into the woods to set a collar for a partridge. In about an hour she returned with a newborn infant in her arms, and, coming up to me, said in the Chippeway language, “Here, Englishman, is a young warrior.”

“As soon as the child is born, if in summer, the mother goes into the water, and immerses the infant: as soon as this is done, it is wrapped up in a small blanket, and tied to a flat board covered with dry mats in the form of the bottom of a coffin, with a hoop over the top where the head lies to keep it from injury. In winter it is clad in skins as well as blankets. In the heat of summer, gauze is thrown over the young Savage to keep off the musquitoes, which are very troublesome in the woods. The board on which the child is placed is slung to the mother's forehead with a broad worsted belt, and rests against her back. When the French took possession of Canada, the women had neither linen nor swaddling-cloaths; all their child-bed furniture consisted of a kind of trough filled with the dust of dry rotten wood, which is as soft as the finest down, and well calculated to imbibe the moisture of the infant; on this the child was placed, covered with rich furs, and tied down with strong leather strings.”

From the birth of an Indian child, we should now, pursuing the order of the work itself, proceed to the very affecting account given by our author of the manner of disposing of the aged and infirm, in which there are circumstances related of so strange a nature, that to enable us to give credit to them, he has thought proper to make the following declaration: “Truth should be the standard of history,

and guide the pen of every author who values his reputation."

Relying, therefore, on his veracity who has laid down this just maxim or rule for historians, we shall, in our next, dis-

play a scene of terrific horrors sufficient to appal the stoutest heart; and accompany our indefatigable countryman through his remaining travels.

M.

The History, Debates, and Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, from the Year 1743 to the Year 1774. Containing the most interesting Motions, Speeches, Resolutions, Reports, Petitions, Evidence, Protests, and Papers, laid before either House, together with Lists of each Parliament, and the Supplies, Ways and Means of each Session. Printed uniformly, to bind with the Parliamentary Register. In 7 Vols. 8vo. Price 2l. 9s. in Boards. Debrett.

BEFORE we proceed to our observations on this work, it may not be amiss to give a brief deduction of former publications of the same nature.

The Journals of the House of Commons reach no higher than the reign of Queen Mary; and so little care was taken to preserve them, that they are in many places mutilated and imperfect. They originally seem to have been a kind of register, not only of the transactions of the House, but the speeches of the Members, their most material hints and expressions being inserted, and the names of the speakers upon every debate. In Queen Elizabeth's time, when laymen had learning enough to read and understand the Rolls of Parliament, the Constitution became to be as regular a study as the law, and minutes were carefully taken, in the same manner as young barristers do in the Courts below, of every speech made in the House; nor can there be a stronger proof of the fidelity of such compilations, than the wonderful conformity there is between the Journals of the House and those of D'Ewes and Townsend upon the same debates and transactions. The journals, however, of those two Members are far more full and accurate than those of the House, and are to this day extremely instructive as well as entertaining.

In the reign of Charles I. we have many entire speeches and some debates in Rushworth, and other collections, of those great men who sat in Parliament before the year 1643; and indeed they prove that English eloquence was then in its perfection.

After the Restoration, the taking down in the Journals the words or sense of every Member was prohibited by the House, for very good reasons. In the first place, it was a standing evidence against a Member, if upon good grounds he should afterwards alter his opinion; and it thereby became some check upon the freedom of debate. Secondly, the Journals of the

House of Commons being Parliamentary Records, and their Clerks (whose places were not near so good then as they are now) being often very inaccurate, or somewhat worse, the practice was very justly thought to be dangerous; especially when the difficulty attending it with the greatest care was considered, and it was, upon repeated complaints from the Members, suppressed.

The collections made by the Hon. Anchtell Grey, and the Parliamentary Debates compiled by Chandler, deducing the proceedings of the Lords and Commons to the year 1742, may be considered as a continuation of Parliamentary History, after this period, to that when the present publication commences in 1743; and pity it is, that the above works, as well as the Journals of Parliament, had not been published long before they were. In an assembly like the House of Commons, where forms and precedents are of so much weight, too great lights cannot be thrown upon their proceedings. Such collections are not only of use to the Members, but to their Constituents; for how many of both have within these hundred years sinned against the forms of the House, and suffered for their transgressions both in purse and person?

With respect to the present portion of Parliamentary History, the Editors' Preface and Advertisement express so fully and fairly the nature of our ideas of the work, and of the manner in which it is executed, that we shall cheerfully permit them to speak for themselves.

In the Preface the Compilers observe, that "The prejudice which so long subsisted against the free and full publication of Parliamentary Debates, left great difficulties in the way of those who, from time to time, endeavoured to discover what had actually been delivered in times of such affected caution and superstitious secrecy. Future historians will scarcely believe

believe that the people of England were, for a long period, interdicted from knowing what was said in Parliament, not only by the Lords, but even by their own Representatives. Yet that such was the case will be evident from the ridiculous devices that were adopted to convey the Debates, in forms that might screen the publishers of them from punishment. History and fable were ransacked for mysterious vehicles of Parliamentary rhetoric. The grandeur and dignity of the Peerage required the gigantic type of Brobdnag, while Lilliput was thought in proper proportion for the diminutive state of the House of Commons. At one time, the speakers on a Turnpike Bill appeared under Grecian titles, and the country gentlemen pardoned the revelation of their eloquence, as long as their names were cloaked under those of Pericles and Demosthenes. On other occasions, the moving and seconding orations on a *nemine con.* address of congratulation or of condolence in the English House of Lords, came out as noble effusions of genius and freedom in the Senate of Rome. The analogy was remote, and the disguise powerful—still, however, on more interesting topics, the vanity of the orators, or the curiosity of the public, was careful to preserve, or busy to discover the truth.—But to collect, and compile, and prove the authenticity of the various fugitive papers, and manuscript copies, necessarily resorted to in producing a faithful collection of the Debates in such times, required the labour of many years: and to this the Editors of the present edition have patiently submitted, from an anxiety to throw every light on a period of our Parliamentary History, long and interesting, abounding with numerous and important discussions, and graced with the most animated eloquence of the greatest statesmen and most dignified characters of their age.”

In the Advertisement we are told, that “Of the Debates and Proceedings of the House of Lords, during the period of the following work, no collection has hitherto been published. Some speeches, however, had been printed, particularly Lord Macclesfield’s, Lord Chesterfield’s, Lord Hardwicke’s, Lord Egmont’s, and Lord Lyttleton’s. And some proceedings likewise of those times were printed by order of Parliament; particularly the Examination of the Members of the Court Martial on Admiral Byng, &c. &c.—All these have been obtained; together with every fugitive paper which the Editors, on the best information, found analogous

to the subjects. The speeches of Lord Chatham have likewise been selected with most particular attention. It is happy for the country, that many of these have been preserved with great care, and, as appears by minute comparison, with extraordinary fidelity.

“With respect to the Debates of the House of Commons for the same period, the only collection that had appeared of them having become scarce, or rather entirely out of print; it was much desired that the whole of that work, when carefully revised, and accurately corrected, might be incorporated in the present, which accordingly is so arranged; the various omissions having been supplied by several Gentlemen who now are, or have been in Parliament—to which the Editors have also added the best accounts that are in existence of every interesting Debate, as collected from scarce tracts, fugitive papers, and, in many instances, from manuscript copies. In a word, no labour or expence have been spared, to render this work a perfect History of the British Parliament, during the period to which it relates.”

Amidst the great mass of valuable materials which form the present publication, the Reader will be gratified with correct copies of Lord Macclesfield’s Speech on the Alteration of the Style, and those of Lord Mansfield and Mr. Justice Foster in the Case of the Dissenters—Evidence of Sir James Marriott, Advocate-General, on the Quebec Bill—Examinations of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Richard Glover, Esq. and Dr. Musgrave—Opinions at large of the Judges on the Habeas Corpus Act, and a Copy of the proposed new Bill—Evidence of the Book-sellers in the Case of Literary Property—Debates on suspending the Prorogation, &c. &c.—List of the House of Commons at each General Election—List of the Supplies, and Ways and Means, during the Period between 1743 and 1774, &c. &c.

The importance of the period in which the above Debates happened, is a capital recommendation of them, being remarkable for the variety of events produced, the diversity of interests which prevailed, and for the struggles between prerogative and the liberty of the subject, in which the latter proved ultimately successful: we do not hesitate therefore to recommend them to the notice and perusal of the public in general, and of that part of it in particular whose situations call upon them to be instructed in Parliamentary knowledge.

Remarks on Forest Scenery, and other Woodland Views (relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty), illustrated by the Scenes of New Forest in Hampshire. In Three Books. By William Gilpin, A.M. Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Boldre, in New Forest, near Lymington. 2. Vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. Blamire.

[Concluded from Page 113.]

MR. GILPIN'S strictures on the peasantry of forests show the acuteness of his observations, and his knowledge of human nature in its lower classes.

"The many advantages which the borderers on forests enjoy, such as rearing cattle and hogs, obtaining fuel at an easy rate, and procuring little patches of land for the trouble of enclosing it, would add much, one should imagine, to the comfort of their lives. But in fact it is otherwise. These advantages procure them not half the enjoyments of common day-labourers. In general they are an indolent race; poor and wretched in the extreme. Instead of having the regular returns of a week's labour to subsist on, too many of them depend on the precarious supply of forest plunder. Their ostensible business is commonly to cut furze, and carry it to the neighbouring brick-kilns; for which purpose they keep a team of two or three forest horses; whilst their collateral support is deer-stealing, poaching, or purloining timber. In this last occupation they are said to have been so expert, that, in a night's time, they would have cut down, carried off, and lodged safely in the hands of some receiver; one of the largest caks of the forest. But the depredations which have been made in timber along all the skirts of the forest, have rendered this species of theft at present but an unprofitable employment. In poaching and deer-stealing they often find their best account; in all the arts of which many of them are well practised. From their earliest youth they learn to set the trap and the gin for hares and pheasants; to insnare deer, by hanging hooks, baited with apples, from the boughs of trees; and (as they became bolder proficient) to watch the herd with fire-arms, and single out a fat buck, as he passes the place of their concealment.

"In wild rugged countries, the mountaineer forms a very different character from the forester. He leads a life of labour: he procures nothing without it; he has neither time for idleness and dishonest arts, nor meets with any thing to allure him into them. But the forester,

who has the temptation of plunder on every side, finds it easier to trespass than to work. Hence, the one becomes often a rough, manly, ingenuous peasant; the other a supple, crafty, pilfering knave. Even the very practice of following a night occupation leads to mischief. The nightly wanderer, unless his mind be engaged in some necessary business, will find many temptations to take the advantage of the incautions security of those who are asleep. From these considerations Mr. St. John draws an argument for the sale of forest lands. "Poverty," says he, "will be changed into affluence—the cottager will become a farmer—the wilderness will be converted into rich pastures and fertile fields; furnishing provisions for the country, and employment for the poor. The borders and confines of forests will cease to be nurseries for county gaols; the trespasser will no longer prey upon the *vert*, nor the vagabond and out-law on the *venison*. Nay, the very soil itself will not then be gradually lost and stolen, by *purprestures* and *assarts*. Thus forests, which were formerly the haunts of robbers, and the scenes of violence and rapine, may be converted into the receptacles of honest industry *."

"I had once some occasional intercourse with a forest borderer, who had formerly been a noted deer-stealer. He had often (like the deer-stealer in the play)

—struck a doe,
And borne her cleanly by the keeper's
nose.

Indeed he had been at the head of his profession; and during a reign of five years, assured me, he had killed, on an average, not fewer than an hundred bucks a-year. At length he was obliged to abscond; but composing his affairs, he abandoned his trade, and would speak of his former arts without reserve. He has oftener than once confessed the sins of his youth to me, from which an idea may be formed of the mystery of deer-stealing in its highest mode of perfection. In his excursions in the forest he carried with

* See Observations on the Land Revenue of the Crown, p. 168.

him a gun which screwed into three parts, and which he could easily conceal in the lining of his coat. Thus armed he would drink with the under-keepers without suspicion, and when he knew them engaged, would securely take his stand in some distant part, and mark his buck. When he had killed him, he would draw him aside into the bushes, and spend the remaining part of the day in a neighbouring tree, that he might be sure no spies were in the way. At night he secreted his plunder. He had boarded off a part of his cottage (forming a rough door into it, like the rest of the partition, stuck full of false nail-heads), with such artifice, that the keepers, on an information, have searched his house again and again, and have gone off satisfied of his innocence, though his secret larder, perhaps, at that very time contained a brace of bucks. He had always, he said, a quick market for his venison; for the country is as ready to purchase it, as these fellows are to procure it. It is a forest adage of ancient date, *non est inquirendum unde venit venison.*"

Having described Mr. Mitford's place at Exbury, our Author concludes his Observations with some admirable remarks on the comparative effect of Taste and Expence.

"In taking these circuits we could not help remarking the comparative virtue of taste and expence. The former, with very little of the latter, will always produce something pleasing; while the utmost efforts of the latter, unaided by the former, are ineffectual. The larger the proportion of misguided expence, the wider will the deformity spread; whereas every touch in the hand of taste, has so far its effect.

"It is the same precisely in working the scenes of nature, as in forming an artificial scene. Set two artists at work. Give one of them a bit of black lead and a scrap of paper. Every touch he makes, perhaps, deserves to be treasured in a cabinet. Give the other the costliest materials. All is a waste of time, of labour, and expence. Add colours—they only make his deformities more glaring.

"True taste, in the first place, whether in nature or on canvas, makes not a single stroke till the general design is laid out, with which, in some part or other, every effort coincides. The artist may work at his picture in this part or the other, but if his design and composition are fixed, every effort is gradually growing into a whole. Whereas he who works without taste, seldom has any idea of a whole. He tacks one part to another, as his misguided fancy suggests; or, if he has any plan, it is something as unnatural, as the parts which compose it are absurd. The deeper his pocket, therefore, and the wider his scale, his errors are more apparent.

"To an injudicious person, or one who delights in temples and Chinese bridges, very little would appear executed in the scenes I have described at Exbury. There is scarce a gravel walk made; no pavilion raised; nor even a white seat fixed. And yet, in fact, more is done than if all these decorations, and a hundred others, had been added, unaccompanied with what has been done. The greatest difficulty of all is surmounted, that of laying out a judicious plan."

After an elaborate description of his own place at Vicar's-Hill, chiefly with a view to illustrate the effect of atmospheric and other circumstances on scenery of every description,—he concludes with these practical remarks:

"The conclusions from all these remarks are, that every landscape is, in itself, a scene of great variety—that there are few landscapes which have not, at some time or other, their happy moments—that a landscape of extent and beauty will take the full period of a year to shew itself in all the forms it is capable of receiving—and that he who does not attend to the variations of the atmosphere, loses half the beauty of his views."

Many other passages equally valuable present themselves; but our measure is full; and we have nothing farther to add, except a renewal of our request for an edition of our Author's works WITHOUT THE ENCUMBRANCE OF PLATES.

Etchings of Views and Antiquities in the County of Gloucester, hitherto imperfectly or never engraved. Nos. II. III. and IV. 5s. each Number. Cadell.

THE elegant and accurate Draughtsman who publishes this work, appears really to improve the powers of his

needle as he advances in it. The etchings of Cirencester Church, and the entrance into the tunnel at Saperton, for the junction

tion of the rivers Thames and Severn, are managed with a delicacy of design, and a power of light and shade, that must give great pleasure to connoisseurs in art.

The several antiquities that compose these Numbers are very well executed, and very well described.

The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL. D. Comprehending an Account of his Studies and numerous Works, in chronological Order; a Series of his Epitolar Correspondence and Conversations with many Eminent Persons; and various Original Pieces of his Composition, never before published. The whole exhibiting a View of Literature and Literary Men in Great Britain, for near half a Century, during which he flourished. By JAMES BOSWELL, Esq. 2 Vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. Dilly.

[Continued from Page 33.]

WE have now accompanied the Colossus of modern literature through a course of sixty-eight years, and have endeavoured to bring into review the most distinguishing and prominent features of his character and life. The lively sallies of wit, the profound and philosophical observations, the acute and powerful reasonings, which Mr. Boswell has recorded of him during his visit to Dr. Taylor of Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, shew that hitherto neither age nor misfortunes had in any degree impaired the strong faculties of his stupendous mind: "he was," says Mr. Boswell, "more uniformly social, cheerful, and alert, more prompt on great occasions and on small than I had almost ever seen him. Soon afterwards indeed, on his return to London, he gave the world a luminous proof that the vigour of his mind in all its faculties, whether memory, judgment, or imagination, was not in the least abated; for in the year 1778 were published the first four Volumes of his "Prefaces Biographical and Critical" to the most eminent of the English Poets, which were followed in less than two years by the remaining Volumes. This work, which, according to his own account of it, he wrote in his usual way, dilatorily and hastily, unwilling to work, and working with great vigour and haste, "is the work," says Mr. Boswell, "which of all Dr. Johnson's writings will perhaps be read most generally and with most pleasure. Philology and biography were his favorite pursuits, and those who lived most in intimacy with him, heard him upon all occasions, when there was a proper opportunity, take delight in expatiating upon the merits of the English poets; upon the niceties of their characters, and the events of their progress through the world which they contributed to illuminate. His mind was so full of that kind of information, and it was so well arranged in his memory, that in performing what he had undertaken in this way, he had little more to do than

to put his thoughts upon paper, exhibiting first each Poet's life, and then subjoining a critical examination of his genius and works. But when he began to write, the subject swelled in such a manner, that instead of Prefaces to each Poet of no more than a few pages, as he had originally intended, he produced an ample, rich, and most entertaining view of them in every respect. In this he resembled Quintilian, who tells us, that in the composition of his Institutions of Oratory, "*latius se tamen aperiente materia plus quam imponebatur oneris sponte suscepti.*" The Booksellers, justly sensible of the great additional value of the copy-right, presented him with another hundred pounds, over and above two hundred, for which his agreement was to furnish such Prefaces as he thought fit.

"While my friend (continues Mr. Boswell) is contemplated in the splendour derived from this his last and perhaps most admirable work, I introduce him with peculiar propriety as the correspondent of WARREN HASTINGS, a man whose regard reflects dignity even upon Johnson; a man, the extent of whose abilities was equal to that of his power; and who, by those who are fortunate enough to know him in private life, is admired for his literature and taste, and beloved for the candour, moderation, and mildness of his character. Were I capable of paying a suitable tribute of admiration to him, I should certainly not withhold it at a moment * when it is not possible that I should be suspected of being an interested flatterer. But how weak would be my voice after that of the millions whom he governed. His condescending and obliging compliance with my solicitation, I with humble gratitude acknowledge; and while by publishing his letter to me, accompanying the valuable communication, I do eminent honour to my great friend, I shall entirely disregard any invidious suggestions, that as

I in some degree participate in the honour, I have, at the same time, the gratification of my own vanity in view.

TO JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.

“SIR, *Park-lane, Dec. 2, 1790.*

“I have been fortunately spared the troublesome suspense of a long search, to which, in performance of my promise, I had devoted this morning, by lighting upon the objects of it among the first papers that I laid my hands on: my veneration for your great and good friend Dr. Johnson, and the pride, or I hope something of a better sentiment, which I indulged in possessing such memorials of his good-will towards me, having induced me to bind them in a parcel containing other select papers, and labelled with the titles appertaining to them. They consist but of three letters, which I believe were all that I ever received from Dr. Johnson. Of these, one, which was written in quadruplicate, under the different dates of its respective dispatches, has already been made public, but not from any communication of mine. This, however, I have joined to the rest; and have now the pleasure of sending them to you for the use to which you informed me it was your desire to destine them.

“My promise was pledged with the condition, that if the letters were found to contain any thing which should render them improper for the public eye, you would dispense with the performance of it. You will have the goodness, I am sure, to pardon my recalling this stipulation to your recollection, as I should be loth to appear negligent of that obligation which is always implied in an epistolary confidence. In the reservation of that right I have read them over with the most scrupulous attention, but have not seen in them the slightest cause on that ground to withhold them from you. But, though not on that, yet on another ground I own I feel a little, yet but a little, reluctance to part with them: I mean on that of my own credit, which I fear will suffer by the information conveyed by them, that I was early in the possession of such valuable instructions for the beneficial employment of the influence of my late station, and (as it may seem) have so little availed myself of them. Whether I could, if it were necessary, defend myself against such an imputation, it little concerns the world to know. I look only to the effect which these relics may pro-

duce, considered as evidences of the virtues of their author: and believing that they will be found to display an uncommon warmth of private friendship, and a mind ever attentive to the improvement and extension of useful knowledge, and solicitous for the interests of mankind, I can cheerfully submit to the little sacrifice of my own fame to contribute to the illustration of so great and venerable a character. They cannot be better applied, for that end, than by being entrusted to your hands. Allow me, with this offering, to infer from it a proof of the very great esteem with which I have the honour to profess myself, Sir,

“Your most obedient,

“And most humble servant,

“WARREN HASTINGS.

“P. S. At some future time, and when you have no further occasion for these papers, I shall be obliged to you if you would return them.”

“The last of the three letters thus graciously put into my hands, and which has already appeared in public, belongs to this year (1781); but I shall previously insert the two first in the order of their dates. They all together form a grand group in my biographical picture.

TO THE Honourable

WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.

“SIR,

“Though I have had but little personal knowledge of you, I have had enough to make me wish for more; and though it be now a long time since I was honoured by your visit, I had too much pleasure from it to forget it. By those whom we delight to remember, we are unwilling to be forgotten; and therefore I cannot omit this opportunity of reviving myself in your memory by a letter which you will receive from the hands of my friend Mr. Chambers*; a man, whose purity of manners and vigour of mind are sufficient to make every thing welcome that he brings.

“That this is my only reason for writing, will be too apparent by the uselessness of my letter to any other purpose. I have no questions to ask; not that I want curiosity after either the ancient or present state of regions in which have been seen all the power and splendour of wide-extended empire; and which, as by some grant of natural superiority, supply the rest of the world with almost all that pride desires, and luxury enjoys. But my

* Now Sir Robert Chambers, one of his Majesty's Judges in India.

knowledge of them is too scanty to furnish me with proper topics of enquiry; I can only wish for information; and hope, that a mind comprehensive like yours will find leisure, amidst the cares of your important station, to enquire into many subjects of which the European world either thinks not at all, or thinks with deficient intelligence and uncertain conjecture. I shall hope, that he who once intended to increase the learning of his country by the introduction of the Persian language, will examine nicely the traditions and histories of the East; that he will survey the wonders of its ancient edifices, and trace the vestiges of its ruined cities; and that, at his return, we shall know the arts and opinions of a race of men, from whom very little has been hitherto derived.

"You, Sir, have no need of being told by me, how much may be added by your attention and patronage to experimental knowledge and natural history. There are arts of manufacture practised in the countries in which you reside, which are yet very imperfectly known here, either to artificers or philosophers. Of the natural productions, animate and inanimate, we yet have so little intelligence, that our books are filled, I fear, with conjectures about things which an Indian peasant knows by his senses.

"Many of those things my first wish is to see; my second to know by such accounts as a man like you will be able to give.

"As I have not skill to ask proper questions, I have likewise no such access to great men as can enable me to send you any political information. Of the agitations of an unsettled Government, and the struggles of a feeble Ministry, care is doubtless taken to give you more exact accounts than I can obtain. If you are inclined to interest yourself much in public transactions, it is no misfortune to you to be so distant from them.

"That literature is not totally forsaking us, and that your favourite language is not neglected, will appear from the book*, which I should have pleased myself more with sending, if I could have presented it bound; but time was wanting. I beg, however, Sir, that you will accept it from a man very desirous of your regard; and that if you think me able to gratify you by any thing more important, you will employ me.

"I am now going to take leave, perhaps a very long leave, of my dear Mr.

Chambers. That he is going to live where you govern, may justly alleviate the regret of parting; and the hope of seeing both him and you again, which I am not willing to mingle with doubt, must at present comfort as it can, Sir,

"Your most humble servant,

"SAM. JOHNSON.

"*March 30, 1774.*"

To the Same.

"SIR,

"Being informed that by the departure of a ship, there is now an opportunity of writing to Bengal, I am unwilling to slip out of your memory by my own negligence, and therefore take the liberty of reminding you of my existence, by sending you a book which is not yet made public.

"I have lately visited a region less remote and less illustrious than India, which afforded some occasions for speculation; what occurred to me, I have put into the volume †, of which I beg your acceptance.

"Men in your station seldom have presents totally disinterested; my book is received, let me now make my request.

"There is, Sir, somewhere within your government, a young adventurer, one Chauncy Lawrence, whose father is one of my oldest friends. Be pleased to shew the young man what countenance is fit, whether he wants to be restrained by your authority, or encouraged by your favour. His father is now President of the College of Physicians, a man venerable for his knowledge, and more venerable for his virtue.

"I wish you a prosperous government, a safe return, and a long enjoyment of plenty and tranquillity. I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient,

"And most humble servant,

"SAM. JOHNSON.

"*London, Dec. 20, 1774.*"

To the Same.

"SIR, *Jan. 9, 1781.*

"Amidst the importance and multiplicity of affairs in which your great office engages you, I take the liberty of recalling your attention for a moment to literature, and will not prolong the interruption by an apology which your character makes needless.

"Mr. Hoole, a gentleman long known and long esteemed in the India-House, after having translated Tasso, has undertaken Ariosto. How well he is qualified

* Jones's "Persian Grammar."

† "Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland."

for his undertaking he has already shewn. He is desirous, Sir, of your favour in promoting his Proposals, and flatters me by supposing that my testimony may advance his interest.

“ It is a new thing for a clerk of the India-House to translate poets—it is new for a Governor of Bengal to patronize learning. That he may find his ingenuity rewarded, and that learning may flourish under your protection, is the wish of, Sir,

“ Your most humble servant,
“ SAM. JOHNSON.”

But the period was now fast approaching, when Johnson himself was to become the subject of those feelings of tenderness and humanity with which his own heart was constantly set in motion. In the month of March 1781, Mr. Boswell, who had been for some time absent from London, met, on his return to the metropolis, his illustrious friend, at the age of seventy-two, in Fleet-street, walking, or rather indeed moving along; for what with the constant roll of his head, and the concomitant motion of his body, he appeared to make his way independent of his feet: he drank wine sometimes, but not socially, and every thing about his character and manners was forcible and violent. On Wednesday the 4th of April 1781, his friend Mr. Thrale died, and Johnson took upon him, with a very earnest concern, the office of one of his executors, the importance of which seemed greater than usual to him, from his cir-

cumstances having been always such that he had scarcely any share in the real business of life. His friends were in hopes that Mr. Thrale might have made a liberal provision for him for his life, which, as Mr. Thrale left no son and a very large fortune, it would have been highly to his honour to have done, and, considering Dr. Johnson's age, could not have been of long duration: but he bequeathed him only two hundred pounds, which was the legacy given to each of his executors.—“ I could not,” says Mr. Boswell, “ but be somewhat diverted by hearing Johnson talk in a pompous manner of his new office, and particularly of the concerns of the Brewery, which it was at last resolved should be sold. Lord Lucan tells a very good story, which, if not precisely exact, is certainly characteristical:—That when the sale of Thrale's Brewery was going forward, Johnson appeared bustling about with an inkhorn and a pen in his button-hole, like an exciteman; and on being asked what he really considered to be the value of the property which was to be disposed of, answered, “ We are not here to sell a parcel of boilers and vats, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice.”—Mr. Thrale's death, however, was a very essential loss to Johnson, who, though he did not foresee all that afterwards happened, was sufficiently convinced that the comforts which the family had afforded him would now in a great measure cease.

(To be continued.)

Transactions of the Linnean Society, Vol. I. 4to. 18s. White. 1791.

THE Linnean Society owes its origin to the introduction of Linneus's collections of Natural History, dried plants, books and manuscripts into this country by J. E. Smith, M. D. It is approved and patronized by Sir Joseph Banks, the President of the Royal Society, who is the first of its honorary Members. The meetings of the Society are held on the first and third Tuesdays of every month, except during the long vacation, at Dr. Smith's house, in Great Marlborough Street. It consists of three honorary Members, about fifty Fellows, as many foreign Members, and twenty-four Associates; but the numbers, we believe, are not limited. The objects of the Society are Botany and Natural History in all its branches, and particularly the Botany and Natural History of this country.

The greater part of the articles in this first volume of Transactions published by the Society are Botanical; ten of them, however, are upon the subject of animals, and one only upon fossils.

1. *An Introductory Discourse on the Rise and Progress of Natural History.* By J. E. Smith, M. D. F. R. S. the President.

This is a clear well-written treatise, and a very proper introduction to these Transactions. It is of considerable length, taking up more than one fifth of the whole volume. Being read on the 8th of April 1788, we may from that period date the existence of this Society.

The President at the close of his discourse, speaking of the Linnean collection which he possesses, says, “ For my own part, I consider myself as a trustee of the publick. I hold these treasures only for the

the purpose of making them useful to the world and natural history in general, and particularly to this Society, of which I glory in having contributed to lay the foundation, and to the service of which I shall joyfully consecrate my labours, so long as it continues to answer the purposes for which it was designed."

It is well known that the benevolent and learned possessor does not confine himself to professions, but opens his treasures with the greatest liberality.

II. *Observations on some extraneous Fossils of Switzerland.* By M. Tingry, Demonstrator of Chemistry and Natural History at Geneva.

This is an ingenious dissertation in the French language, to prove from some specimens of reeds and ferns which were found in strata of coal in the province of Faucigni in Savoy, that coal is a vegetable production, and not animal substances penetrated by an oily matter, as some French writers have imagined.

III. *Observations on the Phalæna Bombyx lubricipeda of Linneus, and some other Moths allied to it.* By Thomas Marsham, Esq. Secretary to the Society.

This Moth having been confounded by Linneus, &c. with three others (Erminea, Mendica, and Papyracea), Mr. M. has distinguished them with great care, and they are here elegantly figured.

IV. *Descriptions of four Species of Cypripedium.* By Richard Anth. Salisbury, Esq. F. R. S. Fellow of the Society.

The species are, 1. *C. Calceolus.* 2. *C. Parviflorum.* 3. *C. Spectabile.* 4. *C. Humile* or *Acante Hort. Kew.* They are minutely described in Latin; and the flowers neatly figured.

V. *Descriptions of ten Species of Lichen collected in the South of Europe.* By J. E. Smith, M. D. F. R. S. President. These are described in Latin, and seven of them exquisitely figured.

VI. *Some Observations on the Natural History of the Curculio Lapathi and Silpha Grisea.* By Mr. William Curtis, Fellow of the Society.

This Curculio, it seems, unites its efforts in the Larva state with those of *Phalæna, Coilus,* and *Cerambyx Moschatus,* in the destruction of willow trees. Mr. Curtis gives a very satisfactory account of this insect, and of the *Silpha Grisea,* which occurred to him during his enquiries into the other, accompanied with figures in all the states of their transformation.

VII. *Description of the Stylephorus*

Chordatus, a new Fish. By George Shaw, M. D. F. R. S. Fellow of the Society.

This curious animal constitutes a new genus, approaching to the *Syngnathus.* It belongs to the Order of Apodes, and was taken between the islands of Cuba and Martinico; its length is about 31 inches. Dr. Shaw has described it at length; but the structure of this most singular fish best be conceived from the annexed figure.

VIII. *Description of the Hirudo viridis, a new English Leech.* By the same. With a figure.

This is a new species not to be found in any publication. It is found in clear and cold waters, and is not much more than one-eighth of an inch in length. It is oviparous. The Doctor observes, that the smaller species of *Hirudo* are possessed of a reproductive power almost equal to the polype; and that he has divided them in every direction, and subdivided them, without the failure of one single part.

IX. *The Botanical History of the Cannela Alba.* By Olof Swartz, M. D. Foreign Member of the Society.

The learned author, who is well known for his botanical works, has here given the history of the plant from the first notice of it by Clusius, a description, the character of the flowers, and a figure. This was the more necessary, as the bark has frequently been mistaken for the Cortex Winteranus, and the plant has hitherto been but imperfectly known.

X. *Description of the Cancer Stagnalis.* By Dr. Shaw.

This animal is generally found in soft waters, particularly in small shallows of rain-water in spring and autumn. It is not so generally known as the rest of the British species; and the observations, particularly those which relate to its first appearance from the egg, are new and curious. The description is accompanied with a plate.

XI. *On the Festuca Spadicea and Anthoxanthum Paniculatum.* By the President.

These are clearly proved to be one and the same grass. A description and character of it is given, and a series of errors and misconceptions concerning it is most happily adjusted. This paper is accompanied with a copy of Rudbeck's figure.

XII. *On the Migration of certain Birds, and on other Matters relating to the feathered Tribes.* By William Markwick, Esq. Associate.

These observations were made at Catfield near Battle in Suffex. They are accom-

accompanied with a table, and explanatory remarks on a great number of birds; together with a figure of *Tringa Glarcola*, a rare bird shot in the parish of Battle.

XIII. *The History and Description of a new Species of Fucus*. By Thomas Woodward, Esq. Fellow of the Society.

The ingenious author names this new *Alga Fucus Subjucus*. The fructification is singular. That, with the plant, is described and figured.

XIV. *Account of a singular Conformation in the Wings of some Species of Moths*. By M. Elisprit Giorna, of Turin, Foreign Member of the Society.

This is a description, in French, of a curious apparatus to the wings of Moths, to secure them from injury in their flight. M. Giorna considers it as a new discovery; it was known, however, to Harris; but this author has carried the matter much farther.

XV. *Observations on the Language of Botany*. By the Rev. Thomas Martyn, B. D. F. R. S. Professor of Botany at Cambridge, and Fellow of the Society.

Two fundamental principles are here enforced in forming an English botanical language. 1. That we should adhere as closely as possible to the Linnean language. 2. That we should adapt the terminations, plurals, compounds, and derivatives to the structure and genius of our sterling English.

XVI. *Observations on the Genus of Begonia*. By Jonas Dryander, M. A. Fellow of the Society.

History and character of the genus. Characters, descriptions, &c. of twenty-one species, besides nine obscure ones. Figures of *B. Lumilis* & *tenera*; besides a plate of leaves and capsules.

This paper throws much light on a genus which before was very obscure.

XVII. *On the Genus of Symplocos, comprehending Hopea, Alstonia, and Ciponiza*. By M. Charles Louis L'Heritier, of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, Foreign Member of the Linnean Society.

A dissertation in Latin, to shew that these four genera ought to be comprehended in one.

XVIII. *On the Genus of Calligonum, comprehending Pterococcus, and Pallasia*. By the Same.

Much confusion is cleared up in this short Latin treatise.

XIX. *Observations on Polypodium Crepseris, accompanied with a Specimen from Scotland*. By Mr. J. Dickson, Fellow of the Society.

The mistakes concerning this British Fern are here well cleared up.

XX. *Account of a spinning Limax or Slug*. By Mr. Thomas Hoy, of Gordon Cattle, Associate: with a note by Dr. Shaw, confirming this phenomenon, of slugs having, in common with spiders and caterpillars, the faculty of conveying themselves through the air, by means of threads spun out of their bodies.

XXI. *Description of three new Animals found in the Pacific Ocean*. By Mr. Archibald Menzies, Fellow of the Society.

These animals are, 1. *Echino lineata*; 2. *Fasciola clavata*; 3. *Hirudo branchiata*. A short account of them is here given, with a figure of each.

XXII. *Remarks on the Genus Veronica*. By the President.

These remarks are made to clear up some obscurities in this genus.

XXIII. *Descriptions of two new Species of Phalena*. By Mr. Louis Boic, of Paris, Foreign Member of the Society.

These Moths are named *Ph. Pylaris Tubercularia*, and *Ph. Tinea Sparrmannella*. They are described in Latin, and figured.

XXIV. *The Botanical History of the Genus Dillenia, with an Addition of several Non-descript Species*. By Charles Peter Thunberg, Knight of the Order of Wasa, Professor of Botany and Medicine in the University of Upsal, and Foreign Member of the Society.

Six species of this handsome genus are described by the illustrious author in Latin; and three are figured. The generic character also is amended.

XXV. *The Botanical History of Trifolium Alpestre, Medium, and Pratense*. By Adam Afzelius, M. A. Demonstrator of Botany in the University of Upsal, and Foreign Member of this Society.

This is a most elaborate elucidation of a wonderful series of confusion relative to these three species of Trefoil or Clover.

XXVI. *An Account of several Plants presented to the Linnean Society*, by Mr. John Fairbairn and Mr. Thomas Hoy, Fellows of the Society. By the President.

These plants are, 1. *Coffea Speciosus*, 2. *Static Latifolia*, 3. *Sempervivum Stellarum*, 4. *Astragalus Leucophæus*, 5. *Mimosa Myrtifolia*, 6. *M. Suaveolens*.

XXVII. *Extracts from the Minute Book of the Linnean Society*.

1. Some account of a *Buprestis*, communicated

announced by Sir Joseph Banks, to whom it was sent from the Committee of Warehouses of the East India Company. It had eaten through 15 pieces of muslin of 3 or 10 folds in each piece.

2. An account of a singular Pigeon, or *Lufus Naturæ* in the dove-house Pigeon, in a letter from Mr. Latham.

Essays, Philosophical, Historical, and Literary. Vol. II. 8vo. 6s. Dilly.

(Continued from Page 28.)

WE now open this collection at the *Thirty-first Essay*, which has for its title, "Remarks on the Reign and Character of King William." This is, in fact, a studied, but by no means an able, vindication of that monarch. The Essayist sets out with defending the Revolution upon a different plan from what our best writers, and particularly Judge Blackstone, have considered as the only proper one. They have apologized for this great transaction upon the "solid footing of authority;" our Essayist, on the contrary, *glories* in the Revolution because it "was founded upon reason, equity, and justice."—We beg leave here to remark, that whatever *reason, equity, or justice*, might actuate the people in this affair, yet there were but few traces of them in the conduct of the Prince of Orange. The language he held out to the Parliament when it seemed inclined to adopt a regency, in the exigency the kingdom was then in by the flight of the King, and the infancy of the Prince of Wales, indicated as plainly as his whole conduct, that nothing less than the possession of the English Crown was his motive from the very first. By the Revolution the constitution of this country was materially violated, as this writer hath observed; but time and the death of William without issue have restored the fabric to its pristine glory; nor is there now any fissure in it. Our author evinces in this sketch a marked dislike of the High-church Clergy at that period; and represents them as either non-jurors, or hypocrites. That the Clergy were, during that reign, jealous of all attempts to make changes in the ecclesiastical establishment, and resolutely opposed them, is undoubtedly true, and redounds to their highest honour. William owed much to their labours for what he had obtained. Had they not so zealously and irreligiously opposed Popery by their learned productions from the pulpit and the press, the nation would not have

VOL. XXI.

If we are not misinformed, Sir Joseph Banks, with his wonted liberality, made a present of the Plates to the Society, which has enabled them to offer their book at a moderate price to the public.

There are many new and useful things in this volume; and upon the whole it does credit to this respectable Society.

been excited to such a detestation of its principles and such a fear of its establishment, nor would the Prince of Orange have found such a welcome reception.

Essay XXXII. is entitled an "Examen of the King of Prussia's Reflections on Religion." If any thing could warrant an examination and refutation of the royal author's very impertinent reflections, it must be an apprehension of their doing mischief on account of his rank and celebrity. After all, we do not by any means think that so particular a notice as is here taken of the Reflections, was at all necessary. The Essayist, however, seems to have entered into the task of examination, not so much with an intention to expose scepticism as orthodoxy to contempt. He echoes by translation the royal theologian's witless sarcasms against the peculiar doctrines of christianity; but then he roundly asserts, without proof, that christianity has nothing to do with them. The Essayist attributes to the "philosophical monarch" *learning* and *good sense*. The latter quality it would be ill manners, even now he is dead, to call in question; but as to Frederick's *learning*, we are positive that it was of a very doubtful value, and by no means sufficient to enable him to assume with propriety the character of a theological controversialist. Our Essayist, we have no doubt, would be highly displeased at being ranked among the deniers of *revelation*, but we shall only ask what sort of a believer he must be who makes such assertions as the following: "It is obvious to remark, that Christianity, though it undoubtedly supposes and implies the authenticity and divine origin of the Jewish religion, leaves us the most extensive latitude of judging as to those particulars which are not immediately or necessarily connected with this general acknowledgement; and as to the accounts which are transmitted to us of the creation and fall of man, the dispersion of mankind, the general deluge, &c. they may

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very

very properly be considered as the ancient popular traditions of the Jews, blended, agreeably to the stile of Oriental antiquity, with allegorical and hieroglyphical imagery, in which it is neither very easy nor very material to distinguish what is fabulous from what is true. And if any christian philosopher should even think proper to *reject* these remote and obscure traditions as wholly incredible, I know not that they are so connected or interwoven with the proper evidence of the divine authority of the Jewish and Christian religions, as therefore to render him liable, in any degree, to the charge of inconsistency. Though vague and romantic as they may be deemed, I have myself no doubt of their being originally founded, like most of the mythological fictions of the Greeks, from which they derive strong corroborative evidence, upon real and important facts."

If this is the light and indifferent manner in which a christian may be allowed to consider the Old Testament Scriptures, and to view them only as recording popular traditions, may we not ask, How came our Saviour to distinguish between the traditions of the Jews and those Scriptures, to which he appealed as an infallible evidence in his own favour? How likewise came the Apostle to assert, that *all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness?* We are aware, indeed, that sophism may misinterpret the words of our Saviour, and heterodoxy boldly advance that St. Paul was an *inconclusive reasoner*. What powerful champions, therefore, must such writers as our Essayist be of the sacred truth once delivered to the saints? The direct opponents of christianity look into the Bible and behold mysterious doctrines contained in it, at which their arrogant reason revolts. Our half-believers weed the Bible, of these doctrines under the plea of their being interpolations, or accommodate them to their reasons, by making them to be nothing more than allegorical representations of some very simple truths.

We shall now leave this Essay, and proceed to that numbered XXXIII. and entitled "On Unitarianism;" where, to speak the truth in a word, we find no more satisfaction than in the last.

The Essayist sets out with the trite argument of the simplicity of Christianity as it stands in the New Testament, and then expresses his surprize, that "the vast fabric of error, superstition, and absurdity, which

the greater part of Christendom still reveres as the true apostolic and catholic church, could ever have been erected on so disproportionate a basis."—This plea of the *simplicity* of the gospel is absolutely false in the extent to which *Socinians* carry it. Let any person who is not a believer of the gospel open the sacred volume to find what its doctrines are, and he will readily pronounce it replete with such mysterious ones as his reason will immediately rise against. Where is this boasted simplicity to be seen in the gospel of St. John, particularly in the first chapter concerning the pre-existence of the *Logos*, and also in the many passages where the divine Messenger himself declares his communion with the Father? Our Saviour's doctrine, which he constantly inculcated, of the necessity of the believer's spiritual union with him by the influence of another divine person, the *Holy Ghost*, is far from being so simple as our Essayist would have us believe. After having asserted the simplicity of the *momentous truths* of christianity, and lamented the corruptions which have for ages darkened the christian church, he proceeds to exultation in the prospect of the "approaching time, when the Sun of Truth shall appear in meridian strength and beauty." The principal cloud which our author considers as obscuring that grand luminary, and which is full of mischief to the interests of religion, is the doctrine of the *Trinity*. Against it, therefore, he has carefully gathered up the frivolous arguments which have been again and again urged, and as repeatedly refused. He dwells much upon the notion that this doctrine was drawn from the system of Plato; but there is little reason to believe that St. John knew any thing of that philosopher's writings; and if there should be any traces of sublimity in Plato's ideas of the mode of the Divine existence, it is not more to be wondered at than that he should have some just conceptions of the nature of the *love of God*. This high and exalted duty is explained in the gospel in a manner very little agreeable to natural reason; and though *Plato* had some idea of it, yet it does not therefore follow, that it is a conceit introduced into the church from a too great admiration of his system in the primitive christians.

Such writers as the present Essayist consider it as a capital objection to our Saviour's divinity, that the first christians were accustomed to speak of him as *a man approved of God*. Let it therefore be duly considered, that it was the custom of our

Lord himself, as well as of his immediate followers, to lead their disciples very gradually into the mysteries of the kingdom of God.

We cannot, consistently with our limits, examine particularly what our Essayist has advanced in favour of *Unitarianism* or rather *Socinianism*, but we venture to pronounce the whole to be the jejune skimmings of the modern shallow effusions of that party. The writings of Dr. Priestley seem to have been his favourite resources; and farther than the learning displayed in them, we believe our author to be unacquainted. That Christ is not a creature, as they would have the world believe, we shall here prove by one argument, rarely if ever considered, at least it has not been considered with that respect to which it is entitled. He is held out to us in Scripture as the object of our love, and not of that kind of mixed love which we are to entertain for each other, but the highest and most disinterested love; the same which we are to cherish and improve in our hearts to the Lord of all.

In consequence of this it was that *Ignatius*, than whom a more venerable authority can scarcely be produced, took as his favourite motto, *My Love is Crucified*; expressive of his entire devotedness both in heart and life to his Crucified Redeemer. Would this language become a Socinian? Or indeed would he adopt it in its strict and only proper meaning?

Our Essayist concludes his remarks upon Unitarianism with the following triumphant display of its present state, and confident anticipation of its universal extension: "In the present age, an age distinguished by the prevalence of the spirit of rational and liberal enquiry, we

see that the ancient system of Unitarianism shakes off the dust and rears its reverend head." It even seems to advance with accelerated force and vigour. And if this doctrine, cherished and avowed as it appears to have been in the early ages of the church, by the simple, the ignoble, and the illiterate; contemned by the pride of philosophy, and rejected by the wise, the learned and the mighty; should ultimately prove to be the true, the genuine doctrine of reason and revelation; what remains, but to acknowledge with all humility, in the language of the great Apostle, that "God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty; and base things of the world and things which are despised hath God chosen, yea and things which are not, to bring to nought things that are, that no flesh should glory in his presence."

We are rather apprehensive that all this confidence is presumptuous; for we think there is too much chilling coldness in this boasted system, and too much of the un animating inertness of moral philosophy in it, to render it palatable to persons in general. The flame of devotion must burn upon a very different altar than the mere moral fitness of things, and be kindled by a more superior power than natural reason, ere it will prove agreeable to religiously humble minds. In the present system they find themselves warmed to devotion, whereas Unitarianism would destroy their hopes by converting them into doubts.

W.

[To be continued.]

Forty Years' Correspondence between Geniusses of both Sexes and James Elphinston: in six pocket volumes: Four of Original Letters, Two of Poet. y. 12mo. (Sold for won Guinea sewed)

"OF this Correspondence, no part having been originally intended for the Press; nor a partikel reviewed, but on the singular principle that *every intellectual production, how good as soon time or place be usefoul or pleasing, may become no les boath at another*; the births or Intellect' being immortal az dtheir Parent; no wonder can arise dhat many Letters are here without dtheir Answers; az wel az many Answers, without dthe Letters dhat occasioned dthem. It proves raddher peculiarly fortunate, not onely dhat so many particcular correspondences hav remained entire; but dhat no artikel on edher side is here ex-

tant, without its obvious use or distinct independence."

Such is the title-page and the first paragraph of the Editor's address to the public, in his own peculiar orthography, with which we shall not perplex our reader or printer by giving any more than the above specimen. The remainder of the address is taken up with defending the innovations which he has made in the mode of spelling and writing, which we believe would afford neither entertainment nor instruction to our readers, were we to take any further notice of them. Leaving therefore our Author to convince such of his readers as are willing to enter

on this subject at large, we shall proceed to the remaining contents of the work. Of the six volumes, four comprize the Correspondence, in which we find little of importance to the public; many of the letters being to and from the Editor, who formerly kept a school at Kennington, to his pupils and their parents, on subjects which might be interesting to individuals, but which had been better confined to the persons to whom the letters were written. The remaining two volumes consist of poetry, apparently school-exercises, by the Editor's pupils and by himself, none of which rise above mediocrity. As a specimen of this collection we shall select the following letter from the Author of "The Man of Feeling, &c."

"DEAR SIR,

"I COULD easily have pardoned your delay in answering a letter of so little consequence as mine, without so melancholy a reason as that you assign for it. I sincerely condole with you on the death of one who, from the little I had the pleasure of seeing her, had to me the appearance of so much real worth.

"Poor Hector Mackenzie's fate was aggravated by the circumstances attending it. It reached him in the flower of life, and amidst those schemes for futurity which at that age we are ever fond to create, and sedulous to pursue. Those things are frequent; but it is a philosophy I never envied, to be above the feelings they excite.

"By the circumstance of receiving your letter so long after its date as about the beginning of this month, the pleasure you were so obliging to communicate by your verses*, had been anticipated by seeing a copy of them, not altogether correct indeed, in our newspapers. To a man who pretends to do anything like making verses, such a present is a sort of challenge for some return; and however poor I may be at those weapons, yet as the inclosed trifle, which I happened just now to light upon, is of a commodious size for conveyance, I have ventured to send it you.

"Gray's "Fatal Sisters," one of his new publications, in the late edition of his works, I dare say you have seen. A gentleman observed to me, that the ap-

pearance of the gigantic deities there mentioned, of which Mr. Gray had only given us some account in prose, might afford good subject for poetical description, and desired I would supply that want by way of Introduction. In pursuance of his suggestion I wrote these stanzas. They are mere description, and therefore have at best but a secondary degree of merit.

"The poetical inclination, let the prudence of the world say what it will, is at least one of the noblest amusements. Our philanthropy is almost always increased by it; there is a certain poetic ground on which a man cannot tread without feelings that mend the heart; and many who are not able to reach the Parnassian heights, may yet advance so near as to be bettered by the air of the climate.

"I shall be happy to hear from you at any interval that may perfectly suit your convenience. Let me know how the literary world goes with you. I hear of it sometimes in Reviews: but he that reads them to improve his knowledge in books, will be (for the most part) in a state not very different from that of the old lady, who took lodgings at a toll-bar that she might see the world. Both will be just so much the wiser as the titles of the passengers can make them.

"Is your friend Dr. Johnson quite satisfied with the fame he has already acquired? I have seen some late performances against him equally stupid and abusive. 'Tis what an Author's vanity should wish. The praise of candour a moderate genius may acquire; but the obloquy of dulness is an encomium to which a common degree of merit can seldom attain.

"Do me the favour to present my compliments to Mrs. Elphinstone.

"I am, with great esteem,

"Your very humble servant,

"HENRY MACKENZIE."

"Edinburgh, Dec. 16, 1768."

The following are the verses mentioned in the preceding letter.

'Twas on ERIN's fatal day,

Led by WODIN's secret band,

Where the dancing waves of May †

Speed the current to the land,

* Presented to the King of Denmark in three languages.

† The name of a place on the northern coast of Caithness. The epithet *dancing* will be allowed when the appearance of the waves (which the Author has seen) is known: for here by the meeting of currents they are thrown up direct. For which reason, or from their apparent height, they are called by the country-people THE MEN OF MAY.

Red his eye that watch'd the book,
Seal'd with many a hero's blood ;
With bristling locks and haggard look
The hoary Prophet gaz'd the flood.

The biting north wind brush'd the tide,
And drove the bickering hail before :
Shrill the angry Mermaid cry'd,
Midst the bursting billow's roar.

There the stifled tempests pant ;
A hollow sound the caverns gave ;
And forky lightnings shot afloat
The glittering tresses of the wave.

Big the clouds on Thule's height
Sail'd athwart the dusky sky ;
Swelling to the distant sight,
Far its wreaths were seen to lye.

Now the muttering thunder roll'd ;
Lo ! a meteor's streamy sign :
Purple, gold atting'd, behold !
Opes the azure eye divine.

Now from out the darker side,
Louder thunders strike the ear ;
Now from out the beamy tide,
Lo ! the giant maids appear.

Fatal Sisters, speed your way ;
Give your foaming courfers rein ;
Pass the dancing waves of *May*,
Pass the murmur of the main.

See the leader of the band,
Dreaded *Hilda* ! where she pass,
See the trumpet in her hand !
Hark ! she pours the rattling blast.

Fell Revenge and Fury spread
Burning pinions o'er her brow ;
Eyes that panic terrors shed,
Fiercely shoot a crimson bow.

Round in mazy circles stream
Famish'd birds, that watch the dead ;
See a fading spectre gleam !
Sigurd droops his fated head !

Where, to meet the pebbly shore,
Leans the velvet-verdur'd hill ;
Darts the spear the maiden bore ;
Mandate of the maiden's will.

See ! it lighten'd as it flew !
Quiv'ring now on earth it stands,
Hark ! again the blast she blew,
Echoing, shook a thousand lands !

Labouring with its monstrous birth,
Heav'd the hill on every side !
Lo ! the portals of the earth,
Burling, yawn'd an entrance wide !

See ! the loom is ready laid ;
O'er it see the Sitters beat !
Seats that bear each wondrous maid ;
Each the rock an earthquake rent !

Hark ! beneath the trembling ground
(From *Hela*'s dark domain it rose)
Deeply peal'd a solemn sound :
Hark ! for *Hilda* caught the close.

Ours, she cried, and wav'd her hand,
Ours to join the magic throng !
Sisters, such our Queen's command :
Ours to swell the magic song !

Speeches of M. de Mirabeau the Elder, pronounced in the National Assembly of France. To which is prefixed, a Sketch of his Life and Character. Translated from the French Edition of M. Mejan. By James White, Esq. Debrett. 1792.

THE speeches of M. de Mirabeau here presented to the public, and which are extracted from a voluminous collection, may be considered as having gained in some respects, rather than lost, by translation, since they are now adopted into a language which for ages has been the language of Liberty. Besides, as Mirabeau, who spoke extempore, is in some instances deficient in dignity of expression, the Translator has, on those occasions, helped him to such modes of speech as he himself would, in all likelihood, have wished to use, if at the moment it had been whispered to him by a colleague. But wherever this liberty has been taken, the expressions made use of in the original are given in the margin. For example, part of Mirabeau's speech to prevail on the assembled Deputies to con-

stitute themselves under the title of Representatives of the People of France, is thus translated :

“ This simple, peaceable, incontestible appellation will become every thing to us in time ; it fits us at our birth, it will fit us at our maturity. It will grow with our growth, and strengthen with our strength.”

The introductory paragraphs of the French Editor to the several speeches, with his notes, and those of Mirabeau, form a valuable, and indeed a necessary addition to the collection before us ; in which we find, among others, a Speech on the motion for an address to the King to entreat him to dismiss the troops ;— An Address to the King—The King's Answer—A Speech on the King's Answer—A Speech to the Third Deputation intended to be sent to request the

“ Elle prendra les mêmes degrés de force que nous mêmes.”

dismissal of the Troops—An Address to the King requesting the dismissal of his Ministers—A Speech on the same subject—A Speech on Ecclesiastical Property, &c. Mr. White in masculine energy of style, which is the main point, is less deficient than in grammatical accuracy, in which we catch him nodding not unfrequently; as in page 11, “synonymous to,” for “with.”—P. 38, three lines from the bottom, “that” for “which.”—P. 44, “meet the ideas;” some of the slang of the House of Commons.—Ditto, “may go to the great object;” ditto.—P. 63, “the *then* circumstances.”—P. 57, “When the question is to constitute ourselves,” &c. This is French, not

English. Mr. White enters fully into the spirit of the great Mirabeau. His grammatical inaccuracies and vulgarisms he may easily correct: and we shall give Mr. White an advice which we find necessary, on many occasions, to be given to writers of more parts than education, viz. to submit his manuscripts before publication to the revilal of some learned friend, versant in the niceties of universal and philosophical grammar.

In the perusal of this very interesting little volume, one acquires, in an easy and imperceptible manner, an idea of the rise, progress, and accomplishment of the French Revolution.

Nugæ Antiquæ, being a Miscellaneous Collection of Original Papers in Prose and Verse, written in the Reigns of Henry the Eighth, Queen Mary, Elizabeth, King James, and Charles the First. By Sir John Harrington, Translator of Aristo. Selected from authentic Remains. A new Edition. 3. Vols. 12mo. Price 10s. 6d. Cadell.

OF this new edition of these very curious and interesting remains of antiquity, we have nothing to say, but to express our satisfaction at being told, that,

at the desire of the late Dr. Johnson, a fourth volume will soon be added to the three already published.

An Historical Sketch of the French Revolution. From its Commencement to the Year 1792. 8vo. 7s. in boards. Debrett. 1792.

AMONG the almost innumerable publications to which the French Revolution has given rise, the present appears to be not the least worthy of attention. The Author takes up the history of the Revolution at its commencement, and deduces it nearly to the present period. His narrative is interspersed with reflections, and abounds with much valuable information as well as political knowledge. The reader will easily perceive, from his manner of treating his subject, that the writer is a Gentleman, and not a professed Author. If we were to hazard a conjecture from some peculiarities of the style, though in the assumed character of an Englishman, he appears to be a Foreigner, who has made much proficiency in the English language. Whoever he be, it is evident that he has read and reflected much upon the subject of which he treats, that he has brought to the task a considerable portion of knowledge, and displays much shrewdness as well as accuracy of observation; and though he professes to derive his materials merely from papers and books, yet from the variety of information which he has brought forward, and the new point of view in which he has been able to place facts already known, it will not be easily credited that he has not had access to

higher and more interesting sources of intelligence, if he has not had himself some share in the occurrences which he relates. He embraces a great portion of the sentiments of Mr. Burke, but displays none of the violence of a partisan: He everywhere inculcates moderation, and recommends to his readers to suspend their judgment till it shall have been matured by time and the course of events, and form their conclusion from the decision of impartial experience. But we hasten to present our readers with some extracts.

The following is the account which the Author gives of the celebrated MIRABEAU, previous to that part which he acted in the National Assembly:

“The history of Mirabeau would of itself fill a volume, but I am not well acquainted with its detail, neither do I think that private libels are useful and instructive. From his earliest youth he was distinguished by superior talents, and by the most restless turbulent spirit. One of his enemies, Lally Tolendal, thus indirectly describes his conduct and adventures (in the Observations sur la Lettre du Comte de Mirabeau au Comité des Recherches). “To the former merit of “M. de St. Priest, M. de Mirabeau “proudly opposes the *Donjon* of Vin-
“cennes,

“ ennes, and his long confinement in
“ state prisons. Imprisonment may not
“ be *singlely* a proof of guilt, but it is cer-
“ tainly not *singlely* a proof of virtue. No
“ doubt a man may say, I have been ac-
“ cused, imprisoned, condemned, and
“ yet I was innocent, and yet I never
“ had left the path of virtue. But strange
“ would be the reasoning of him who
“ should venture to say—Paternal resent-
“ ment fell heavy on my head; my wife
“ cast me off with horror; my hosts ex-
“ claimed against my violations of hos-
“ pitality; public authority, enforced by
“ my own relations, secluded me from
“ society; the tribunals of justice pro-
“ scribed my person and condemned my
“ back to the flames: therefore I am a
“ virtuous man, therefore I am a meri-
“ torious citizen.”

“ Let us turn from his private life, and
“ consider his writings. His *Considerations*
sur les Lettres de Cacket, his *Denuncia-*
tions de l'Agiotage, and his *Doutes sur la*
Liberté de l'Escaut, denote a most vio-
“ lent and malevolent temper, even when the
“ cause that he defends is good, or at least
“ plausible; but it is in his famous Letters
“ written from the Court of Prussia, that
“ his character appears in its most odious
“ shape. Those Letters were published at
“ the time that he offered himself as a Can-
“ didate for the States, some think against
“ his knowledge, and on purpose to dis-
“ grace him. He protested against the pub-
“ lication, owning that he had written pri-
“ vate letters to M. de Calonne, but pre-
“ tending that they had received additions
“ and alterations. But as he never vouch-
“ sared to explain what those alterations and
“ additions were, it is not surprising if the
“ world ranked his imperfect renunciation
“ with Voltaire's denials of his impious
“ books (every one of which Voltaire had
“ notwithstanding written). Mirabeau
“ stands, therefore, accused, and in a man-
“ ner convicted of ingratitude towards Prince
“ Henry of Prussia, whose favour he en-
“ joyed; of servile flattery towards Calonne;
“ and of having deceived the French Mi-
“ nistry by wilful misrepresentation, and by
“ a monstrous exaggeration of the King of
“ Prussia's defects, to gratify his own vir-
“ lence of temper and talents of invective.

“ He had endeavoured to be elected by
“ his own Order of Nobles; but finding him-
“ self rejected and despised, he threw himself
“ on the side of the people, declaimed against
“ all hereditary honours, espoused the re-
“ lentments of the Tiers-Etat of Provence,

could foment or allay at his pleasure the
“ civil commotions of Aix and Marseilles,
“ and was finally returned Member for the
“ Tiers-Etat of Aix. An Englishman will
“ not readily blame him for being elected
“ by the Commons, but it was contrary to
“ French prejudices; and his enemies com-
“ pared him (ingeniously enough) to *Cle-*
dius, who was adopted by a Plebeian,
“ that he might be chosen *Tribune of the*
People, and overturn the Roman Repub-
“ lic under the pretence of liberty.

“ The most curious circumstance in all
“ this transaction is, the *excellent judgment*
“ of this new *Sovereign* by *Right Divine*;
“ the *People* (or rather the *Populace*) who,
“ rejecting its former *Ministers* for their
“ immorality, chose for its *favourite* a man
“ as notoriously immoral as the worst of the
“ courtiers, a man who had descended to
“ the base office of a *spy*, a *calumniating spy*!
“—as Dryden says,

“ Why, that's a Name abhorr'd in Hell!”
“ Prince Arthur, A& III. Scene last.

As another specimen of his style and
“ manner, we shall lay before our readers the
“ Author's detail of the circumstances that at-
“ tended the passing of the famous Decree by
“ which all hereditary distinctions were
“ abolished.

“ On the 19th of June, M. de Cloot,
“ a malcontent Prussian residing at Paris,
“ entered the National Assembly at the head
“ of a number of strangers, collected (as he
“ said) from every quarter of the globe, even
“ from Turkey and the East Indies, and
“ made a speech, the bombast of which de-
“ fies all translation: but its chief purport
“ was, to represent the ambassadors from all
“ existing governments as the ambassadors
“ of tyrants, and to demand places for
“ themselves at the ensuing ceremony, as the
“ *virtual ambassadors* of all the enslaved
“ nations who wished to be free. Satirical
“ report has affirmed, that the fellows who
“ personated the Asiatics were afterwards
“ seen at the door of the Assembly begging
“ for the wages which had been promised
“ them.

“ Will it be too severe to refer to Mr.
“ Mitford's account of the pretended mourn-
“ ing procession, and the harangue of the
“ factor who had swam ashore on the barrel,
“ employed by the factions at Athens as
“ theatrical arts to work up the Athenians
“ to destroy seven meritorious Generals?”

“ After M. de Cloot and his motley crew
“ had retired, a motion was made to remove
“ the statues of slaves which surrounded a

famous statue of Lewis the fourteenth, that the eyes of foreigners might not be wounded with such an exhibition. This was unanimously voted. The house was now thought worked up to a sufficient pitch of enthusiasm; it was an evening session, a time when, by tacit consent, important questions had been seldom moved, great numbers of the minority were therefore absent, the decree that abolishes all hereditary nobility was introduced, and voted by stratagem and surprize. La Fayette was amongst its zealous supporters, and yet he appears to have retained many old French notions of loyalty to the King, and zeal for the Salic Law of strict masculine hereditary succession. Some impartial friend might have asked him, whether it was probable that the nation would retain the same veneration for hereditary monarchy when they were taught to look on all other hereditary distinctions not only with contempt, but with abhorrence; and when the family called to the supreme distinction of alone supplying the vacancies of the throne, was not permitted to claim any outward marks of honour that might at all separate it from a family of plebeians?

“This famous decree carries in its very preamble the strongest features of that conceit inherent in the French temper, that vanity which would square the opinions of all the world to its own; of which it is difficult for other nations to speak, without betraying a little too much resentment. The Assembly were not satisfied with declaring that hereditary nobility was incompatible with the *Liberty of France*; it declares in general terms, that *hereditary Nobility is incompatible with a Free State*; and thus, by implication, declares all Europe enslaved, except a few Swiss Democrats. I defy the greatest enemy of England to assert, that in her proudest *hour of insolence*,” she ever declared by *All of Parliament*, what foreign governments were or were not consistent with her ideas of liberty.

“The decree then abolishes “for ever” all titles existing in France, including all the intermediate titles from Prince to Squire, i. e. *ecuyer*. It forbids, with a precision worthy of a synod of Quakers, that the appellation of Highness, Excellence, &c. &c. should be given to any man or body of men; it abolishes all names derived from estates (a common practice in France), all coats of arms, and all liveries.

“The decree next descends to such minutiae as to prohibit a trifling honour paid sometimes to governors and noblemen, and sometimes to the Seigneurs de Paroisses, of burning incense when they came into the church. To this law may be joined a clause in a late decree which forbids their *lords of parishes* to have a pew distinct from their parishioners.

“One of the evils that had ever been lamented in France, was the non-residence of country gentlemen on their estates, and a wise legislature ought by every means to have allured them, if possible, into a taste for rural life. On the contrary, may it not happen that these repeated mortifications will drive them still more into towns and cities, where the supposed disgrace will be less visible? Philosophers may laugh if they please at the importance that I suppose attached by a losing party to silly ceremonials and unmeaning coats of arms: but I appeal to every generous Briton (no matter whether *noble or plebeian*), whether the most trifling degradation, inflicted as a studied insult by a triumphant faction, does not assume an importance far beyond its real value? Great injuries may be dictated by necessity or self-defence, petty affronts appear to be the offspring of refined malevolence.

“The King of France had suffered too much already in the cause of his nobles to attempt any resistance, and his sanction was accordingly sent on the 21st of June. Of all his Ministers, Necker alone, Necker a plebeian, a republican, Necker born in a democracy, insisted that his disapprobation should be sent to the Assembly; and as the other Ministers refused, he published his observations in a separate pamphlet, observations that do him credit, as being prudent, rational, and moderate. He asks them in one passage, whether, as they had voted *hereditary nobility* inconsistent with a Free State, they meant to infer that *nobility for life* might be allowable? Here was a door opened for discussion; upon this ground, philosophers might have endeavoured to combine the good derived from honours that do not taint the mind with selfish lucre, with their doctrines of the natural equality of man: but the French philosophy is included in one word—Extirpation.

“Montesquieu has a remarkable chapter, which he intitles “*Idee du Despotisme*,” and when the reader expects a logical definition, he meets with a faint expressive simile. “When the savages of Canada wish to gather fruit, they cut down the parent

parent tree.—Such is the government of a Despot!" May not a similar comparison apply to the National Assembly?—A savage found his cottage incommoded by the shade of an ancient wide-spreading tree, and, instead of lopping the branches, he fell to grub it up by the roots. In the

conduct of these enemies to despotism, an observing mind may descry much of the rapid violence of a despot, always ready to exclaim like our Richard in Shakespear,

—" Off with his head !—
" So much for Buckingham !"

Cases in Crown Law, determined by the Twelve Judges ; by the Court of King's Bench ; and by Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery ; from the Fourth Year of George the Second to the Thirty-second Year of George the Third. By Thomas Leach, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law. The Second Edition, with Corrections and Additions. 8vo. Boards. 10s. 6d. Cadell, &c.

OF the former edition of this work we gave an account in our Review for the Month of November 1789, and the rapidity of its sale has in some degree justified the opinion we then entertained of its merit and utility. Certain it is, that the judicial interpretations of those laws, the infringement of which eventually involves not merely the properties, but the liberties and lives of individuals cannot be too generally known ; but the mode in which reserved cases upon Crown Law are considered by the Judges and the result of their consideration communicated, render it extremely difficult to procure accurate statements of the principles upon which the determinations are made ; and the author candidly acknowledges, that from this cause the first edition was in many instances imperfect. We are, however, happy in announcing, that " from the information he has received from several professional friends, he has been enabled to correct, in the present volume, many of the errors of the former edition." Of this we observe particular instances in the cases of *Elizabeth Dunn* upon the subject of Forgery, to which the reasonings of the Judges are now added ; in *Harrison's case* also upon the subject of Forgery ; and in *Fisher's case*, upon the subject of Evidence. Among the original matter also several new cases, never before published, are incorporated ; to which are added all the reserved cases which have occurred at the Old Bailey since the first publica-

tion of the work. Among these additional cases there appear to be four of considerable importance, viz. *John Wilkins's case*, upon the much controverted subject of *constructive felony* ; the case of *Rhenwick Williams*, commonly called **THE MONSTER**, for wounding *Miss Porter* ; the case of *John Clinch* for Forgery, and *Mary Graham's case* respecting the form of an indictment when prosecuted by a *Peer of Ireland*. We observe also (although the amendments are not noticed by the reporter), that he has given a more accurate and ample " Table of Cases ;" has rendered " the Index of Contents" much more copious than it was before ; and made many minute improvements in the body of the work. From the attention, in short, which we have paid to every part of this volume, we are enabled to say, that he has " by correction increased its utility, and rendered it, as he wished, deserving of professional and public approbation." We do not, however, mean to say that it is yet free from imperfection ; but its defects are chiefly of such a kind as cannot, perhaps, be cured without the assistance of those Notes which the Judges are said to have made upon the determination of the cases that have come before them, many of which are now in the possession of private persons, whom we anxiously hope will hereafter communicate them to the Editor of the present work, for the general benefit of the profession.

A Second Letter to the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, upon the Matter of Libel : suggesting the Dangerous Tendency of the Bill now before the Legislature upon the above Subject, both with respect to the Constitution itself and the Whole System of English Law. By John Bowles, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law. 8vo. 2s. Whieldon, &c.

THE learned author of the present pamphlet renews the question, " Whether in prosecution for *Libel*, Juries are, or ought to be, Judges of both the Law and the Fact?" with equal intrepidity

and address. Like a vigilant veteran in the war of words, he seems to have been silently watching the *motions* of the enemy ; and taking the field of controversy upon the first appearance of " the point being

agitated once more in the councils of the nation," boldly advances to the attack with new-constructed batteries of eloquence and logic, in order to give, *en maitre*, the coup de grace. In the former publications upon this subject * he only pointed out the principles of those forms which the law has adopted for proceedings upon prosecution for Libel, and examined the general nature and tendency of the plan proposed by his Right Honourable adversary to the consideration of the Legislature; but in the Letter now before us, "I intend," says Mr. Bowles, "to follow you more closely through the most important and striking parts of that argument which you urged with such effect before an attentive and a crowded house; and to meet fairly the principal topics then advanced by you as well against the system you attacked, as in support of that you proposed to establish." In filling up this outline Mr. Bowles charges Mr. Fox with having not only essentially misconceived "the real principles," and "thought proper to overlook some very material points" of the subject under discussion; but with having misquoted the opinion of the Court of King's Bench, and charged a noble Earl (Lord Mansfield) with inconsistency, and a departure from his own principles, in summing up to the Jury the celebrated case of *Mr. Horne Tooke, &c.* With respect to misconception of principles, Mr. Fox, it seems, had taken it for granted, that the Issue joined on the plea of "Not Guilty" was a *General Issue*, comprizing the whole case of law and fact, and, of course, referring the question, Whether the defendant be guilty or innocent of the offence? to the consideration of the Jury. This misconception, if it be a misconception, we will venture to say, is not peculiar to Mr. Fox; the same opinion has frequently been delivered by Lord Camden, and still prevails in the minds of many professors in Westminster Hall. Mr. Bowles admits, that "the issue joined upon a charge of Libel appears in the same form and is expressed in the same terms as are used to denote *general issues* in other cases;" but he contends, that "unless relative terms have invariably the same precise effect in whatever connection they are applied, the *particular extent* of the issue upon NOT GUILTY cannot be conclusively inferred from its *general extent* upon other occasions, but must be

ascertained by viewing it in its relation to the previous part of the proceedings." He then proceeds to shew, that in cases of Libel the charge is not made in the *abstract*, but in a *detail* of all the facts to be proved in support of the accusation; and as the defendant's plea is nothing more than an answer to the charge, negating only what is alledged, *viz.* the existence of the facts that are put upon the record, the issue cannot be more-general than the plea on which it is founded. This distinction is certainly plausible, and is supported by a great variety of very ingenious arguments, nicely connected by the cements of logic, and powerfully enforced by all the arts and ornaments of fine writing. But the stability of a building depends more upon the soundness of its foundation than the elegance of its superstructure; and it appears to us, that the record of an indictment or information for Libel does contain a charge in *the abstract*; for the introductory part recites the bad tendency of the publication, the wicked and malicious intentions of the defendant, and then charges that he did on such a day print and publish "a certain scandalous and seditious libel," stating its title, and setting forth the offensive part of its contents. But it is our province only to examine the *book*, and not to investigate the *question* of which it treats. We may, however, be permitted to say, that the various opinions which prevail upon this subject, prove most clearly an existing necessity for the interference of the Legislature to declare, not what the law is upon this intricate point, but what it shall be in future, for *miseri est servitus ubi jus est vagum aut incognitum*. The subsequent topics of this pamphlet are written with great spirit, discover a deep knowledge of the subject, prove most clearly the misquotations of Mr. Fox, and vindicate in very pointed terms the noble Earl from the charge of inconsistency. After pointing out the mischiefs with which, in Mr. Bowles's apprehension, the Bill now before Parliament is pregnant, he concludes his enquiries by the following spirited address to his Right Honourable adversary:

"If there be any persons in this country unfriendly to our invaluable Constitution, and desirous of its subversion, which there is some reason to apprehend (though their number is, I believe, as insignificant

* "Considerations on the Respective Rights of Judge and Jury upon Trials for Libel;" and, "A Letter to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, on his Motion in the House of Commons respecting Libels;" for our review of which, see Vol. XX. p. 42.

as their malice is active), those persons must have fervently wished for the success of your Bill. For besides the opportunities they would thence have derived of promulgating with effect and impunity their seditious doctrines, there is not perhaps a more prompt and efficacious mode of destroying the Constitution itself, than by rendering the administration of justice vague, contentious, and nugatory; and the application of the laws uncertain and imperfect. And however great a privilege it may be to have the facts and circumstances of our conduct, and the intent and designs of our minds, subject to no other human tribunal than a Jury of

our Peers; we should be reduced to a state of abject slavery, if the laws which protect our property, our liberty, and our lives, were to be administered by men who have never studied those laws scientifically, who are not bound by an oath to conform to them in their decisions, and who do not even declare the principle or the rule upon which their decisions are founded.

“OF A BILL, therefore, which leads to such consequences, as a firm Friend to your Country and its happy Constitution, I trust you will have the greatness of mind to say, “PEACE BE FOR EVER TO ITS MANES!”

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Thoughts on a Subject that will most probably be very soon agitated in Parliament, were written two Years ago by a known and well-tryed Friend to his Country and to Mankind. The Publication of them at present may, I think, do Service, and in that Confidence I request for them a place in your Miscellany.

Your humble servant,

CURIOSUS.

THOUGHTS on the TEST and CORPORATION ACTS.

[WRITTEN IN 1790.]

PART THE FIRST.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NATURAL AND ADVENTITIOUS RIGHTS OF MANKIND FAIRLY STATED.

THE rights of mankind in an absolute state of nature ought to be preserved inviolate from hurt or injury; that is, whilst man remains entirely in that state, because during that time they must be indefeasible. For example: Man, merely as man, has a right to employ those talents which were given him by Providence for procuring the three great necessities of life, food, raiment, and dwelling, in the best manner he can, provided he doth not invade the rights of other intelligent beings by so doing. He hath also a right to worship the Universal Creator in such a way and by such modes as shall be most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience—I say, he has a right from nature to the exercise of these natural talents, unless in cases where he has forfeited that right by some immoral conduct, or bad behaviour of his own; and then, indeed, the depriving him of such right, and perhaps of life itself, ought not to be considered as withholding from him his just dues, but as a punishment inflicted upon him for his transgressions.

But the rights to be acquired in society

are of a very different complexion, and ought not to be judged by the same rule. Indeed, as far as these social or secondary rights can be supposed to comprehend or contain in them the original properties of human nature, so far they are unalienable; and no man, or set of men, ought to deprive a single person of them, if he has committed no offence: but farther than this a mere state of nature cannot go; for all advancements or improvements in learning, arts and sciences, and in trade, agriculture, and manufactures, and more especially in government, must be ascribed to a progress in the social state, and therefore ought to be subject to the rules and regulations of that community, to which the individual may happen to belong.

It is true indeed, and I freely grant, that such rules and regulations may not possibly be the best or the wisest that could be devised; for we find by experience, that no human institution is completely perfect, and that strict infallibility is not the lot of human nature, either in Church or in State. But nevertheless, and notwithstanding all errors and imperfections which may have been committed in the original framing of these regulations, or may have crept into them afterwards in process of time, still, whilst they continue

to be the Laws of that government under which we live, they ought to be submitted to, till something better, or less imperfect, shall be established in their room; and nothing but the most clear conviction, that what they require is expressly contrary to the superior duty we owe to God, can excuse, much less can justify our nonconformity to such commands of our lawful superiors.

Here, in England, it hath pleased the Legislature to appoint three different kinds of Tests, in order to qualify men for the full enjoyment of posts of honour, or for lucrative employments, viz. 1st, The oath of allegiance to the Chief Magistrate, representing the State. 2d, A renunciation of the supposed errors of Popery—and 3dly, The reception of the Holy Sacrament according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England. It is now, viz. in the year 1790, vehemently contended, that the second and third of these laws ought to be repealed. The Roman Catholics petition for the removal of the one, and the whole body of Protestant Dissenters are not sparing in their invectives against the continuance of the other.

Perhaps, indeed it may be allowed, that neither the second nor the third of these Tests are the best, the safest, or the least exceptionable, which might have been prescribed. Perhaps many objections may be urged against the continuance of either, and yet the main question remains to be determined, viz. What regulations do you respectively propose on your parts to the Legislature, instead of those which you wish to be abolished? For be assured that the governing part of every society will require either openly or tacitly some Test or other from all those who wish to be appointed to posts of honour or places of profit; and it is idle to suppose, that the requiring such a Test (as is here described) is contrary to the rights of Nature, because Nature, considered strictly and simply in itself, has no pre-eminence, no subordination whatever, excepting that of parent and child, and consequently can have no offices, no places, no pensions, and no honours or preferments to bestow.

In one word, all these things are the effects of various human appointments, and are to be regulated by the respective laws of each particular society. Be it therefore ever remembered, that the Go-

vernors in these societies will not grant their own favours to any one without obtaining some certain security (such as they can trust) that such offices (that is, favours) shall not be applied to the detriment of the public, or even (if you please) to the displacing of themselves, or of their friends, in order to make room for other claimants.

If it be a very easy matter to compose such a set of Tests as could neither be perverted to screen any persons from serving burthensome offices (whenever required) nor yet to exclude those who are really fit to serve the public from places of trust and power, and are no enemies to our Constitution in Church and State, the sooner such a set of Tests were proposed to the consideration of the Legislature, so much the better. But until that time, it surely cannot be amiss to continue the present forms of them, notwithstanding certain inconveniences to which they are liable in common with every other institution.

PART THE SECOND.

REMARKS ON THE THREE KINDS OF TESTS REQUIRED TO BE TAKEN BY ALL PERSONS WHO ARE APPOINTED TO OFFICES OF TRUST OR POWER, OR TO LUCRATIVE EMPLOYMENTS, WITHIN THESE REALMS.

1st. THE oath of allegiance ought to be retained, or else some other security must be given to Government to the same effect. But the abjuration part may be omitted, as being no longer necessary.

2d. The renunciation of Popery may be omitted, because some part of this renunciation is not cautiously worded in a religious sense, and because the whole of it hath no reference to the faithful discharge of any civil or military employ.

3d. The Sacramental Test may be repealed with safety, provided that something to the following effect be used in its stead:

“ I A. B. do solemnly declare in the presence of Almighty God, that I bear no enmity to the Church of England as by Law established.”

This declaration, or something to the same effect, should be made in open Court, immediately after taking the Oath of Allegiance, and is then to be registered in the Archives of the Court.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

ON Thursday, February 23, 1792, the world was deprived of this worthy and amiable man and excellent artist at the age of 68 years.

The following character of him is said to be the production of Mr. BURKE.

“ His illness was long, but borne with a mild and cheerful fortitude, without the least mixture of anything irritable or querulous, agreeably to the placid and even tenour of his whole life. He had from the beginning of his malady a distinct view of his dissolution, which he contemplated with that entire composure which nothing but the innocence, integrity, and usefulness of his life, and an unaffected submission to the will of Providence, could bestow. In this situation he had every consolation from family tenderness, which his tenderness to his family had always merited.

“ Sir Joshua Reynolds was, on very many accounts, one of the most memorable men of his time :—he was the first Englishman who added the praise of the elegant arts to the other glories of his country. In taste, in grace, in facility, in happy invention, and in the richness and harmony of colouring, he was equal to the great masters of the renowned ages. In portrait he went beyond them ; for he communicated to that description of the art in which English artists are the most engaged, a variety, a faicy, and a dignity derived from the higher branches, which even those who professed them in a superior manner, did not always preserve when they delineated individual nature. His portraits remind the spectator of the invention of history, and the amenity of landscape. In painting portraits, he appears not to be raised upon that platform, but to descend to it from a higher sphere. His paintings illustrate his lessons, and his lessons seem to be derived from his paintings.

“ He possessed the theory as perfectly as the practice of his art. To be such a painter, he was a profound and penetrating philosopher.

“ In full happiness of foreign and domestic fame, admired by the expert in art, and by the learned in science, courted by the great, caressed by sovereign powers, and celebrated by distinguished poets, his native humility, modesty, and candour never forsook him, even on surprise or provocation ; nor was the least degree of arrogance or assumption visible to the most scrutinizing eye, in any part of his conduct or discourse.

“ His talents of every kind—powerful

• Sir Joshua was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, a Doctor of Laws of Oxford and Dublin, and a Member of the Painter Stainers Company in London, of which the freedom was presented to him on the 18th of October 1784.

from nature, and not meanly cultivated in letters—his social virtues in all the relations and all the habitudes of life, rendered him the center of a very great and unparalleled variety of agreeable Societies, which will be dissipated by his death. He had too much merit not to excite some jealousy, too much innocence to provoke any enmity. The loss of no man of his time can be felt with more sincere, general, and unmixed sorrow.

HAIL! and FAREWELL!

Mrs. ROBINSON'S Muse has paid the following Tribute to the Fame of SIR JOSHUA.

REYNOLDS, 'twas thine with magic skill
to trace

The perfect semblance of exterior grace ;
Thy hand, by Nature guided, mark'd the line

That thine perfection on the form divine,
'Twas thine to tint the lip with rosy dye,
To paint the softness of the melting eye ;
With auburn curls, luxuriantly display'd,
The ivory shoulders polish'd fall to shade ;
To deck the well-torn'd arm with matchless
grace ;

To mark the dimpled smile on beauty's face ;
The task was thine, with cunning hand to throw

The veil transparent on the breast of snow :
The Statesman's thought, the Infant's cherub
mien,

The Poet's fire, the Matron's eye serene,
Alike with animated lustre shine
Beneath thy polish'd pencil's touch divine.

AS BRITAIN'S Genius gloried in thy Art,
Ador'd thy VIRTUES and rever'd thy
HEART ;

Nations unborn shall celebrate thy name,
And stamp thy mem'ry on the page of
FAME!

The funeral of this great Artist and very respectable man * was in the highest degree honourable to his character, and may be considered as a flattering proof of the ascendancy of GENIUS and MERIT under the protecting influence of our happy Constitution.

The following is a brief account of the chief occurrences which attended this honourable testimony of departed excellence.

The corpse was brought to the Royal Academy on Friday evening, March 2, and deposited in the smaller Exhibition Room on the ground floor. The room was hung with black, and ornamented with escutcheons, chandeliers, &c. in a style of suitable magnificence.

About ten o'clock on Saturday morning, the Academicians, Associates, and Students, assembled in the great Academician room above stairs. Soon after the Nobility, Gentry, and private friends, with the Executors, joined the mournful band in the Great Council Chamber.—At half after twelve the procession began to move forward. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, City Marshals, and other Officers met the cavalcade at this period, and conducted the whole to the Cathedral of St. Paul's. The procession moved in the following order :

City Marshal,
Marshals' Men,
Sheriffs,

The BODY,

On each side the following Pall Bearers :

Lord Elliot, Lord Palmerston,
Earl of Upper Ossory, Earl of Inchiquin,
Earl of Carlisle, Marquis of Abercorn,

Marquis Townshend, Duke of Portland,
Duke of Leeds, Duke of Dorset.

Chief Mourner,

Mr. Gwatkin, Nephew of Sir Joshua.

Mr. Marchi, who came from Italy with Sir Joshua.

Executors,
Mr. Burke,

Mr. Malone, Mr. Metcalfe.
The Council of the Royal Academy.
The Keeper, The Treasurer,
The Secretary, The Librarian.

Professors.

Mr. T. Sandby, Mr. Barry,
Mr. Langton, Mr. Boswell.

Academicians,
Two and Two.

Associates,

Two and Two.

Artists, not Members of the Royal Academy.
Students.

The Archbishop of York.

The Marquis of Buckingham.

Noblemen, Two and Two †.

Baronets, Two and Two ‡.

Gentlemen, Two and Two §

The above persons were conveyed in forty-four mourning coaches. The coaches belonging to the Noblemen and Gentlemen who went as mourners, closed the procession, to the amount of five-and-forty carriages. In the above splendid attendance it is to be remarked, that there were three Knights of the Garter, one of the Thistle, one of the Bath, and two of St. Patrick. At the western gate, the company were met by the Dignitaries of the Church, and the body was conveyed to the center of the choir. The service was chaunted in a grand and affecting style. The chief mourners and Gentlemen of the Academy surrounded the coffin. When the service ended, the body was taken from the choir, and deposited beneath the brass plate under the center of the dome. Dr. Jeffreys, Canon Residentiary, with the other Canons and the rest of the Choir, officiated on this melancholy occasion. The whole was conducted with the utmost solemnity, dignity and respect.

Thus ends all that is earthly and perishable of this great man, who was a promoter of science, not more by his works and lectures than by his beneficence and goodness of heart, which made him a valuable member of society. His name will long live an honour to his country.

The Members of the Academy returned to Somerset-House when the mournful ceremony concluded, in order to partake of a cold collation that was prepared for them in the large Exhibition-Room. Mr. Burke came into the room, to express, in the name of the Family and Executors, their grateful thanks to the Academy for their respectful homage to the deceased; but was prevented by the violence of his feelings from saying more than a very few words.

† Earl of Fife, Earl of Carysfort, Lord St. Asaph, Lord Bishop of London, Lord Fortescue, Lord Somers, Lord Lucan, the Dean of Norwich, Right Hon. William Wyndham.

‡ Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. Sir George Beaumont, Bart. Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart. Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart. Sir W. Forbes, Bart.

§ Dr. G. Fordyce, Dr. Ash, Dr. Brocklesby, Dr. Blagden, Sir W. Scott, M. P. George Rose, Esq. M. P. John Rolle, Esq. M. P. William Weddel, Esq. M. P. Reginald Pole Carew, Esq. M. P. Mat. Montague, Esq. M. P. Richard Payne Knight, Esq. M. P. Dudley North, Esq. M. P. Charles Townly, Esq. Abel Moysey, Esq. John Cleveland, Esq. M. P. John Thomas Bart, Esq. Welbore Ellis Agar, Esq. Richard Clarke, Esq. Colonel Gwyn, Captain Pole, — Drew, Esq. Edward Jerningham, Esq. Dr. Laurence, William Seward, Esq. Bennet Langton, Esq. James Boswell, Esq. Richard Burke, Esq. — Couitts, Esq. William Vachel, Esq. John Julius Angerstein, Esq. Edward Gwatkin, Esq. Charles Burney, Esq. John Hunter, Esq. — Martin, Esq. William Cruikshank, Esq. — Home, Esq. John Philip Kemble, Esq. Joseph Hickey, Esq. Mr. Alderman Boydell, John Devaynes, Esq. Mr. Pegg, Mrs. Breda, &c. &c.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS'S WILL.

The first paragraph, which has been incorrectly given in several Morning Papers, is as follows :

"As it is probable that I shall soon be deprived of sight, and may not have an opportunity of making a formal will, I desire that the following memorandums may be considered as my last will and testament."

Sir Joshua gives to his niece, Miss Palmer, all his property, real and personal, not otherwise disposed of by his will; specifying, that this bequest includes his house at Richmond, his house in Leicester-fields, his money in the Funds, and all his pictures, furniture, books, and plate.

To Mrs. Gwatkin, 10,000*l.* 3 per cent. consols.

To his sister, Frances Reynolds, the interest of 2500*l.* to be placed in the Funds; the principal to devolve on her decease to Miss Palmer.

To the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 2000*l.* besides the 2000*l.* before lent him; the bond for which sum, and for the interest, he desires may be null and void.

To his old servant Ralph Kirkley, the sum of 1000*l.*

To the Earl of Upper Ossory, the choice of any picture of his (Sir Joshua's) painting.

To Lord Palmerstone, the second choice.

To Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. the choice of his Claude Lorraines.

To Sir George Beaumont, the "Return of the Ark," by Sebastian Bodourn.

He appoints the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, Edmund Malone, Esq. and Philip Metcalfe, Esq. Executors of this his last will and testament.

To Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Malone, Mr. Bufwell, and Sir William Scott, 200*l.* each, to be expended, if they think proper, in the purchase of a picture for each, at the sale of his paintings, to be kept for his sake.

To Mr. Malon, his miniature of Milton, by Cooper.

His miniature of Oliver Cromwell, by Cooper, to another Gentleman.

To his nephew, William Johnson, of Calcutta, his watch and seals.

To the Duke of Portland his picture, the Angel Contemplation, the upper part of the Nativity.

To Mrs. Bunbury, the portrait of her son.

To Mrs. Gwynn, her own portrait with a turban.

It is a misrepresentation to say that the will is written loosely or informally; it is perfectly clear and correct, and the customary formal words are used—as, "I give and bequeath:"—nor are the subsequent bequests after the appointment of the Executors merely *loose notes*, or memorandums unsigned; for at the end of the whole will, and after those bequests, is a *second subscription*, together with the seal of the subscriber.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF THE LATE MR. STERNE.

I AM grieved for your downfall, though it was only out of a park chair—may it be the last you will receive in this world—though, while I write this wish, my heart heaves a deep sigh, and I believe it will not be read by you, my friend, without a familiar accompaniment.

Alas! alas! my dear boy, you are born with talents to soar aloft; but you have a heart which my apprehensions tell me will keep you low. I do not mean, you know I do not, anything base or grovelling—but, instead of winging your way above the the storm, I am afraid that you will calmly submit to its rigours, and house yourself afterwards in some humble shed, and there live contented, and chaunt away the time, and be lost to the world.

How the wind blows I know not, and I have not inclination to walk to my window, where, perhaps, I might catch the course of a cloud and be satisfied; but here I am got up to my knees, I should rather say up to my heart, in a subject which is ever accompanied with some affecting vaticination or other. I am

not afraid of your doing any wrong but to yourself. A secret knowledge of some circumstances which you have never communicated to me, have alarmed my affection for you—not from any immediate harm they can produce, but from the conviction they have forced upon me, concerning your disposition, and the nicer parts of your character. If you do not come soon to me, I shall take the wings of some fine morning and fly to you; but I should rather have you here, for I wish to have you alone; and if you will let me be a Mentor to you for one little month I will be content, and you shall be a Mentor to me the rest of the year, or, if you will, the rest of my days.

I long most anxiously, my dear friend, to teach you—not to give an opiate to those sensibilities of your nature which makes me love you as I do; nor to check your glowing fancy, that gives such grace to polished youth; nor to yield the beverage of the fountain for the nectar of the cask; but to use the world no better (or, to please you, a very little better) than it deserves. But

think not, I beseech you, that I would introduce my young Telemachus to such a foul and squint-eyed piece of pollution as Suspicion.—Avant to such a base ungenerous passion! I would sooner carry you to Calypso at once, and give you at least a little pleasure for your pains. But there is a certain little spot to be found somewhere in the midway, between trusting every body and trusting nobody; and so well am I acquainted with the longitudes, latitudes, and bearings of this world of ours, that I could put my finger upon it, and direct you at once to it; and I think I could give you so many good reasons why you should go there, that you would not hesitate to set off immediately,

ly, and I would accompany you thither, and serve as a Cicerone to you. I wish therefore much, very much, to talk with you about that and other serious matters.

As for your bodily infirmity, never mind it, you may come here by gentle stages, and without inconvenience, and I will be your surgeon, or your nurse, and warm your verjuice every evening, and bathe your sprain with it, and talk of these things. So tell me, I pray you, the day that I am to meet you at York. In the mean time, and always, may a good Providence protect you! It is the sincere wish of

Your affectionate,
L. STERNE.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, DUBLIN.

THIS superb pile was begun in 1729, during the administration of John Lord Carteret. It was executed under the inspection of Sir Edward Lovet Pearce, Engineer and Surveyor General, until his demise, and completed by Arthur Dobbs, Esq. who succeeded him in that office, about the year 1739, the expence amounting to near 40,000l. The structure deserves the greatest praise; it may be happily imitated, but has not as yet been exceeded; and is at this day accounted one of the foremost architectural beauties.

The portico in particular is, perhaps, without a parallel; it is of the Ionic Order, and had it been finished with a balustrade, and proper figures thereon, it would have done honour to ancient Rome in the Augustan Age. The internal parts have also many beauties; and the manner in which the building is lighted has been much admired. The House of Commons is of a particular but convenient form, being an octa-

gon, covered with a dome, which it were to be wished had been raised to a greater height, as it would have added to the magnificence of the building, and at the same time have improved the prospect of the city; but it is so low at present, that a person passing by can scarcely perceive it. It is supported by columns of the Ionic Order, that rise from an amphitheatrical gallery, elegantly balustraded with iron, where strangers hear the debates.

Near it stands the House of Peers, more remarkable for its convenience than elegance. Here indeed are two pieces of tapestry, well executed by a Dutch artist—a representation of the Battle of the Boyne, as also that of Aughtrim, which have much merit. Upon the whole, prejudice itself must acknowledge, that the British Empire (we might have added Europe herself) cannot boast of so spacious and stately a Senatorial Hall.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

PROLOGUE

T O

A DAY IN TURKEY,

OR,

THE RUSSIAN SLAVES.

Spoken by Mr. HARLEY.

NOT from the present moment springs
our play, [away—
Th' events which gave it birth are past
Five glowing moons have chas'd night's shades
from earth, [birth.

Since the war fled which gave our Drama

“Not smiling peace o'er Russia's wide-
spread land

“Wav'd gently then, her sceptre of command.

“No' thousands rush'd at red Ambition's call,

“With mad'ning rage to triumph—or to fall,

“'Twas then our female Bard from Britain's

flow

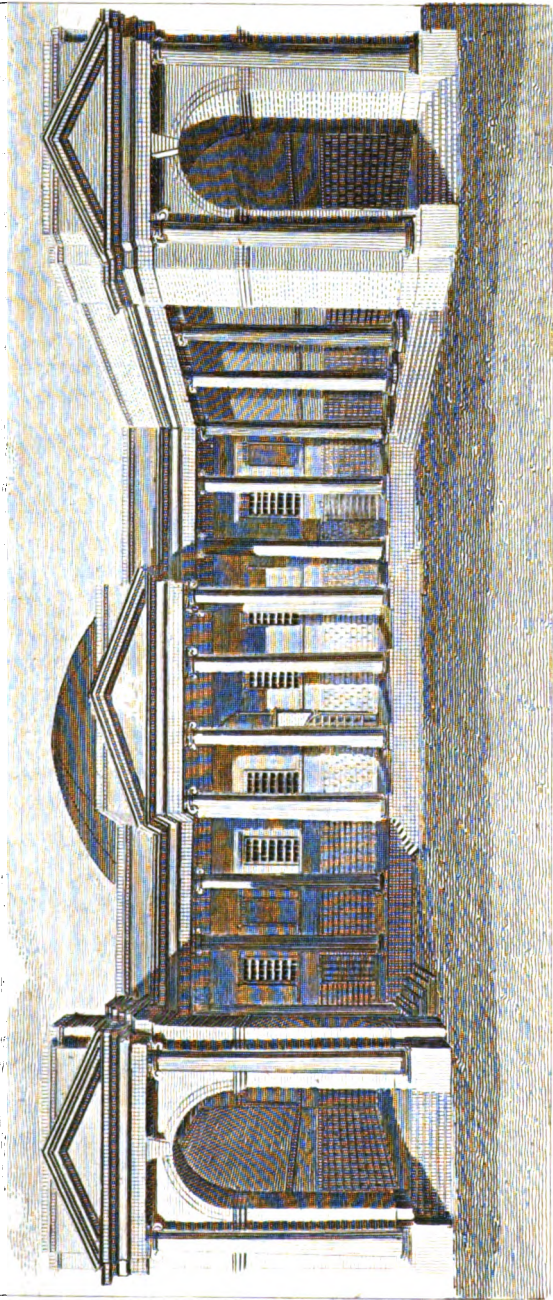
'Twas then she saw sweet virgins captive
made,

'Twas then she saw the cheek of beauty fade;
Whilst the proud soldier, in ignoble chains,
Was from his country dragg'd to hostile plains.

Thus was her bold imagination fir'd,
When Battle with its horrid train retir'd;
Yet sure the story which she then combin'd,
Should not to drear oblivion be resign'd—
No—let it thill your various passions raise,
And to have touch'd them, oft' has been her
praise:

Trusting to candour, she solicits here,
Your smile of pleasure, or your pity's tear;
For tho' the time is past, the feeling true
She dedicates to Nature, and to you!

Note.—The lines distinguished by Italics
are from the pen of Della Crusca.



W. Thomas Sculp.

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, DUBLIN.

Published by J. Small, 35, Cornhill, 1. April, 1800.



EPILOGUE

TO THE SAME.

*Written by Mrs. COWLEY.**Spoken by Mrs. POPE.*

ESCAP'D from Turkey, and from prison
free,

Yet still a SLAVE you shall behold in me ;
An English slave—slave to your ev'ry pleasure,
Seeking your plaudits as her richest treasure.

Whilst thus you feast with cheering praise
my ear,

For our lost poet I confess some fear.

Perhaps you'll say,—“ Two marriages for
love !

“ Thus foolish female pens forever rove ;

“ But give us, Madam, give us *real* life,

“ Who goes to Turkey, pray, to fetch a
wife ?”

Cries! a few months past I wou'd allow
Your comment just, but not, Sir Surly, now !
For now we know A PRINCE can cross
the seas

To obtain a wife, a nation's hearts to please.

“ *The age of chivalry*” again returns,

And love, with all its ancient splendor
burns :

Yes—

Tell the rapt Orator whose magic pen
So late chas'd the new-found Rights of
Men—— [lost,

Who fear'd that honour, courage, love were

And Europe's glories in the whirlwind tost ;

Tell him “ *heroic enterprise*” shall still
survive,

And “ *loyalty to sex*” remain alive ;

“ *The unobtain'd grace of life*” again we find,

And “ *proud submission*” fills the public mind

Tow'rs her, now borne to Britain's happy
coast—

A husband's honour, and a nation's boast :

“ *Just lighted on this orb the vision shines,*

“ *Scarcely seems to touch,*” and as it moves
refines !

Oh may she long adorn this chosen isle,

Where the best gifts of fate unceasing smile !

When “ *like the morning star*” at wond'rous
height,

She soars at length beyond this world and
night,

Still may your blessings to her name be given,
While soft she fades into her native heaven !

Those who read will know, that in the
above Epilogue, all the passages distinguished
by Italicks, are taken from an effusion in-
spired by another Royal Lady, agitating
the lightning pen of a man, who in his head
is all reason, in his heart all sensation ; a
man whom politics seized, and seems to have
dragged reluctantly from love. Let the wo-
men of future times weave to his memory the
fairest garlands, and twine amidst laurels
and roses the name of BURKE.

PROLOGUE

TO THE

ROAD TO RUIN.

Spoken by Mr. FAWCETT.

Enters, driving a Boy across the Stage.

AWAY ! 'Sblood ! Run for the Author !

We can do nothing till he appears ;

Tell him in less than five minutes we shall
have the house about our ears !

[To the audience.]

Oh, Sirs ! the Prompter has mislaid the
Prologue, and we are all *a-mort*.

I suppose our friends above yonder will soon
be making pretty sport !

For pity's sake, suffer us to go on without
it—Good, dear Sirs, do !

'Twas most abominably dull—Zounds ! there
stands the writer. Well ! 'tis very true.

One of our to-tum-ti heroes was to have
spoken it, who measure out nonsense
by the yard ;

And our chief hope was you'd make too
much noise for it to be heard.

The Author had mounted on the stilts of
oratory and elocution ;

Not but he had a smart touch or two
about Poland, France, and the—the
Revolution ;

Telling us that Frenchmen, and Polishmen,
and every man is our brother ;

And that all men, ay, even poor negro men,
have a right to be free ; one as well as
another !

Freedom at length, said he, like a torrent is
spreading and swelling,

To sweep away pride, and reach the most
miserable dwelling ;

To ease, happiness, art, science, wit, and
genius to give birth ;

Ay, to fertilize a world, and renovate old
Earth !

Thus he went on, not mentioning a word
about the play ;

For he says Prologues are blots, which
ought to be wip'd away ;

A Gothic practice, and, in spite of prece-
dent, not the better for being old ;

For, if we tell any part of the plot, it then
becomes a tale twice told !

And such twice telling can rarely once excite
our wonder :

Ergo, he that says nothing is least likely to
blunder.

Since therefore Prologues are bad things at
best, pray, my good friends,

Never mind the want of one, but live in
hopes the play will make amends.

[Exit.

Those who read will know, that in the
above Epilogue, all the passages distinguished
by Italicks, are taken from an effusion in-
spired by another Royal Lady, agitating
the lightning pen of a man, who in his head
is all reason, in his heart all sensation ; a
man whom politics seized, and seems to have
dragged reluctantly from love. Let the wo-
men of future times weave to his memory the
fairest garlands, and twine amidst laurels
and roses the name of BURKE.

EPILOGUE

TO THE SAME.

Spoken by Mrs. MATTOCKS.

MY scenic faults and follies laid aside,
No widow now, nor disappointed bride,
My own plain self I once again refuse;
Sent by the Author here, to know his doom.
Would you condemn him? Do, with all my
heart;

To own the truth, I don't half like my
part:

Through five long acts the butt of ridicule,
A hard unfeeling heart, a flirt, a fool,
My daughter's tyrant and my lover's tool;
I hoped the bitter pill he'd overcome,
By making up an Epilogue sugar-plum.
But no! Madam, said he, take my advice,
And conquer feelings which are much too
nice:

Fear not to hold the mirror up to vice.
We, who paint human characters, must shew
them

Such as they are; or nobody would know
them.

—But sir, the sex! A woman!—Very true;
I'm sorry so many sat for me, while I drew.
—Sure!—Really, sir!—Nay, don't be angry,
Madam:

Both ate the apple, Eve as well as Adam;
And while through thick and thin the pas-
sions goad,

Nor Eve nor Adam stay to pick their road:
And as for Epilogue, I'll not descend
Bad play by worse buffoonery to mend.

—Mister, said I, you are too wise by half;
Folks don't come here to learn, they come
to laugh:

And if they choose like Hottentots their
meat,

You must provide them what they please
to eat.

Lord, sir! the beauties of proportion never
please

Such as delight in frippery and frieze!
Do we not see, by men of travell'd taste
In open hall on rising pillar plac'd,
Griffon or Sphinx th' insulted eye before,
While Plato's bust stands hid behind the door?
But good advice I find is thrown away!

—Yes, good advice is like a rainy day;
Which, though it make our barns and coffers
full,

Is often splenetic, and always dull.
Our common cause, then, let us fairly trust
With those who are to sense and nature just.

[To the audience.]

“ The richest soil, and most invig'rate seed,
“ Will here and there infected be with
weed:

“ The gaudy poppy rears its broad bull head
“ Among the wheat, somnil'rous dew to
shed:

“ Then, wherefoe'er rank couch-grass, fern,
or tares, are found,

“ 'Tis yours to hand-weed, horse-hoe, clear,
and till the ground.”

Feb. 28. *Orpheus and Eurydice*, a grand
serious Opera, was performed the first time
at Covent-Garden Theatre, for the benefit
of Mrs. Billington. The Characters as
follow:

Orpheus,	—	Mr. Inledon.
Hymen,	—	Mr. Gray.
—	—	Mr. Darley.
Cupid;	— —	Mrs. Mountain.
Eurydice,	—	Mrs. Billington.

This piece, which has been already per-
formed in Dublin, was translated from the
Italian by Mr. Francis Gentleman, for the
purpose of introducing Mrs. Billington
originally to the Stage. It was at first
composed by the Chevalier Gluck, but on
this its first appearance on the English
Stage, it received some assistance from the
performances of Handel, Sacchini, Bach,
Mazzinghi, and others. The music and the
performers were entitled to applause, but a
serious opera does not seem to agree with
the taste of the public. It has, therefore,
since been reduced to an afterpiece.

The fable is well known, and has under-
gone no further alteration than that of
Eurydice being restored to life after Orpheus
had broken the condition on which he was
to have borne her from Hell.

MARCH 10. Mrs. Davis, the wife of a
performer known by the name of Dibble
Davis, appeared the first time at Covent-
Garden, in the character of Priscilla Tom-
boy, in *The Romp*. She went through the
character with uncommon life and spirit,
and displayed talents which promise here-
after to afford considerable entertainment to
the public. She was received with a great
share of applause, and had her second air en-
cured. Mr. Blanchard, in young Cockney,
and Mr. Cubit, in Barnacle, (the latter
particularly) were excellent.

NORWICH

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

ON Friday, Feb. 10. Mr. Plumtre's
Private Theatre opened for the season. The
Theatre was fitted up in a style of simple
elegance, and the whole conducted in a
manner which completely evinced the
Manager's taste and judgement.

The pieces performed were, Miss Alder-
son's tragedy of *Adelaide*, *The Count of Nar-
bonne*, and *The Gamsler*; *The Lyar*, and Mr.
Plumtre's comedy of *The Coventry AB*—

The

The Dramatis Personæ of the first and last pieces were as follow :

ADELAIDE.

Estival, — —	Mr. Plumptre.
Count Daminville,	Mr. Harvey.
Beranger, — —	Mr. Lawton.
Affassin, — —	Mr. Woodhouse.
Vallery, — —	Mr. Thomas.
Julia, — —	Miss M. Plumptre.
Teresa, — —	Miss A. Plumptre.
Adelaide, — —	Miss Alderfon.

THE COVENTRY ACT.

Lord Bentley,	Mr. Plumptre.
Sir James Arundel,	Mr. Harvey.
Raymond, —	Mr. Lawton.
Proteus, — —	Mr. Woodhouse.
George Arundel,	Mr. Thomas.
Lady Sarah Arundel,	Miss A. Plumptre.
Lady Caroline,	Miss Alderfon.
Lady Lucy, —	Miss M. Plumptre.
Mrs. Caleb Ready- heart,	} Miss Plumptre.

The Coventry Act takes its name from the principal incident in the piece, that of George Arundel being sent to Coventry by the rest of the Dramatis Personæ until any one of them speaks to him. This produces a most whimsical and laughable scene, in which he tries every art to make them speak, but in vain, until Lord Bentley breaks silence on his being hurried away on his favourite topic, a battle, by which George is again restored to favour.

The piece contains much point and humour, which were still heightened by two songs, that were executed in a most feeling manner by Miss Alderfon, and the occasional intervention of some more serious scenes. Lady Caroline had, unknown to her father, been married to Raymond (during her stay at Harrogate), at his intercession, previous to his departure for Brussels to attend the death-bed of his father. The concealment of this marriage, and Lord Bentley's proposal of George to her for a husband, produce some embarrassment, which is not cleared up until the end of the Play, when Raymond returns, and the piece concludes with the reconciliation of all parties, and the union of George and Lady Lucy.

The piece was inimitably performed throughout. Mr. Thomas, in a line of acting which he had never before attempted, acquitted himself in a manner which at once showed his judgment in speaking, and a thorough knowledge of the stage. In the Coventry Scene, in which he was the only one who speaks for near a quarter of an hour, he

kept up the spirit of the scene with uncommon applause.

The Lady Sarah of Miss A. Plumptre was elegance itself; and Miss Plumptre's Mrs. Readyheart (a widow who has just lost her fifth, and is on the look out for a sixth husband) was at once chaste and humorous. Nor should the Author himself be passed by unnoticed; his acting was equal to his writing: a higher compliment we cannot pay him.

The Tragedy of Adelaide had undergone many and judicious alterations, and the Dramatis Personæ had also undergone a considerable change for the better. The fair Authoress, by more acquaintance with the Stage, was become more perfect in the minutiae of the scene; and the Julia of Miss M. Plumptre must have been equal to the Authoress's most sanguine wishes.

Of the other pieces we have only to say, that they were got up in a style of elegance and perfection seldom seen in a private Theatre, which the applause of six select and judicious audiences will testify, whenever the Norwich Theatricals are mentioned.

The Theatre closed with an elegant Epilogue, written by Miss Plumptre, and the dropping of the curtain left a most melancholy impression on the minds of the audience, that it was never to draw up again.

The following are the Prologue and Epilogue to *The Coventry Act*. The former was written by LUMLEY ST. GEORGE SKELFINGTON, Esq. and spoken by Mr. THOMAS; the latter by T. W. VAUGHAN, Esq. and spoken by Miss A. PLUMPTRE.

PROLOGUE

TO

THE COVENTRY ACT.

WITH trembling steps to court the comic fair,

A youthful Cantab quits Collegiate care;
Far from his Hall he dares unpractis'd roam
(Which studious Science nominates a home),
Where Erudition with the Arts prevail,
And Learning's vot'ries trace the classic tale,
That scene he leaves to range the luring mead,
Where smiling hope and inclination lead.

When the gay Muse untwines th' unfading wreath

For those whose numbers admirably breathe,
With care she culls the most luxuriant bays!
The richest recompence for worthy lays.
Our Bard for less gratuity achieves—
He only asks—a few neglected leaves.

Ye learn'd, ye brave, ye generous, ye great,

Profess'd deciders of Theatric fate,
Call forth that soft beneficence of mind
Which Nature gave, benevolently kind;

Let it superior 'mid your bosoms shine,
Live in your words, and with your thoughts
combine.

When imperfection in the scene appears,
Reflect, ye Wits—he 'as known but *twenty*
years!

An age when Judgment's regulated skill
Yields unregarded to the Muse's will;
When Passion, kindled by her sprightly lyre,
Wakes hope of fame and elegant desire.

Ye beauteous Fair, who with distinguish'd
charms

Fill every breast with exquisite alarms,
Deign with complacent lenity to smile
Ere Cynic Wits maliciously revile,
Torture each line, and in a Critic's name
Arrest him sternly on the road to Fame.

Ye graver judges, to our wish accede,
Nor rashly censure this advent'rous deed;
But aiding steadily his primal cause, [plause:
Urge him to *Acts* which may deserve ap-
Then, as maturity unfolds its days,
His SPARK of genius may become a BLAZE.

EPILOGUE

TO

THE COVENTRY ACT.

OUR Act thus ended—must your frowns
severe

Pronounce—"It finishes forever here!"

P O E T R Y.

ON CONTENTMENT,

By Mr. THOMAS ADNEY.

Respectfully addressed to a YOUNG LADY.

WHENEVER I cast my eyes around,
I view *Old England's* fertile ground,
And bless my *Native* shore;
Where Happiness forever reigns,
While Plenty marks the teeming plains,
And pours her plenteous store.

No *Discord* here divides the State,
The sons of *Faſſion* and of *Hate*
Are far from hence remov'd;

Fair *LIBERTY* her ſtandard rears,
And as ſhe views departed years,
Records the theme ſhe lov'd.

Here let me ever hope to live,
Contented with what Heav'n doth give,
And gratefully receive;

Tho' be my portion e'er ſo ſmall,
I'll ne'er repine, nor graſp at all,
Or at life's changes grieve.

With *Peace* I'll dwell, and court her ſtill,
And ne'er arraign the *Sov'reign will*,

Ah, no!—in this *our Houſe* ſome members
ſure

Will vote this Act (our firſt) may paſs ſe-
cure;

Some who, I truſt, with friendſhip's quick
alarms,

View modeſt Truth thus pourtray Nature's
charms;

Who ſain, with all the warmth ſuch fears
inſpire,

Would fan the ſpark, juſt kindling, into
fire.

When firſt Euripides, in untaught lays,
Pour'd forth his early ſongs in Virtue's
praiſe,

Had no fond patron chas'd his infant fears,
No maſter's hand had mark'd maturer years!
But when that fairy Hope diſplay'd the
prize,

He ſoar'd on eagle's wing, and fought the
ſkies!

So may the vent'rous Muſe, firſt plann'd
to-night,

Alike embolden'd, dare an equal flight!
If you approve again, ſhe ſweeps her lyre,
And hies enraptur'd to her ſiſter choir,
Where ſtreams divine Parnaſſian hills diſ-
ſeſer,

Or droops, alas, at Coventry forever!

Or queſtion aught of Heaven;
But bleſs each bright or gloomy day,
Conſide in *Reaſon's* brilliant ray,
And take what'er be given!

Tho' man be arrogant and vain,
A creature liable to pain,
And proud of naught below;
Yet let me learn ſufficient lore,
To keep from *FOLLY's* hateful ſhore,
Where wretches taſte of woe!

For what is life, unleſs the mind
To ſtricteſt *VIRTUE* is inclin'd?
All is a dreary void!

Inord'nate pleaſures but deſtroy
Each bright'ning hope and ſolid joy;
Which let me e'er avoid!

Grant me ſome little rural ſhed,
Where *VIRTUE* ſhows her blameleſs head,
Where never harbour'd *PAIN*;

Let moral themes my thoughts engage,
And while I contemplate the page,
May I its ſenſe imbibe.

Inſtruct me, Heav'n! to tread aright,
And ever have before my fight

The happy *Golden Rule* ;
Let me Temptation e'er resist,
And in the right of *Truth* persist,
Nor more be deem'd a fool.

VIRTUE alone can calm the breast,
When cares subvert our tranquil rest ;
Her dictates let me love ;
She shields us from a state of pain,
And tells us earthly bliss is vain,
Compar'd to *that* above.

And let me boast a *friendly door*,
And feed the hungry, clothe the *poor*,
And ev'ry comfort deal ;
For as kind Heaven's my wants supplies,
So let me view with pitying eyes
The trembling *beggar* kneel.

For some there are, reduc'd by *Fate*,
And tir'd of life, in torment wait
For *Death's* relieving dart ;
Some *lur'd* from VIRTUE'S polish'd way,
Abandon'd and neglected stray,
In bitterness of heart.

Then may I boast the *nerve* to feel,
The wounds of deep distress to heal,
And sympathize with woe ;
To do to others, whom I see,
What I would have them *do to me*,
Should I be plung'd low !

For sweet 's the sympathetic sigh,
The tear that pearls *Compassion's* eye,
And fixed to give relief ;
And happy 's he whose pity flows,
And wishes ardently to close
The artery of grief.

Let me reside with blooming Health,
I'll covet not too much of wealth,
A little I require ;

Blest in my cot, at dawn I'd rise,
Adore the *Sov'reign* of the Skies,
And trim my brush-wood fire.

Or, when return'd from ev'ning's walk,
I'd hear my *children's* pleasing talk,
Nor heed the voice of strife ;
But see, with joy, around me play
A *raddy race*, for ever gay,
And more—a *virtuous wife*.

Their infant minds we'd well inform,
To fit them for each boist'rous storm
Which *they* in life may meet ;
Instruct them likewise to adhere
To ev'ry thing that's virtuous *best*,
And innocently sweet.

So would we train them up in love,
Teach them to fear the *Pow'r* above,
And gain the blissful prize ;
That so they may await their doom,
And when commanded to the tomb,
Reign *eternally* in the Skies !

Thus happy would I pass each day,
Each pleasing scene of life pourtray,
And, with my *partner blest*,
Congenial e'er in thought and deed,
We'd claim *Contentment's* purest meed,
And leave to Fate the rest.

So when *Old Age*, with feeble hand,
Bids us prepare to view that land
Where Truth eternal reigns ;
May we in *conscious virtue* trust,
Sleep, sweetly sleep in Mother Dust,
Until the *Trump* proclaims,

“ Arise, ye righteous ! all is bright !
“ Ascend and meet celestial light,
“ For sake your earthly clod ;
“ Below you've liv'd in *blameless* love,
“ Receive the crown prepar'd above,
“ And praise a *living God* !”

ON a YOUNG MAN of great Exertion and
Activity of Mind, who died of an Apo-
plexy at the age of Thirty.

THO' short, yet splendid, LÆLIUS, was
thy day,
With keenest ardour sped thy ev'ry breath ;
Th' aspiring soul disdain'd the cumbrous clay,
Burst thro' the cloud, and energy was
death.

TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

A SONNET.

SWEET bird of twilight, that on yonder
spray
Warblest thy wild notes to the pitying gale,
O say what sorrow tunes thy pensive lay,
That in sweet cadence thou dost ceaseless
wait ?

Mourn'st thou thy mate by ruthless spoiler
torn,

As fond he woo'd thee to his quiv'ring
breast ;

Whilst with false coyness thou permit'st him
mourn,

And love-pursuing lur'd him from his nest ?

Then swiftly wing thee to my Juliet's ear,
And bid her listen to thy truth-taught lore ;

“ Oh lend some pity to a lover's tear,
“ Or, courting Death, that lover weeps
“ no more.”

And then, sweet bird, I'll strive to soothe
thy pain,

And joy shall woo thee, nor shall woo in vain.
Jan. 3, 1792. IULUS ALBA.

CALUMNY.

WHAT haggard spectre steals across my
sight,
Rolling its glaring eyes indignant round ?
Whose form bespeaks it stranger to delight,
And see to happiness where'er 'tis found.

'Tis Calumny! See, see its dreadful stings,
 Offspring of Envy, gender'd by Despair;
 A num'rous train of horrid fiends it brings,
 Whose foul infectious breaths taint the
 pure air.

See, from its jaws a pestilential steam
 Forth-issuing spreads contagion all around,
 Where high-climb'd Merit darts its brightest
 beam,
 Or spark of rising genius is found.

Where Beauty blooms the fairest flower of
 Spring,
 Pleases each sense and charms in ev'ry eye,
 Artful it strikes it with envenom'd sting,
 Nor ever leaves it till it fade and die.

And yet can mortals cherish this foul fiend,
 And hold th' insatiate reptile in their
 breast?

Then, and then only, will it have an end,
 When in no bosom it shall be careft!

J. W. O—Y.

November 4, 1791.

To WILLIAM LOCK, Esq. JUN.

On his PICTURE of the DEATH of
 CARDINAL WOLSEY.

*Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures,
 Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.*

HOR.

PAINTING! sweet injur'd nymph, whose
 matchless skill

Futile and vain yon cloyster'd pedant
 deems!

To move the passions and correct the will,
 Great is thy force, if Genius chuse thy
 themes.

What boast so high can Bards or Sages raise,
 Who win by slow degrees the list ning ear?

Thy moral lightning through the eye conveys
 Both tale and precept, sudden, strong,
 and clear.

In deep Contrition's pangs proud Wolsey
 dies,

Ye proud, behold his portrait and be wise!

The speaking record History approves,
 And Eloquence, struck dumb, with shame
 departs;

While Virtue from her starry threshold moves,
 To hail thee noblest of the liberal Arts!

W. PARSONS.

E P I G R A M,

ON SEEING THE SERVANT OF A SCOUND-
 REL BEAT HIS MASTER'S COAT.

By ANTHONY PASQUIN, Esq.

WHY merciless thwack PETER's coat?
 My friend, you surely jest!

I'd rather beat the Lofel's back,
 And let his vestment rest.

The Castigator look'd and smil'd;
 Said he, "You've wrong premis'd;
 "For 'tis the *babits* of the man
 "That makes the man despis'd."

WRITTEN on the COVER of an INK-
 STAND made from SHAKESPEARE'S
 MULBERRY TREE.

By Dr. HARRINGTON, of BATH.

Fructu cognoscitur arbor.

SWEET relic! sprung from Shakespear's
 hallow'd tree,

Prove thou a fount for immortality:
 Spirit divine! some sacred breast inspire
 With kindred passion and congenial fire;
 The golden fruit from some new scion raise,
 And on his Mulberry ingraft his bays.

INSCRIPTION for Dr. JOHNSON'S
 MONUMENT in ST. PAUL'S,
 By the late HENRY FLOOD, Esq.

WHAT need of Latin or of Greek to grace
 Our Johnson's memory, or adorn his
 grave;

His native tongue demands this mournful
 space,

To pay the immortality he gave.

EDEN STREAMS;

To THE MEMORY of THOMSON,

By Dr. TROTTER.

YE Youths that haunt the Tiviot's side,
 Or sport along the silver Tweed,

What vales delight, what fates divide,
 What charms awake my Jamie's reed!

To Ettrick Braes perhaps he's fled,
 'Midst forest flowers his laurel beams;

Or haply stretch'd by sylvan Jed,
 He pipes no more by Eden's Streams.

To Leader-haugh I'll gladly stray,
 If chance he roves through Cowden-knows,

Though sweet their broom, and haugh so
 gay,

I'll lead him back where Eden flows.

Or like the maid on Yarrow's side,

I'll seek my love in frantic dreams;

Her's was the Yarrow's early pride,
 And mine the boast of Eden's Streams.

Then mourn, thou dear deserted flood,
 Go murmur to thy banks along;

And sigh, soft Echo of the wood,

For thou no more shalt bear his song.

Those sweets are fled that later'd here,

The Season's face in sorrow seems;

Those notes he warbled smooth and clear

Are heard no more on Eden's Streams.

Yet oft in these neglected shades,

That nurs'd the Poet of the year,

Shall Fancy, led by Sylvan Maids,

And meek-ey'd Memory, shed the tear:

While glides that wave with willows crown'd,
 Beneath pale Cynthia's evening beams,
 Gay youths and genii, hovering round,
 Shall deck his bower on Eden's Streams.
Kelso, Sept. 1788.

TO DISAPPOINTMENT.

GODDESS of fallen brow, thy absent
 mind

Roves with unceasing anguish o'er the past,
 And sees in rich variety combin'd

A train of hopes—"each lordlier than
 the last!"

While still *Remembrance*, as in middle night
 She brings to view "each many-colour'd
 scene,"

Conceals the shade, or kindles it to light,
 Deep'ning the dusky horrors of thy spleen!

And *Fancy* still, with cruel artifice,
 Saddens the prospects of thy future days,
 And ever and anon, in fullest blaze,

Exhibits visionary beams of bliss,
 Pleasures which *wight* have shone on life's
 gay prime,

And deck'd the fairy brow of coming
 time.

F. R. S.

TO MILES.

WHEN I, my MILES, your nervous lines
 peruse,

And know (as well I know) your genuine
 worth;

Fain to my aid I'd call a nobler Muse,
 To give the feelings of my bosom birth.

Let me endeavour, tho' in humble strain,
 With trembling hands and lips to tune
 the reed,

And tell my friend the soft, the pleasing
 pain,

That steals into my heart as I proceed.

When I behold you, far from those you love,
 From those with whom your very soul's
 entwined,

Stretch'd on the bed of sickness, left to
 prove

Alone its torments, to your fate resign'd;

Imploring blessings on a darling wife,
 And see your glimm'ring lamp but feebly
 blaze,

And nearly cut in twain your thread of life,
 In admiration lost, I wildly gaze.

But, thanks to Providence, my MILES once
 more

Has tasted health; once more I see my
 friend!

Joyful he leaps upon his native shore,
 Claps his *Eliaz*, and his sorrows end.

ARTHUR.

ON HEARING M. DE SISLEY SING
 ENGLISH FOR THE FIRST TIME.

WHAT lips like thine! the Graces' feat!
 How soft our accents move!

Fair stranger make the charm complete,
 And only say, "I love."

ANGLOIS.

ON THE
 WEDDING DAY

OF

MR. AND MRS. TAYLER.

By M. P. ANDREWS, Esq.

AGAIN we hail th' auspicious day,
 Which claims the Poet's annual lay:

No Bard can boast, tho' none we wrong,
 A sweeter theme, or purer song,

In these licentious wanton days,
 When Friend the *dearest* Friend betrays,

And hallow'd HYMEN but invites
 The violation of its rites.

Say, can the feeling bosom know
 A finer thrill, a livelier glow—

Than when the Muse exerts her powers
 To picture WEDLOCK's *happier hours*?

And see the fond and faithful pair,
 Whose natural love's their mutual care,

Steal a soft glance with glistening eyes,
 And glory in the state they prize.

Nine swift revolving years have run,
 Since Love's sweet bondage made them one;

Those hands the sacred Altar join'd,
 Still clasping, prove the unalter'd mind:

The smiling train who round them sport,
 Who fear their frowns, their kisses court,

Rivet the heart with dear employ,
 And stamp a more than mortal joy.

Ye *wedded FAIR*, whose willing chains
 Clink soft, responsive to my strains—

Your conscious bosoms won't refuse
 Their burst of tribute to the Muse.

Ye *youthful MAIDS*, with passions new,
 Let the bright tear your cheeks bedew;

That tear of transport, void of art,
 Which trickling tells the feeling heart:

So shall the SWAINS you best approve,
 With added fire, return your love;

Those hearts, which still for others warm,
 By others honour'd, doubly charm.

S O N N E T

By Miss LOCKE.

I HATE the Spring in party-colour'd vest,
 What time she breathes upon the open-
 ing rose,

When every Vale in cheerfulness is dress'd,
 And Man with grateful admiration glows.

Still

Still may he glow, and love the sprightly
scene,

Who ne'er has felt the iron hand of care !
But what avails to me a sky serene,
Whose mind is torn with anguish and de-
spair ?

Give me the Winter's desolating reign,
The gloomy sky, in which no star is
found ;

Howl, ye wild winds, across the desert plain ;
Ye waters roar, ye falling woods resound !

Congenial horrors hail ! I love to see
All Nature mourn, and share my misery.

TO THE CAMEL.

SON of the desert, whose incessant hoof
Traverses ARABIC'S burning length of
sands ;

Unknown, alas ! the bliss of other lands,
Unsafe the hospitable midway roof ;

* By the same metaphor, the subject of this Sonnet, as Dr. Robertson in his Historical Disquisition upon India, p. 242, observes, is by the Arabians emphatically called " Ship of the Desert."

To thee ne'er flow'd the stream, ne'er
fell the show'rs,

Which Heav'n on EUROPE'S happier
children pours ;
But with the wealth of nations for thy
load,

Condemn'd to toil along the liquid road,
The ocean-like * expanse of shoreless
earth,

Where the Arabian shark besets the
way,

Oft in the languid hours of rest and mirth,
Thou fall'st a feeble, unresisting prey ;


" While the foreboding merchant waits thy
doom,

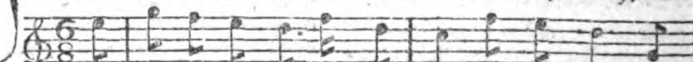
" And Mecca saddens o'er thy frequent
" tomb !"

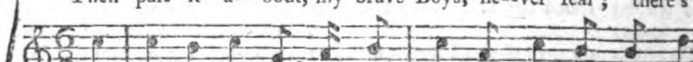
F. R. S.


A CATCH FOR THREE VOICES.


The WORDS and MUSIC by Mr. CHATTERTON (Father to THOMAS CHATTERTON the POET) one of the Choiristers of Bristol Cathedral, and NOT Sexton of St. Mary Redcliffe, as commonly said.

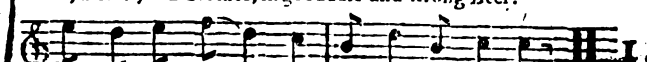
I.  Since now we are met and re---solv'd to be jol---ly, and

2.  Then pass it a---bout, my brave Boys, ne--ver fear; there's

3.  While Zealots and Fools with their Fac-tions do grap--ple, they

 2.
drink our good Li-quer to drown Me-lan-cho-ly.

 3.
Meat, Drink, and Clothes, in good Ale and strong Beer:

 1.
taste not those Joys that are at the Pine-Apple*.

* The Pine-apple was the public-house where the Club met every week.

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

(Continued from p. 87.)

SEVENTY-NINTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29.

AT half after one the High Court opened the proceedings with the usual formalities. There were present ten Judges, six Bishops, five Dukes, and twenty-three Peers.

Mr. Plomer proceeded in his client's defence, in a speech replete with forcible argument and neatness of expression. His chief object was to prove, agreeably to the treaty of Chunar and Allahabad, that Cheyt Sing was not only a tributary, but an absolute vassal, which was particularly implied in the terms of his Sunnud or instrument of Convention. From this he inferred, that the Honourable Managers were completely refuted in the basis itself of the Charge.

Mr. Plomer's speech continued with unimpaired powers of delivery, and commanded the general attention of the Court, which was extremely crowded, till after five o'clock, when the Peers adjourned, on the motion of the Duke of Portland.

EIGHTIETH DAY.

THURSDAY, March 1.

At two the procession moved into Court; nine Judges, twenty-four Peers, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Gloucester. After the usual forms, Mr. Hastings came to the bar.

Mr. Plomer proceeded in his remarks upon the Benares article, in the same clear and convincing style that he had hitherto pursued.

He apologized to the Lords for the length of time that he had taken, and for the time

that he must yet consume; which, however, he assured their Lordships, should be as short as possible—but he intreated the Court to consider that this length of time was not to be imputed to him, but to those who had drawn the Article, and who, picking a bit of one sentence from one place, and of another from another, had managed to impose a sense upon the actions of Mr. Hastings entirely foreign to his own intentions. He reminded them, that the experience of this sort of fallacy was of the utmost importance to Mr. Hastings, as it would entirely clear his honour from the base imputations that had been cast upon it; and a clear and full refutation of all the misrepresentations in this Article, would involve much of the contradictions in the remainder of the Articles.

He then resumed his argument, to shew that Cheyt Sing, upon the first notice that he received on the 19th of July 1778, that a war was inevitable between England and France, had intrusted his Vakeel at Calcutta, Cheyt Ally Nuddy, to agree to the payment of three lacs of Rupees. That the Rajah afterwards receded, and desired time, but in the event he absolutely refused to contribute his quota according to his original contract (*Sunnud*), and that this contumacious refusal was the cause of all the troubles that afterwards he experienced.

The learned Counsel was heard with great and deserved attention.

At six o'clock the Court adjourned to the Upper Chamber of Parliament, and resolved that the further proceedings upon the trial be adjourned to the 17th of April.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, Feb. 27.

LORD Portchester rose to make his proposed motion relative to the Russian Armament, and insisted that in such war neither England nor Prussia had any concern; and after reprobating the commencement and conclusion of the negotiation, he submitted to their Lordships a resolution—"That his Majesty's Ministers had abused the confidence reposed in them by this House in the Address of March last."

Lord Rawdon said, that by our interference

we not only had not effected one good purpose, or attained a single object for which we had aimed, but had effected a great deal of mischief. From the papers on the table it was in evidence against Administration, that they had been guilty of gross mismanagement and pusillanimity; they had commenced an armed negotiation for an object in which we had no interest; and had pusillanimously deserted the object.

Lord Carlisle supported the motion, and

and charged Administration with having neglected those opportunities which the situation of Europe, and particularly that of France, had afforded them of improving the national happiness and security.

Lord Grenville contended for the propriety of Administration in attending to the wish of the people by not proceeding in the war, and concluded by stating the system upon which the present Administration acted to be a system of Peace.

The Lord Chancellor also justified our interference, and was fully convinced that had we not continued our Armament, the Porte would not have obtained such good terms as she did obtain.

Lord Stormont said, the continuation of the Armament served only to promote bloodshed, and the expenditure of the treasure of both Russia and Turkey. His Lordship was for the motion.

Lord Hawkebury was convinced of the propriety of keeping up the Armament. We had armed jointly, his Lordship said, with Prussia; it would not, therefore, have been prudent, or acting with good faith, to have disarmed without first acquainting him.

Lord Stanhope said, that he had been one of the majority of the people whose opinion had been against the war as impolitic, unnecessary, and unjust; it did not, however, follow, that he should give his vote for the present motion, which he considered to be extremely improper. He wished to ask Noble Lords whether they were ready to condemn his Majesty's Ministers for not having made a war which had been stated to be impolitic, unjust, and contrary to the wish of the people?—Instead of blame, they merited the highest approbation for their attendance to public opinion. His Lordship said, he rejoiced to hear from the Noble Secretary, that peace was the system of politics of this country; it was a system that would add to the support and strength of our constitution; a constitution which every man who had a stake in the country would undoubtedly wish to preserve. He was not one of those, he said, who thought we had no constitution; he was not one of those who thought we had a detestable constitution; he was not one of those who wished to pull it down. It was a constitution, in his opinion, unequalled—a constitution that every free country attempted to imitate in its leading features—it was the happiest constitution of any kingdom in Europe; if any thing could shake or endanger it, exterior wars would, and by them it might be reduced to the situation of France; but France possessing more resources than we possess, having as a resource at this time value to the amount of £75,000,000 pounds

sterling, which we have not, may recover from a shock under which we should perish. —It gave him also no small degree of pleasure in understanding that peace on the continent of Europe was an object of Administration, and that object, he hoped, might be extended the length of neither giving countenance to, or permitting any power to interfere in, the affairs of a great nation; in which, for the last two years, an evident and decided attachment to Englishmen has arisen; with whom Frenchmen now are desirous of living in the bonds of peace and friendship.

The Question was then put, and negatived upon a division, Not-Contents 32; Proxies, 16—98.—Contents, 19; Proxies, 0—19—Majority, 79.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 6.

The order of the day for the third reading of the bills for repealing the several taxes being read, Lord Rawdon rose, and said, the reduction of the publick burden was an event certainly desirable; but it remained with the House to consider whether, in the present situation of publick affairs, it was prudent or politick. His Lordship meant not pointedly to oppose the repeal of the proposed taxes, but to suggest to the House whether, under all the existing circumstances, such a repeal was founded on defensible grounds.

Lord Grenville defended the measure. His Lordship went into a flattering statement of the conduct of the Minister, and generally insisted that the prosperity of the country rendered the proposed diminution warrantable and prudent.

The Earl of Guildford entered into a view of the consequences that would be produced by this repeal, particularly with respect to the repeal of the duty on Candles. It might prove beneficial to the tallow-chandler, to the carcase-butcher, to the grazier, but would it produce any advantage to the indigent consumer? He had every reason to believe that the price of candles, as far as it concerned the poor, would not be lessened. But granting that it should be, to what extent would be the decrease? There were candles which contained from sixteen to twenty in the pound. The diminution in the duty amounted to one penny. Should a poor person purchase four candles the saving would be half a farthing. In descending to their *minutiae*, his Lordship declared that he meant not to make petulant and unnecessary objections; he was arrived at that period of life when the flame of ambition was supposed to play but feebly round the heart, and he therefore trusted, that in the objections which he stated, their Lordships would believe that

he had been guided solely by a sense of the imprudence, and by a serious conviction of the impolicy of the measure.

Lord Hawkesbury contended, that the repeal was defensible on the soundest grounds. The Minister proposed to himself two objects; the one, the reduction of the national debt; the other the diminution of the taxes; both these he pursued with equal activity, convinced that the flourishing state of the country rendered that double pursuit both politic and prudent. His Lordship declared that he possessed some knowledge of the situation of the manufactures of the kingdom, and from this knowledge he was enabled to state to the House, that the difficulty with the manufacturer was not where he should dispose of his articles, but where he should obtain the raw materials of which those articles were to be made. His Lordship concluded by giving his assent to the measure.

The Duke of Norfolk conceived, that the Minister should have proceeded first to re-

duce the unfunded debt before he decreased the funded debt.

The Earl of Kinnoul confessed, that in his opinion the idea of repealing taxes at the present period was impolitic; nevertheless, he should certainly give his assent to the measure, because he conceived that the taxes meant to be repealed were odious, oppressive, and unjust.

The several bills were then read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Commons without any amendments.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

His Majesty came to the House and gave his royal assent to the land tax and malt bills, and the bills for repealing the duties on female servants, on certain inhabited houses containing less than seven windows; on waggons, carts, &c.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

The royal assent was given to the mutiny bill and the bill for repealing the additional duties upon malt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
Feb. 21 and 22.

MR. SPEAKER attempted to collect a sufficient number of Members for a ballot, but could not.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23.

Mr. Ryder moved for leave to bring in a Bill for continuing the Laws regulating the Trade between this country and America.—Ordered.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

Mr. Ryder proposed, that after the 22d of December next, on which day the existing Bounty Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland Whale Fishery would expire, a Bounty of 25s. per ton should be allowed for the three next years, and 20s. for the three following: He also proposed to permit all ships not claiming the bounty, to navigate without restrictions laid on those claiming the bounty, and to admit the importation of their Oil duty-free, which was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the farther consideration of the Resolution of the Committee of Supply, for granting 400,000l. to the Commissioners for reducing the National Debt; which being agreed to, he stated, that he hoped shortly to inform the House that he should be enabled to circulate Exchequer Bills at Twopence (Three per Cent.) instead of the usual interest of Twopence Halfpenny (3l. 15s. per Cent.)—Adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Mr. Blackburn, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the merits of the Plymouth Election, informed the House, that the Committee had determined, "That Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, Bart. is duly elected.

"That the Petition of John Macbride, Esq. did not appear to be frivolous or vexatious."—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28.

The Bills for repealing the Tax on Female Servants, the Duty on Houses under Seven Windows, and on Waggons, &c. were read a third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29.

Mr. Whitbread moved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the Papers on the table relative to the subject of the late War between the Porte and Russia.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had heard no reason for this motion, and until some reason should be given, he did not imagine the House would vote it.

The motion was, by consent, withdrawn; after which Mr. Whitbread again rose. He said, that by the Papers on the table, mutilated and garbled as they were, it was evident that his Majesty's Ministers had, in their conduct relative to the war between the Empress and the Porte, done violence to the Constitution, to the interest, and to the

honour of their country. He reprobated in strong terms the confidence which had been given to the Minister, as the means by which he had been enabled to commence an Armament, and to reduce his country to the most abject state of humiliation, by giving up every object for which he had armed; and concluded by moving the three following Resolutions:

1. "That no arrangement, respecting Oczakow and its district, appears to have been capable of affecting the political or commercial interests of this country, so as to justify any hostile interference on the part of Great Britain between Russia and the Porte.

2dly. "That the interference of Great Britain for the purpose of preventing the cession of the said fortress, and its district, to the Emperess of Russia, has been wholly unsuccessful.

3dly. "That his Majesty's Ministers, in endeavouring, by means of an armed force, to compel the Emperess of Russia to abandon her claim to Oczakow and its district, and in continuing an Armament after the object for which it was proposed had been relinquished, have been guilty of gross misconduct, tending to incur unnecessary expences, and to diminish the influence of the British nation in Europe."

The motions having been seconded,

Col. Macleod rose in their support. He reprobated the Armament as impolitic and unjust, and declared that the conduct of Administration in the late Negotiation had induced him to withdraw all confidence from them. He considered Ministers to be actuated by two principles; the first of which was the interfering in the affairs of other nations, and acting the part of a busy body; and the second, in keeping their places.

Mr. Jerkinton (son of Lord Hawkebury) gave his maiden speech in support of Administration. He stated the policy of our alliance with Prussia, and, having argued the danger to which that power was exposed by the progress of the Imperial arms against the Porte, entered into a refutation of the assertion, that the war on the part of the Turks was a war of aggression: he took a review of the conduct of the Emperess, in her obtaining the Crimea, in her promoting a rebellion in Egypt, in her laying claim to Bessarabia, Wallachia and Moldavia, and in the repeated concessions she forced from the Porte, until they were under the necessity of resorting to a war for the safety of their remaining dominions in Europe. The Armament was, he said, taken up for the purpose of obtaining the best possible terms of peace for the Porte. In proposing terms of

peace to nations at war, it was necessary to consider on whose side the justice and the success of the war was. In the present, all the justice was found on one side, and all the success on the other. In that situation, the terms most likely to conciliate were those founded on the *status quo*; but though those terms were not fully obtained, it could not be denied that the Emperess had lowered her terms as soon as she became acquainted with the interference of England and Prussia in support of the Turk; for, prior to such interference, she had stated as her *ultimate* terms, founded in *extreme moderation*, the demand of the cession of Oczakow, and the erection of Bessarabia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, into an independent Sovereignty, under a Prince of the Christian Faith; and which, if agreed to, would nearly have put an end to the Turkish Empire in Europe: after her proposal of those terms, the Imperial arms were attended with continued and considerable success; what then induced her to lower those terms, and to forego her moderate demand of taking from Turkey three of its principal provinces to erect into a Sovereignty, but our Armament? By the interposition of England and Prussia, the *status quo* had been obtained of Austria—and by the same interposition Russia had lowered her claims. But it was contended, that immediately upon Russia's claiming Oczakow, and the district between the Bug and the Dniester, our Armament should have ceased, and those terms ultimately obtained should at first have been admitted: this, he contended, would have been grossly impolitic; for to have given better terms to Russia than to Austria, when both were equally situated, might have given occasion to the Emperor, who never was remarkable for good faith, to have seized the opportunity of refusing to fulfil his engagements—the consequences of which would have been, that the Turks would again have been involved in a double war, and this country exposed to the ridicule of Europe, for not having gained by their interference a single advantage for the power whose interest they had espoused.

He said, it was the duty of his Majesty's Ministers to watch with a jealous eye every change in the affairs of the Continent, and to attend to the maintenance of the balance of power; which, though it might not accord with the opinions of many of the present times, would be found, he had no hesitation to declare, an attention founded both in policy and in justice; which policy, had it been adopted, would have prevented the long and bloody wars in the time of King William and Queen Anne.

He thanked God the present times were not favourable to wars of ambition and conquest, they were now reprobated throughout Europe; but in England, above all other countries, it was right they should be reprobated, for on peace our greatness as a nation depended. Let Gentlemen, therefore, consider what had been gained by the interference of Administration; let them look to what was the state of Europe, and what the probable future increase of wars, before the interference of Prussia and England; and then let them compare the small expence of obtaining the peace of Europe with the great increase of our revenue occasioned by that peace. He trusted, that when Gentlemen examined into the subject, they would find that his Majesty's Ministers had acted neither as impolitic nor as bad men; but what they had originally proposed was right; that what they had obtained was considerable; and that they would have gained still more, had the same confidence given to the Minister on that side the House been given to him also from the other.

Mr. Jenkinson's speech occupied upwards of an hour, and was considered by both sides as one of the finest pieces of oratory ever delivered in the House.

Mr. Grey spoke at considerable length for the motion; and in the course of his speech introduced a letter* from the Grand Vizier to Sir Robert Ainslie, our Ambassador at Constantinople; the authenticity of which he could not, however, vouch for. In this letter the Grand Signior declares, that "he wars for himself, and for himself makes peace." "We desire you (says the Vizier) to tell your Court that their mediation is unexpected; I am not commanded to thank you for it, for the Divan has deemed it *impertinent*. It has been your aim to embroil all mankind, and thereafter to profit by your perfidy. We ask not, want not, nor desire your commerce, because our merchants have been sacrificed to your double dealings; you have no religion but gain; avarice is your only God, and the Christian faith you profess but a mask for your hypocrisy. That you may be convinced this is our will, we command you not to return an answer."

Mr. Sheridan insisted, that the conduct of the British Minister ought to resemble the British constitution, to be open, generous, and brave; but that Mr. Pitt, at the very instant he was supplicating the Empress, maintained a haughty reserve in that House, while that mystery into which he towered was bottomed by shallow craft.

Mr. Dundas expressed his surprize at the letter read by Mr. Grey, which he consider-

* This Letter has been generally regarded as a mere *fabrication* to serve certain political views and purposes.

ed had been fabricated at home.—He defended the silence of Mr. Pitt; for, as he stood in the situation of a person accused, it was fit he should know the whole of the charges exhibited against him, before he proceeded to his defence. He took a large view of the many provocations formerly given to this country by the Empress, particularly her conduct in the Armed Neutrality; and contended, that if Austria and Russia had been permitted to destroy the Turkish Empire, the ruin of our ally, the King of Prussia, must have been almost inevitable.

Mr. Pybus, Mr. Stanley, Sir James Murray, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Dundas, were against the motions.

Mr. Wyndham and Mr. St. John for them.

Mr. A. Taylor moved to adjourn, which occasioned a fresh conversation.

Before the Question was put, Mr. Pitt said, he hoped the debate would be resumed next day, which being agreed to, the adjournment took place.—Adjourned at half after four in the morning.

THURSDAY, March 1.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to proceed on the adjourned Debate concerning the Russian Armament,

Mr. Fox rose, and in a speech of very considerable length delivered his sentiments on the question before the House. He allowed that we should not be inattentive to the balance of power in Europe, but then we should not interfere in Continental disputes, except where our interests were obviously and materially involved; but of the two evils, it was far better, he said, wholly to neglect Continental politics, than to interfere on every slight occasion, as seemed of late to be the system of Ministers.

He insisted, that his Majesty's Ministers had betrayed the grossest ignorance in adopting a plan, which they relinquished with the same precipitancy that they took it up. He then detailed the impolicy of the measure, the expences incurred on that account, the hardships sustained by the seamen, and the degradation it brought on this country in the eyes of all Europe.

He also insisted, that the same terms might be obtained by a pacific negotiation, as with an armed one; and that his Majesty's Ministers had gained no one single article by the latter, but rather increased the demands of the Empress by irritating her.

After dwelling on the complicated subjects of discussion before the House with his usual energy and effect, Mr. Fox concluded a most excellent speech, with conjuring the House, as they valued their best rights, to support the motions of his Hon. Friend.

Mr. Pitt rose, and expressed peculiar satisfaction that he was now called upon to justify his conduct; and earnestly solicited all who honoured him with an audience on the present occasion, to consider the real state of the question, divested of every bias. That the ruin of the Turkish Empire was menaced, had not yet been denied; that to protect the balance of power in European Turkey the British intervention had been exerted, he hoped was universally admitted. This, in his mind, was a sufficient reason for our warlike preparations.

The House divided, for the Question 116, against it 244, majority 128.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 2.

There not being a sufficient number of Members assembled at four o'clock to proceed to ballot for a Committee to try the petition against the Cirencester Election, the Speaker quitted the House.

MONDAY, March 5.

Balloted for a Committee to try the merits of the Cirencester Election Petition.

A petition from the Nabob of Arcot was brought up by Major Maitland, and ordered to lie on the table; it contained a statement of innovations upon his authority, and other grievances, and prayed the House to adopt such measures as would prevent the repetition of them in future.

This petition was preceded by one from Messrs. Wallis and Troward, stating themselves to be his Highness's agents for the purpose of transacting his affairs in England.

The petition had been sent to the Speaker, to be by him presented to the House; but he not conceiving it proper, in point of order, to present it himself, returned it to the solicitors, that they might get it presented by a Member.

TUESDAY, March 6.

There being three Members wanting of the hundred necessary for the ballot on the Bedford Election, the Speaker adjourned the House.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.

Balloted for a Committee to try the merits of the Bedford Election Petition.

The Malt and Candle Duty Repeal Bills were read the third time and passed.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, Lord Merington in the Chair, for the purpose of taking that part of his Majesty's Speech into consideration relative to the granting provision to the Duke of York,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that after that perfect unanimity of sentiment which existed in the House upon that part of his Majesty's Speech, it would be improper in him to enter into any argument to enforce the propositions he was about to submit to

the House; he should therefore only state, that in consequence of his Royal Highness's union with the Princess Royal of Prussia, it became necessary to make such an addition to his income, as might enable him to live in a style suitable to his exalted station, and to the high rank of the illustrious personage to whom he was allied. He should therefore move, "That his Majesty be enabled to settle the sum of 18,000*l.* per annum upon his Royal Highness the Duke of York." Mr. Pitt further stated, that it was his Majesty's intention to settle an additional sum of 7000*l.* per annum upon his Royal Highness out of his Irish revenue, which, together with 12,000*l.* per annum which he now enjoys, make the sum of 37,000*l.* per annum; the additional revenue to commence July 1791.

Mr. Fox stated, that it was not his intention to oppose the motion, or to move any amendment to it, but he thought it would be proper to adopt some principle upon the subject. He wished the House to consider the propriety of only granting the Princess life annuities, thereby making them dependent upon the Crown, or upon Parliament.

Several Gentlemen, in a kind of conversation, stated their attachment to the Royal Family, and their wish to contribute to its splendor; but they hesitated at the largeness of the sum, compared to the capability of the country to bear the burden, or as a precedent upon which they were to be called on to make similar settlements upon the other male branches of the Royal Family. It was also observed, that his Royal Highness's revenue arising from the Bishoprick of Osnaburgh ought to be taken into consideration, and this country lightened in the proportion of that amount.

To these observations it was urged by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, that the precise sum was by no means intended as a precedent, but dependent on this, as on all similar applications, upon the peculiar circumstances of the case. With regard to the revenues arising from the Bishoprick of Osnaburgh*, that House had no right to take cognizance of them, no more than of Hanover, for this reason, that they could have no possible proof to ground upon upon.

The motion was at last put and carried.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, "That a sum of 8000*l.* per annum be settled upon her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, in case she should survive."

Mr. Fox thought that sum very inadequate to the expences of maintaining a household; and although it was the sum stipulated for in the treaty, yet he thought it by no means worthy the dignity and generosity of this nation.

* Since stated to amount to about 17,000*l.* per ann.

Mr. Pitt said, this sum was only moved for in compliance with the terms of the treaty, and by no means precluded any future addition to it, as the circumstances of the case might require.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

Major Scott moved for the production of the particulars of the expences attending the trial of Mr. Hastings. The Major stated, that he did not impute blame anywhere as yet, but the expences were so much beyond what he could have conceived at the beginning, as to need explanation.

The motion was passed without observation.

THURSDAY, March 8.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on that part of his Majesty's Speech relative to the income and expenditure of the nation, Lord Mornington in the Chair.

Mr. Pitt thought it unnecessary to trouble the Committee with any preface to the proposition he had to make, as there was so thin an attendance, and as he had on a former occasion explained its tendency much at large. If any Gentleman had objections to state, there would be sufficient opportunity when the Bill should be introduced.

His proposition went to two points. The first was, that the addition to the Sinking Fund for the reduction of the National Debt should not cease, as originally intended, when it amounted to four millions, but should accumulate till it had extinguished so much of the National Debt as was intended by the Bill in 1786. The other was, that when any new loan was made, unless the same was to be raised by annuity determinable in a certain time, a proportionable sum should be annually paid to the Commissioners of the National Debt for the discharge of that capital within a limited time. Mr. Pitt then proposed two Resolutions on these points, which were agreed to.

Mr. Fox presented a petition, which, he observed, was signed by sixteen hundred respectable persons, not only Dissenters, but persons of the Established Church. Its object was, the repeal of the 9th and 10th of King William, and a certain clause in the Toleration Act.

The petition was brought up, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fox then gave notice, that he should, within a short space, bring forward some motion on the subject of the above petition. He could not then precisely state the day or the purport. Since he was able to form an opinion, he had thought that all penal statutes on religious subjects were founded on a false principle, and if they had been originally introduced

from expediency, he was convinced that every such expediency had long since ceased. Were he to act consonant to his own ideas, he should wish to bring in a Bill for the general repeal of all penal statutes on religion, and when committed, Gentlemen could determine which of them it might be proper to retain. If the House shewed no disposition to receive a bill of so large extent, he should frame one from the petition on the table.

FRIDAY, March 9.

Billeted for a Committee to try the merits of the Sutherland Election.

Mr. Wilberforce gave notice, that he should on the 29th or March bring forward his motion for the abolition of the African Slave Trade. He thought it necessary to state, on account of some rumours which had been circulated to that effect, that he had nothing in contemplation relevant to the emancipation of the negroes already in the West-Indies. He then moved, "That the House do, on the above day, resolve itself into a Committee upon the Slave Trade;" which was ordered, and that the petitions on the subject be referred to the said Committee.

Colonel Tarleton moved, that the House be called over on Wednesday the 28th of March, which was put and carried.

SATURDAY, March 10.

The Speaker after his return from attending the Commission in the House of Lords, reported the Royal Assent to the Mutiny, Malt repeal and Candle repeal Bills.

MONDAY, March 12.

A new writ was ordered, to elect a Member for Tewkesbury, in the room of Sir W. Cedrington, deceased.

General Burgoyne moved for a Committee, to enquire into the condition of the army, in respect to the settlement of accounts, and the payment of their arrears.—Should it appear that the payments were deferred by unavoidable causes which the War-Office was not competent to remedy, he should then move for a Bill to explain and amend that of Mr. Burke upon this subject, for the purpose of providing that no more than the arrears of one year should remain due at any time in future.

The motion for a Committee was seconded by Major Matland.

Sir George Yonge objected to the motion for a Committee, as being perfectly unnecessary.

Mr. Secretary Dundas thought a Committee unnecessary. If any reform could be made, and those grievances be redressed (of the existence of which there was no doubt), the disposition of the Hon. Baronet who pre-

sided in the War Department, would lead him to adopt any measure to attain that end.

Mr. Fox contended, that a Committee was the only measure the House could adopt; it was true that the charges had been denied, but it was necessary to have something more than mere assertion to convince the House.

Mr. Pitt said, the charges had been answered by something more than mere assertion; for the papers on the table contained a full refutation of them. He conceived that a reform would be much more easily effected by military men, and those acquainted with the profession, than by a Committee of the House of Commons.

After a few words from Sir George Howard, Colonel Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Courtney, in support of the motion, the House divided—Ayes 33—Noes 74.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Balleted for a Committee to try the merits of the election for Steyning.

Mr. Henry Hobart reported from the Sutherland Committee, that General James Grant was duly elected, and that the petition of John Macleod, Esq. was not frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. Fox observed, that in two years the charter of the India Company would expire. He wished to know whether it was the intention of Ministers to move any thing upon that subject that might lead to an enquiry into the affairs of India, previous to the discussion of the Charter.

Mr. Dundas said, that nothing in that particular was in contemplation; perhaps something might occur that would render such a motion necessary.

Mr. Fox said, that previous to the bringing in of a Bill upon this subject, he should move for a Committee of Enquiry. He did not now know when he should do so, but he only wished Ministers to be apprised of his intention.

Mr. Thompson then rose, to excuse, he said, an unpleasant task which he had undertaken, of a publick accuser of a publick man (alluding to Mr. Rose); and after a long introductory speech, moved, "That this House will, upon Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to enquire into all abuses committed by persons in office, at the Election of a Member to serve in Parliament for the City of Westminster, in July 1785, as far as the same relates to penalties incurred under the Excise Laws or the Lottery Act."

Mr. Lambton seconded the motion, and a long debate took place, which ended in a division, when the numbers were, Ayes 84, Noes 241.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

In a Committee, went through the Bills for preventing Frauds on the Revenue by common Brewers; for repealing the act relative to granting certificates on the exportation of Tea to Ireland; and for regulating the trade of Auctioneers.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of Licences to the retailers of Wine, when Sir John Call moved, "That all persons be restrained from selling foreign or home-made Wines, by retail, in their own houses, except such persons as have licences to sell Ale or Beer."

Mr. Alderman Watton said, when the Bill should be brought forward he would move a clause of exemption in favour of the Freeman of the Vintners Company, whose privilege it was, in right of their Freedom, to sell Wines by retail without the licence proposed.

Sir John Call said, the Bill he should bring in, if the present resolution should be agreed to by the House, would not in any degree infringe upon the privilege stated by the Hon. Alderman.

The resolution was agreed to, and the House being resumed, the Report was ordered to be made on Monday.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

Major Maitland, after a long speech, moved several resolutions relative to the war in India, of which the following is the purport:

"That the letter of Earl Cornwallis, of the 7th of July 1789, was meant to have, and has had, the full effect of a treaty duly executed; that previous to that letter Tippoo had given the English no provocation; that the letter revived the treaty, which had been entered into with the Nizam in 1768, for the partition of Tippoo's country, and that Tippoo must naturally have been convinced of this; that the object of forming a settlement at Jacottah was for the more easy invasion of Tippoo; that the resources of Bengal were drained before the War; that the Government of Madras did direct the seizure of Arcott and Travancore: And which was in gross violation of the pacific system held out by the Government of Great Britain."

These resolutions were opposed by Mr. Powys, who conceived that the whole was meant as a censure on Lord Cornwallis. He was followed by Mr. Pybus, Lord Mountington, Mr. Dundas, and several others.

Colonel Phipps moved amendments upon all the resolutions, tending to suppress the censure intended to be conveyed by them, upon which the House divided, for the amendments 159; against them 42.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following Notice circulating amongst the private Friends of the accurate and ingenious Mr. COXE, seems well to deserve the Attention of the Public at large.

MR. COXE submits to his friends a Plan of the Historical and Political State of Europe, a work in which he is now engaged; and solicits any information which may render it more acceptable to the public.

In this work the author purposes to give a separate account of the principal kingdoms and states of Europe. The account of each country will be divided into two principal heads. The first will give a sketch of the history, from the period in which it began to be considered in modern Europe, to as near the present time as he can procure authentic information and documents. The second will contain its present political state, namely, Geographical tables of the European and foreign possessions; an account of the population, government, revenue, military and naval establishments; causes of its rise or decline; political and commercial interests. The history of the hereditary sovereignties will be accompanied with genealogical tables, and the whole will be illustrated with maps.

This work will consist of four parts, each of which will be complete in itself.

The first part will contain Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Switzerland.

The second will comprehend the House of Austria, Germany, Prussia, and the United Provinces.

The third will comprise Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Poland, and Turkey.

For the fourth and last part will be reserved France and Great Britain.

A considerable portion of the work is already sketched; the first part is in forwardness to print, and will probably make its appearance in 1793.

As the article of Spain is nearly completed, the following heads of the Chapters will convey to the reader a notion of the general plan and purport of the whole work.

Chapter I. comprehends the History of Spain from the Union of Castile and Arragon, by the Marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella, to the Death of Ferdinand.

Chapter II. comprehends the Reigns of the Austrian Line of Kings, from the Accession of the Emperor Charles V. to the Extinction of that Line on the Death of Charles II.

Chapter III. comprehends the Conti-

uation of the History during the Reigns of the Kings of the House of Bourbon.

Chapter IV. contains Geographical Tables; an Account of the Population, Government, Revenue, Army, Navy; Reflections on the probable Causes of the Decline of Spain; Political Interests, particularly in regard to Great Britain. — The History of Spain will be illustrated by four Genealogical Tables.

In the same manner the Author will endeavour to treat each particular country.

As the Author is extremely anxious to give to his work all the accuracy in his power, and to throw as many new lights as possible over the historical transactions, he is particularly desirous to consult the dispatches from the British Ambassadors and Ministers abroad; and, as he has already drawn much information from that source, he would consider it a most particular obligation, if any Gentlemen possessing those documents would permit him to have access to them. He begs leave to add, that his object in making this request is not an idle curiosity, or a desire of retailing trifling anecdotes, but an earnest wish to elucidate the most interesting periods in the history of each nation.

Fully sensible of the difficulty of so extensive and important an undertaking, he solicits the literary aid of his friends; and will hold himself greatly indebted for communications of authentic lists of population, finances, armies and navies, of the respective nations; for an account of the commerce, or any other authentic intelligence which may render his work more worthy of the public.

Bemerton, Feb. 28, 1792.

CARD.

THE EARL OF BUCHAN presents his compliments to his learned Correspondents, both at home and abroad, and his dutiful respects to the Republic of Letters in general.

He has had the good fortune, by the liberal and commendable interposition of the learned and truly respectable Bishop of Rodez, to receive the following important communication from that worthy and learned Ecclesiastic the Abbé de St. Leger, relating to the inestimable correspondence of the great Nicholas Claudius de Fàbry de Peiresc, Senator of the Parliament of Aix, so celebrated over the whole world for his patronage

patronage of learning and learned men, and for his wonderful knowledge of history and antiquities. Lord Buchan had been informed by his friend the celebrated John Bernoulli, at Berlin, that the Fabry family were still in possession of the eminent store of literature which belonged to the library of Peirefc, a part of which has been enumerated by the famous Gassendi, in the Appendix to his Life of Peirefc; and he now finds, that the Abbé de St. Leger is in possession of a most important part of this literary treasure, the letters that passed between M. de Peirefc and the most learned men of his time in Europe, relating to philosophy, natural history, botany, civil history, biography, philology, criticism, and elegant literature, together with an immense collection of facts relating to antiquity in every part of Europe, to monuments, muniments, and medals, and to the annals of illustrious families. This noble collection, which if printed would fill seven or eight volumes in 4to. he has agreed to put into Lord Buchan's hands for three thousand livres of France. The letters addressed to M. de Peirefc, and to other learned men, in this collection, were originally arranged by M. Thomassin de Mazduges, into three classes; those written in Latin, Italian, and French, omitting all such as were merely complimentary, or contained no important or entertaining information. And in the year 1724 M. Thomassin announced his intention of publishing three volumes of this collection, as a specimen of the extensive undertaking.

This advertisement to the learned world was made in the *Nouvelles Littéraires* of the abovementioned year, and is to be found in the 167th and following pages of that literary journal, printed for Mefnier, at Paris, 8vo.

Among the learned and eminent persons whose letters are contained in this collection, are,

The Chancellor d'Aligre,	Gorlée,
The President de Thou,	The Duke of Arschot,
Selvin, Attorney-General of the Parliament of Paris,	Cardinal Barbarini,
M. d'Avaux, Counsellor of State, and Ambassador to Venice,	Asemanni,
M. d'Andilly,	Pignori,
M. de Lomenie,	The two Puteanus's (Dupuy de St. Marthe).
Scaliger,	M. de Coulin.
Mr. Petit,	M. de Valois,
Mr. de Bagarris,	M. de Godesioy,
Mr. Tristan de St. Amand,	M. de Fabrot,
Mr. Bergin,	Salmasius (Mr. de Saumaife),
Mr. de Naude,	Mr. Morin, at Amsterdam,
Mr. Capel,	Mr. le Jay,
Mr. Besty,	Holstenius,
The Fathers Sirmond,	Selden,
Mr. Fronton du Duc Gevart,	Camden,
Grotius,	Bertius,
Meursius,	Erpenius,
Spelman,	Vetier,
Kircher,	Gualdo,
	Peter de la Valle,
	Alexander,
	Aldrovandus,
	Cittadini,
	Doni,
	Pasqualini,
	Suarez, &c. &c.

The eulogies of Peirefc, by all the learned men of his time, after his death, which happened in the year 1637, were collected and printed at Rome in the following year, 4to. with the title of *Monumentum Romanum, &c.* The praises of Peirefc are there given in forty different languages.

Lord Buchan has thought that it would be a great pleasure (particularly in the present age) to open up this noble treasure to the world, and it would be very agreeable if literary men would communicate their sentiments to him through the channel of this Miscellany, or other literary journals, for the determination of so voluminous a publication.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Stockholm, Feb. 28.

THE King of Sweden returned hither from Gessle last Saturday, the Diet having been dissolved on the 24th inst.

The Speech of the KING of SWEDEN to the STATES, on closing the DIET, February 23, 1723.

"When, on the opening of this Diet, which I am this day so happy to close, I told

you, that at a time when an unbridled licentiousness was shaking or overturning Governments, I was not afraid to convok you—I considered in your attachment to me, and the noble manner of thinking of the nation, for conducting in peace and tranquility the important affairs which occasioned your being convoked. My hopes have not been deceived; and after having shewn in war, that you are the same people whose

courage

courage in former times alternately shook or fortified thrones, you now give to your contemporaries an example still more noble, of the vigorous prudence and union with which a wise and enlightened people conduct their deliberations, when the head of the State calls for their advice on important affairs. This example is so much the more grand, that you are the only people who give it; that by doing so, you justify the confidence which I reposed in you; and that by this mutual union, you fortify the internal peace and strength of your country, at the same time that you augment the consideration abroad which your courage has so justly merited.

"If as the first citizen, as he in whose contemplation the good of the State and yours are most intimately connected, I ought in the name of our country to express to you a degree of gratitude, worthy of you and of me; how sensibly must my heart be affected by the attachment and the love which during the sitting of this Diet you have testified for me and my son! How much in his young breast must be fortified regard for, and confidence in a generous people, who from his infancy give him such proofs of attachment. You have seen him attending to your deliberations, and under my guidance instructing himself to fulfil the important duty to which Providence may one day call him. I wished to accustom him early to business, and to teach him to esteem a people whom he is to govern, to love their laws, and respect their liberty. In expressing your wishes to see my son soon encrease my family, and thus give the necessary strength and security to the succession to the throne, you have anticipated my paternal hopes. Such a sentiment must assuredly add to my gratitude, if my heart were not already full.

"You are now to return to your homes to resume your occupations in peace, and to share with your fellow-citizens the satisfaction of having contributed to the public good and the maintenance of the State. I am to watch over the happiness of our country and over yours. I shall endeavour to encourage agriculture, and the progress of commerce; to maintain the sacredness of the laws, the execution of justice, and the respect due to religion.—In short, I am to apply myself to all the cares which my duty and my situation require of me, but which the love and the gratitude with which your attachment so sensibly affects my heart require in a still higher degree.

"These duties, which never cease for a moment, which occupy the whole of life, become more easy when they are executed for a beloved people; support is then derived from a true zeal, from a sense of honour, and still more from the satisfaction of doing every thing in my power to prove my gratitude, and preserve in your hearts the sentiments with which you leave this place.

"It is with these sentiments that I this day close the Diet; it will be with the same sentiments that I shall again receive you before the Throne, when our common interests may require that you be convoked."

After the close of the Diet, the King made a liberal distribution of promotions and honours to those of the several orders, whose zeal had been most conspicuous in bringing the business of it to a speedy conclusion.

Madrid, March 1. On the 28th past Count Florida Blanca was removed from all his employments, which are now held *ad interim* by Count d'Aranda. The same day an Edict was published, by which the superintendency over all the departments of this Government is vested in the Council of State, of which his Catholic Majesty has declared himself President, and Count d'Aranda Senior Member.

Vienna, March 1. His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Leopold, died this afternoon, about four o'clock, of an inflammatory fever, which, falling on his bowels, resisted all the power of medicine, and proved fatal on the third day of his illness. *Gaz.*

Leopold was born May 5, 1747, and crowned October 9, 1790. He married Maria Louisa, Infanta of Spain, on the 5th of August 1766, by whom he has left issue ten sons and four daughters. His eldest son, the Arch-Duke Francis, is married to Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of the King of Naples. In private life he was a man of accomplished manners and useful principles. His political conduct began in the little Dukedom of Tuscany, and there he was distinguished by his simplification of the laws, his remission of oppressive taxes, by some provisions for the comfort of strangers in his dominions, and by a readiness of access to his own subjects of all ranks. His Government was that of a philosophic Prince, who wished to secure the affections of his subjects by promoting their happiness.

The late Emperor is succeeded in his titles and estates, as King of Hungary and Bohemia, by his eldest son the Arch-Duke Francis.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

FEBRUARY 16.

AT nine o'clock in the evening, a gang of twelve men, armed with knives and bludgeons, assembled on Saffron-hill, and, as appears, from a spirit of wanton barbarity fell with their bludgeons and knives upon every person they met with, many of whom were severely and dangerously wounded, by stabs they received on the side and face. One poor labouring man, who was quietly passing by them, fell a victim to the cruelties practised by these desperadoes, for him they pursued, and one of the party gave him a mortal wound in his side. After he fell, this wretch kicked the poor man, and stamped upon him, and with the rest of his companions knocked down the gentleman who took the wounded man into his house, and demolished his windows. The name of the unfortunate man was Jordan Hotty; he was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he lingered a short time, and died. On Friday night two of the gang were taken in Holborn, Armstrong and Jones, who were on Saturday examined at Bow Street, and were by several persons sworn to have been very active in the above shocking transaction: that Armstrong was there with a drawn knife in his hand, and, as well as Jones, had a bludgeon, with which they knocked down several persons, who appeared and identified them.

Dublin, Feb. 27. About half past four o'clock, the sheet iron funnel from one of the stoves, either that in the corridor, or that in the hall forming the western wing of the Court of Requests, which passed through the roof close by the base of the great dome of the Senate-house, was observed from the street to be on fire; but no further notice was taken until a few minutes past five, when the Members in the House of Commons were alarmed by the tumultuous bustle of a number of people passing and repassing in seeming confusion, before the windows, which, from the base of the dome, threw light into the House. Immediately an alarm of fire was given, and the House filling with smoke, corroborated this alarm.

It was thought, however, too trifling to interrupt the business of the House, when one of the Members who had discerned the fire from the street, and had made his way to the roof, looking down into the house from one of the ventilators, confirmed the apprehensions of those within, by saying the dome was surrounded by fire, and would tumble into the House in five minutes.

The Speaker instantly put the question of adjournment—and all the Members ran into

the street—where they had the mortification to observe the flames bursting forth on all sides from the base of the dome.

In less than three quarters of an hour the whole dome was surrounded by a volume of fire, which soon made apertures on all sides, by melting the copper from the wood-work, and thus exhibiting the cavity of the dome filled with flames like a huge furnace.

About half past six the dome, burnt on all sides from its supporting principles, tumbled into the house with one great crash.

The House of Lords, as well as the Commons, was sitting and in debate when the flames first broke out.

Engines were brought from all sides—but their approach was so tardy—and when they did come, the supply of water so very scanty—that the rapidity of the flames baffled all their efforts to prevent the total ruin of the place.

Parties of horse and foot from the garrisons were immediately brought to keep off the populace, and prevent as well plunder to the chambers, as interruption to the firemen.

The flames, having spent their fury on the House of Commons, spread their ravages to the rest of the building, and blended every thing susceptible of combustion in the common ruin.

Happily and providentially the calmness of the evening prevented the extensive mischief that would otherwise have been inevitable.

The valuable library and all the papers of importance were saved.

For the remainder of the Session the House of Commons are to do business in the great room at the west front of the building, which was intended to be appropriated for the parliamentary records.

MARCH 1. A duel was fought in a field near Marybone, between Mr. Kemble and Mr. Aikin, of Drury-lane Theatre—in consequence of a dispute respecting certain dramatic arrangements, which Mr. Aikin conceived to be injurious to him.

Mr. Aikin discharged his pistol without effect, and the parties were happily reconciled without proceeding farther.

They had no seconds, but Mr. Bannister, sen. attended as their common friend.

15. The following intelligence was received at the East-India House from Mr. William Gordon, one of the Company's principal surgeons at Madras, who arrived at L'Orient, in the French ship *Beauty*, Capt. Le Bel, from Pondicherry, on the 3d inst. after a passage of four months and twelve days.

“The important fort of Chittledroog was given up to the Mahratta Chief on certain conditions; a garrison of the utmost impor-
tance

Samuel Boddington, esq. West India Merchant, to Miss Ashburner, only daughter of William Ashburner, esq. of Surat.

Ellys Anderson Stevens, esq. only son of John Stephens, esq. of Bower Hall, Essex, to Miss Mary Elton, second daughter of the late Isaac Elton, esq. of Stapleton House near Bristol.

Mr. Francis Ridsdale, Merchant, in Leeds, to Miss D. Wiglesworth, daughter of James Wiglesworth, esq. of Town-head.

James Craufurd, esq. eldest son of Sir Alexander Craufurd, bart. to Miss Gage, sister to Lord Viscount Gage.

The Most Noble John Marquis of Abercorn, to Lady Cecili Hamilton.

Richard Johnson, esq. M. P. for Milbourne Port, to Miss Courtenay, eldest daughter of J. Courtenay, esq. M. P. for Tamworth.

The Hon. Augustus Butler to Miss Danvers, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Danvers, bart.

In Ireland, the Hon. and Rev. J. E. Agar, to the Hon. Miss Flower, sister to Lord Viscount Ashbrook: Also,

The Rev. John Hawkins, eldest son of the Bishop of Raphoe, to Miss Montgomery, daughter of Alexander Montgomery, of the Hall, county Donegal.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Percival, only son to the Earl of Egmont, to Miss Wynn, daughter of Colonel Wynn, late member for Carnarvon.

The Right Hon. Viscount Clifden, to Lady Caroline Spencer, eldest daughter of the Duke of Marlborough.

Angus Bethune, esq. late of Charles Town, South Carolina, Merchant, to Miss Horton,

daughter of John Horton, esq. of Lawrence Pountney-lane, Merchant.

Godchall Johnson, esq. of Albemarle-street, to Miss Mary Francis, daughter of Philip Francis, esq.

At Beverley, J. Torre, esq. to Miss Coates, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Coates.

At Carlisle, the Rev. Fergus Graham, LL. D. Rector of Arthuret and Kirk Andrew upon Esk, and brother to Sir James Graham, bart. to Miss Johanna Gale, of Carlisle, niece to Humphrey Senhouse, esq. Member for Cumberland.

John Reynolds, jun. gent. of Staples Inn, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hart, widow of John Hart, esq. late alderman and principal land coal-metter of London.

Rev. Mr. Baverstock, a Minor Canon of Durham Abbey, to Miss Clarke.

At Darmstadt, the Hon. M. W. R. Spencer, to the Countess of Spreiti, fourth daughter of Count Jenison Walworth.

The Right Hon. Lord Massey to Miss Margaret Barton, youngest daughter of William Barton, esq. of Grove in the county of Tipperary.

The Rev. Timothy Mangles, of Great Russell-street Bloomsbury, to Miss Hall, daughter of Mr. Hall of Clerkenwell-green.

At St. Petersburg, John Cayley, esq. eldest son of John Cayley, esq. Consul General to the British Factory, to Miss Halliday, second daughter of Dr. Halliday of that place: Also,

William Cayley, esq. fourth son of John Cayley, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Cavanaugh, third daughter of the late Nicholas Cavanaugh, esq. of that place.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for MARCH 1792.

FEBRUARY 2.

AT Leutkirck, in Suabia, Mr. Lewis Fust, author of many ingenious pieces; particularly one entitled "Ludi Florales," and another named "Floriniani," both Poems full of animation, satire, and sentiment. He was descended from Fust, the Printer of Mentz.

9. William Sinclair, esq. second son of the late Sir James Sinclair of Mey, bart. and uncle to the present Earl of Cathness.

10. At Wuloughby on the Wolds, Nottinghamshire, in the 100th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Sleigh.

15. At Bangor, Richard Howard, esq. Clerk of the Peace for Carnarvonshire.

Lately at Stroud, in Gloucestershire, John Colbourne, esq.

17. At Lewes, Henry Humphrey, esq. Justice of Peace for Sussex, in his 82d year.

Robert Millar, esq. who before the American Revolution was Treasurer to the College of William and Mary, and Comptrol-

ler of the Port of Williamsburg in Virginia. 18. Mr. Davies, Apothecary, Martin-street, Leicester Fields.

At Frimbury, near Rochester, in his 81st year, Mr. Philip Boghurst.

Mr. J. J. Rougemont of St. Helen's, Bishopgate Street, French Merchant, partner with Messrs. Agassiz. He put an end to his life at the Hotel in the Adelphi.

19. At Auchinleck, Ayrshire, Matthew Tait, aged 123 years. He served as a private soldier at the taking of Gibraltar in 1704.

20. David Hewson, esq. of Boscoph Lanc.

At Oxford, the Rev. John Horner, D. D. Rector of Lincoln College, to which he succeeded in 1734.

Mr. Christopher Sayers, Pier Master at Ya-mouth.

Mr. David Cooper, aged 76, many years Collector of the New River Company.

21st. At Kilbrue, in Ireland, Gorges Lowther, esq. shall a century a Member of the

the House of Commons there, of which he was the father.

Lady Esdaile, wife of Sir James Esdaile, Knt. and Alderman.

Mr. Thomas Streetfield, of Stoke Newington, aged 67, formerly a Linen Draper in Leadenhall street.

Mr. Jacob Schnebbelie, Draftsman to the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. Esam, Watchmaker, Stamford.

At Ashford, Kent, Isaac Rutton, M. D. in his 81st year.

Lately at Chichester, Mr. Joseph Brydon, the oldest Lieut. in the Royal Navy.

22. At Newcastle, the Hon. George Hewitt, of the 31st reg. of foot, youngest son of Lord Lifford, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

At Willion, Hertfordshire, the Rev. John Rooke, A. M. many years Vicar of that place.

Lately Thomas Graham, esq. Fowey in Cornwall.

23. Sir Joshua Reynolds (See p. 213).

Mr. John Clark, Coal Factor, Lower Tooting, Surrey.

At Durham, Capt. Agnew, of the Fury Sloop of War.

The Rev. Thomas Burnet, M. A. Vicar of Brough under Stanmore, Westmoreland.

Lately at Maidstone Court, Herefordshire, John Durbin, esq. aged 83, Justice of Peace for Hereford and Somerset, and sen. Alderman of Bristol.

Lately in Holles-street, Dublin, in his 83d year, Robert Thorpe, esq. Barrister at Law.

Lately at Lyme in Dorsetshire, Francis Gore, esq. uncle to the Earl of Rofs.

Lately at Malpas, Cheshire, aged 80, Thomas Witney, esq.

25. Mr. James Taylor, Stockbroker, supposed to be worth 200,000*l*.

The Rev. John Rogers, M. A. Vicar of Shiffnal, and Rector of Sturcheley and Dawley, in the county of Salop.

26. Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. Rear Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief at Plymouth, and Member for Rochester.

Mr. John Flack, partner with Mr. Roberts, of the White Horse Inn, Fetter-lane.

At Kirby Stephen, Westmoreland, John Fosterhill, aged 80, formerly Carpenter to the Inner Temple.

Lately Mr. John Rex, White-Chapel.

27. Cyrus Maigre, esq. Cecil-street, Strand, aged 76 years.

Lately at Chichester, the Rev. Richard Trecman, M. A. Sub Dean and Treasurer of the Cathedral there.

28. Mr. John Turner, Deputy Usher of the Rolls, aged 78.

At Guernsey, Henry Le Mesurier, esq. Colonel of the Militia of that Island, and many years Danish Consul.

Lately Mr. Cooke, Surveyor, Chiswell-street.

Lately at Grassgarth House, near Rose Castle, Cumberland, Mr. Isaac Robson.

29. Mr. Thomas Fenton, Attorney at Law, of Newcastle, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Stafford.

At Kirkwall, in Orkney, Patrick Hagar, esq. Chamberlain to Sir Thomas Dundas, and Deputy Admiral of those Islands.

Lately at Liege, in Germany, Robert Dilman, M. D. of Pocklington in Yorkshire, where he some time practised as Physician.

In this month advice was received of the death of the following persons in Jamaica:

Dr. Thomas Clarke, formerly his Majesty's Botanist of that Island.

John Whitaker, esq.

Duncan MacLachlan, esq.

John Wilcox M'Gregor, esq.

William Affleck, esq. the elder, Commander of his Majesty's frigate the *Blonde*.

Mr. William Hamilton, late of Bath, author of a Poem called "The Election."

Hinton East, esq.

MAR. 1. At Egham, Mrs. Ann Shakerley of Gwerfylt, in the county of Denbigh, only surviving sister of Dowager Lady Williams Wynne, of Wimpole-street.

2. Thomas Whittington, esq. sen. at Hamswell House near Bath.

Lieut. James Maxwell, at the Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, Plymouth. He had twice circumnavigated the Globe with Capt. Cook, and assisted in forming the settlement established at Botany Bay.

Abraham Atkins, esq. Clapham, in his 77th year.

Thomas Purvis, esq. of Bedlington.

Evan Jones, esq. Eyre-street, Hatton Garden.

The Rev. John Wilson, Curate of Arkholme, and Master of the Grammar School Kirkby Lonsdale, aged 78.

Robert Adam, esq. Architect, F. R. S., and F. S. A. by the bursting of a blood vessel.

Mr. Adam was born in the year 1728, at Kirkaldy in the county of Fife, the same place that gave birth to Dr. Adam Smith. He was second son of William Adam of Maryburgh, Esq. an architect of distinguished merit. He received his education at the University of Edinburgh, which is now rebuilding after his designs. The friendships he formed were with men who have since eminently distinguished themselves by their literary productions, among whom were David Hume, Dr. Robertson, Adam Smith, Adam Ferguson, and John Home. At a more advanced time of life he had the good fortune to enjoy the friendship and society of Archibald Duke of Argyle, the late Mr. Charles Townshend, the Earl of Mansfield, and several other of the most illustrious men of the age. He was buried the 10th of March, in the South Aisle of Westminster Abbey; the

Pal being supported by the Duke of Buccleugh, the Earl of Coventry, the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Viscount Stormont, Lord Frederick Campbell, and Mr. Pulteney.

Mr. John Rogers, Lower-Street, Iflington.
Mr. W. Mann, Attorney and Solicitor, Inner Temple.

Sir Stephen Nash, Knt. a Member of the Common Council in Bristol.

John Sykes, esq. of Strand on the Green, Middlesex.

4. The Rev. John White, Minister of the Associate Congregation at Dunse, Scotland.

Lately at Hallfield Gate, near Chesham, the Rev. Mr. Hatton, Rector of Southampton.

5. Mrs. Byfield, wife of Mr. Byfield, Stationer, Charing Cross.

Mrs. Singleton, Housekeeper to Mr. Pitt.

In the King's Bench Prison, Mr. Michael Barnwell, many years a Captain in the East India Company's Service.

Mr. Peter Cranke, Wine Merchant, Cannon-street.

Mr. Polti, Weather-Glass maker, at Exeter.

6. Lieut. Robert Mangles of the Navy.

Lately, on his passage from Oporto, the Hon. John Foster, eldest son of the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons.

7. The Rev. Charles Booth, of Twemlow Hall, Cheshire, Rector of Middleton Cheney, and Greatworth, in Northamptonshire, and Llongerm in Merionethshire, and a Prebendary of York and Salisbury.

Mr. Richard Wood, formerly Mercer and Banker at Gloucester.

Lately at Halifax, in Yorkshire, at the advanced age of 90 years, Mrs. Robinson, who had been one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Caroline.

Lately the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Master of the Free Grammar School at Abingdon.

Lately at Norwich, aged 33, the Rev. John Potter, son of the late Robert Potter, Prebendary of Norwich, Translator of Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles.

8. The Rev. Mr. Everard, of Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

9. George Mee, esq. Collector of Excise at Plymouth.

Lately at Milan, Marchesi, the celebrated vocal performer.

10. At Newington, in Oxfordshire, Francis Berenger Lenoût, esq. late Major of the 8th, or King's reg. of foot.

Mr. William Sealy, Malster, of Broad Somersford, Wilts.

The Rev. Samuel Jackson, 50 years Rector of Sifted in Essex, in his 84th year.

Mr. Thomas Akeroyde, Attorney at Law, at Leeds.

The Right Hon. John Earl of Bute, Knt. of the Garter, Ranger of Richmond Park, and Chancellor of Aberdeen.

11. Sir William Codrington, bart. Member of Parliament for Tewkesbury.

Mr. Frederick Charles Kuhff, painter in the house of Messrs. Kuhffs Grelet and Co. of Little St. Helen's.

12. At Hayes in Middlesex, the Rev. Anthony Hinton, Vicar of that place.

Capt. Sherwood, of the King George East Indian.

13. Mr. Thomas Thompson, Newington Butts.

Mr. Thomas Shepherd, Carpenter and Builder.

Mrs. Windham, relict of the late William Windham, esq. of Felbrigg in the county of Norfolk, and mother of the present Member for Norwich, in her 80th year.

At Edinburgh, the Right Honourable Alexander Gordon of Rockville, brother to the Earl of Aberdeen, and one of the Lords of Sessions of Scotland.

At Durham, William Ambler, esq. Recorder of that City.

Phillips Bagot, esq. Mayor of Warwick, and sen. Commander of the Diana Packet in the Service of the Post Matters.

Mr. Peter Daniel, Attorney at Colchester.

14. Mr. John Robley, Stoke Newington.

Mr. Wheelhouse, Broker, Fenchurch-street.

Lieut. Charles Hamilton, of the Bengal Establishment, Translator and Editor of the Hedaya.

John Barker, esq. late Colonel of the Norfolk Militia.

15. Mr. George Steel, Token-House Yard.

Lately in Galway, Robert Eyre, esq. Justice of Peace for that town, and distributor of the Stamps for that district.

16. Josiah Eyles, esq. formerly Governor of Fort St. David, in the East Indies.

John March, esq. George-street, Manover-square.

Lately in Ireland, the Honourable Mrs. Maxwell, wife of the Lord Bishop of Meath, and only sister of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Lately at Lancaster, Dr. Lawrence Nunns, aged 27.

17. Mr. Bishop, Stationer, Great New-port-street.

Mrs. Burrard, widow of George Burrard, esq. of Lymington.

18. At Tunbridge Wells, the Right Hon. Lucy Viscountess Torrington. Her Ladyship was sister to Lord Corke, and was married to Lord Torrington, July 10, 1765.

19. Samuel Thorpe, esq. Old Burlington-street, Justice of Peace for Westminster.



THE European Magazine,

For A P R I L 1792.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF ALDERMAN BOYDELL. 2. SEBE VIEW OF SAVENBROOG HILL FORT, from a Rock at about 600 Yards Distance.]

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

[Entered at Stationers, &c. all.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

On account of the absence from London of the Gentleman from whom we received the View inserted in the present Magazine, we are obliged to postpone the description of it until next month.

Having not reviewed Paine's Pamphlet, we cannot notice any of the answers.

Many Poems have been received this month which will be considered.

E R R A T A.

P. 265, for August 12, 1790, read August 12, 1770.

P. 268, 2d col. l. 23, for give up, read give it.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 7, 1792, to April 14, 1792.

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

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	4	7	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	9
Suffolk	4	7	3	0	3	0	2	3	3	1
Norfolk	4	4	2	10	2	9	2	1	3	2
Lincoln	4	6	0	0	2	10	1	10	3	1
York	4	6	3	2	11	1	11	3	5	5
Durham	4	9	0	0	3	4	2	3	4	3
Northumberl.	4	7	4	0	2	11	2	0	3	0
Cumberland	5	6	3	4	3	2	2	0	0	0
Westmorl.	5	6	4	7	3	4	2	2	0	0
Lancashire	5	4	0	0	3	5	2	3	4	3
Cheshire	5	3	4	3	3	8	2	7	0	0
Monmouth	4	11	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0
Somerset	5	10	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0
Devon	4	9	0	0	2	8	1	8	4	6
Cornwall	5	10	0	0	2	8	1	11	0	0
Dorset	4	9	0	0	2	9	2	1	4	5
Hants	4	7	0	0	3	0	2	2	3	9
Suffex	4	7	0	0	2	10	2	5	3	0
Kent	4	10	3	3	3	3	2	5	3	4

WALES.

North Wales	5	7	4	3	3	1	1	10	0	0
South Wales	6	0	0	0	3	5	1	7	0	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

M A R C H.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
27—29—47	48	S.
28—29—70	45	W.
29—29—61	50	S.
30—29—61	54	S.W.
31—30—00	55	W.

A P R I L.

1—29—70	50	S. W.
2—29—55	49	W.
3—29—84	45	W.
4—29—40	50	W.
5—29—35	47	W.
6—29—92	48	N. W.
7—30—29	49	W.
8—30—15	50	N. E.
9—30—05	51	E.
10—29—95	56	E.
11—29—96	60	E.
12—30—00	57	W.
13—29—92	61	E.
14—30—00	57	N. W.
15—29—90	53	E.

16—29—87	54	E. N. E.
17—29—64	51	E.
18—29—17	47	W.
19—29—15	42	N.
20—29—87	44	N. E.
21—30—20	48	S. S. W.
22—30—00	54	S. W.
23—29—75	56	S. W.
24—29—70	54	E.
25—29—85	53	W.

PRICE of STOCKS,

April 24, 1792.

Bank Stock, 210 209 1/2	India Stock,
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, 119 1/2 1/2	3 per Ct. Ind. Ann.—
New 4 per Cent. 101 1/2 a 101 1/2 ex. div.	India Bonds, 1102 pm
3 per Cent. red. 93 1/2 a 92 1/2 1/2	South Sea Stock, —
3 per Cent. Conf. 94 1/2 a 93 1/2 1/2	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. 1726, —	New S. S. Ann. 94 1/2
Long An. 26 1/2 1/2 11-16	3 per Cent. 1751 94 1/2
Do. St. 1778, 22 1-16 1/2	Exchequer Bills
	N. Na. & Vi. B. Bills
	1st. Tick.
	Irish ditto





John Boydell

LORD MAYOR of LONDON.

1791

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
 A N D
L O N D O N R E V I E W,
 For A P R I L 1792.

S K E T C H O F T H E L I F E A N D C H A R A C T E R O F
 A L D E R M A N B O Y D E L L .

I N T E G E R V I T Æ S C E L E R I S Q U E P U R U S .

H O R .

BIOGRAPHY, which is always instructive to the reader, is sometimes, from the peculiar merit of the person who is the immediate object of it, so delightful to the writer, that he knows not how to appropriate his expressions, so as to satisfy his own feelings, and to do justice to the character it is his office to describe,—without rendering himself liable to the suspicion of interested praise or venal eulogium.

On the present occasion, however, there is, happily, no cause for a moment's hesitation;—as we are proceeding to speak of a man whom we may praise without the fear of displeasing imputation, because in relating his life and delineating his character, our expressions cannot go beyond what the public voice has already declared to be the public opinion both of the one and the other.

ALDERMAN BOYDELL was born at Donnington in Shropshire, in the year 1719. His father to the profession of a Land-surveyor added that of Agent and Manager of Estates to several of the principal Nobility and Gentry in that part of the country. To his own profession he bred up his son JOHN, the subject of our present consideration:—but, from one of those trifling circumstances by which the fate of men and of nations appear to be so frequently influenced, the young man was turned aside into that career of life which he has since followed with so much honour to himself and advantage to his country.

BUCK'S VIEWS of the principal country-seats, &c. in different parts of England are well known, and were published about the time when young BOYDELL was employed in the business of his father.—A view of HAWARDEN CASTLE, Flintshire, was among the engravings of this work, which being in the parish where the elder Mr. BOYDELL had then removed to, as well as the seat of Sir JOHN GLYNN, whose Steward he was, it was a very natural object of curiosity and estimation in the family. It seems to have been so in

a very particular manner to the young man, for it immediately determined him to change his *Pen* for the *Graver*. He accordingly went up to London, and, with that resolute spirit which has carried him on through life, he at the age of TWENTY-ONE bound himself APPRENTICE to the very artist (Mr. Toms) who had engraved the seducing print which has been just mentioned. Six years of that apprenticeship he served without the sin of an idle hour to answer for; and, having purchased the remaining year of his indentures from his master, he visited the place of his nativity, from whence, having there married an amiable object of his early affections, he returned to London, and entered, with that indefatigable industry which has never yet left him, upon the profession of his future life.

The encouragement given at that time to Engraving in this country was not of a nature to promise great things, but what could be done Mr. BOYDELL did; and the volume which contains all the works of his hand is not only an object of real curiosity, but sufficient to excite astonishment when it is considered as the labour of one man, taken up so late, and at a period so unfavourable to genius in the profession he had adopted. At the same time justice requires us to observe, that, from some of his latter works in particular, there can be no doubt, if he had been young in these days of encouragement, if, in short, such a man as himself had lived before him, that he would have ranked very high among the Engravers of his country.

But it is scarcely possible that a life of industry, perseverance, and œconomy can entirely fail of success; and Mr. BOYDELL, after having worked for others, began to work for himself, and at length became a Printeller of considerable eminence. But still his laudable ambition was not satisfied; he perceived that though he was getting forward in the world, it was by slow degrees; that if he did not strike out of the common road,—if he did not at-

tempt something which had not hitherto been attempted, though he might leave some fortune, he should leave no reputation behind him.

At this period foreign prints, particularly the works of the French Artists, were so very superior to those executed in this country, that very large quantities of them were imported as well for Furniture as the Port Folio. This was a circumstance of no common concern to Mr. BOYDELL; and under the impresson of it, and with a patriotic spirit, of which he has given, and continues to give, such ample proofs, he conceived an idea, that if the Artists of this country were to receive an adequate encouragement, and have the works of the great Masters placed before them, they might equal, if not excel those of foreign execution. This idea, indeed, appears to have been so well founded, that though it was only attempted to be realized in 1760, he was enabled in 1761 to publish the *NIOBE* and a few other prints engraved by WOOLLET after pictures of WILSON and the SMITHS. These proved such a specimen of the English School, as gained the admiration of all Europe. Indeed, such has been the very rapid progress of Engraving in this country since this period, from the spirited conduct of ALDERMAN BOYDELL, and the liberal encouragement given by him to Artists, that in the course of a few years he has seen his whole system crowned with success; so that instead of all the fine prints sold in this country being imported from abroad, the British Exports in the article of engravings, when compared with the imports, are, on the most accurate calculation, in the proportion of FIVE HUNDRED to ONE. Nor is this all; for these exports are not confined to one, or two, or three countries—they extend from one end of Europe to the other.

But, not contented with having formed a School of Engraving in this country so far superior to that of any other, ALDERMAN BOYDELL has since laid the foundation for a School of British Historical Painting, in the splendid establishment of the SHAKESPEARE GALLERY. That undertaking, so highly approved, and so deservedly encouraged by the nation at large, is superior to our praise. Indeed, when we consider the magnificence of the design, the spirit with which it has been executed, the works both of the Pencil and the Graver which it has produced, the almost incredible excellence in printing which has accompanied it, the encouragement it has given and is continually giving to Genius, the imitations it has excited, and the commercial advantages which the nation must de-

rive from it, we admire in astonishment and in silence.

Such is what we shall call the professional excellence of ALDERMAN BOYDELL; but we feel a peculiar satisfaction, that in every other circumstance and character of his life there is ample room for unsuspected encomium.

As a Magistrate, the City, in whose government he shares, experiences and acknowledges the benefit derived from the assiduous and upright discharge of his public duties. When he was elevated by the warm and united suffrages of the Livery of London to the first honours of the first City in the world, the most sanguine expectations waited upon the year of his administration, and it was more than satisfied. Attentive to the interests and wishes of his fellow-citizens of every denomination; assiduous in the discharge of every duty, always wishing to be just, and ever inclining to be merciful;—splendid as a Magistrate, but humble as a Man, he omitted nothing that belonged to his dignity, he forgot nothing that belonged to himself, and he thereby gave a distinction to the prætorial period, which will be remembered as long as the public mind retains a grateful sense of public virtue.

It would not be doing justice to this excellent man, if we did not add, that his private qualities accompany the march of his public virtues. They are, indeed, almost peculiar to himself. At the age of seventy-three he possesses the unsuspecting confidence of early years, and the amiable simplicity of unexperienced life; nor, considering the long and continual dealings he has had with the different classes of men, can the inviolate possession of these qualities be reconciled to our understanding but by that love of doing right, and that fear of doing wrong, in short, by that inflexible integrity with which he began, continues, and will finally close his venerable life.

To that life may there be many added years of health and honour; and when the Power that measures out years at his pleasure shall bid it cease, it will form a splendid picture in the spacious Gallery which BRITISH FAME has prepared to perpetuate BRITISH WORTH; and, by commemorating the virtue of times that are past, to inspire the imitation of it in ages that are to come!

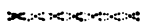
Such will be his HONOURS when the page has mouldered away which records this hasty and imperfect offering to FRIENDSHIP and to TRUTH.

AN E C D O T E S.

(From "PUTTENHAM'S ART OF POETRY," 4to. 1589.)

HENRY VII.

IN gaming with a Prince it is decent to let him sometimes win, of purpose to keepe him pleafant, and never to refuse his gift, for that is undutifull; nor to forgive him his losses, for that is arrogant; nor to give him great gifts, for that is either insolence or follie; nor to feast him with excessive charge, for that is both vain and envious; and therefore the wise Prince King Henry the Seventh, her Majesties grand-father, if he chauce had bene to lye at any of his subjects houses, or to passe moe meales than one, he that would take upon him to defray the charge of his dyet, or of his officers and household, he would be marvelously offended with it, saying, "What private subject dare undertake a Princes charge, or looke into the secret of his expence." Her Majestie (i. e. Queen Elizabeth) hath bene knowne of ten times to mistake the superfluous expence of her subjects bestowed upon her in times of her progresses.



HENRY VIII.

IHAVE heard that King Henry the Eight, her Majesties father, though otherwise the most gentle and affable Prince of the world, could not abide to have any man stare in his face, or to fix his eye too steadily upon him when he talked with them, nor for a common suiter to exclaim or cry out for justice, for that is offensive, and as it were a secret impeachment of his wrong doing, as happened once to a Knight in this realm of great worship speaking to the King.

King Henry the Eight to one that entreated him to remember one Sir Anthony Rouse with some reward, for that he had spent much, and was an ill beggar; the King answered, (noting his insolencie) if he be ashamed to begge, we are ashamed to give; and was neverthelesse one of the most liberal Princes of the world.



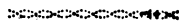
QUEEN ELIZABETH.

IN a Prince it is decent to goe slowly, and to march with leysure, and with a certaine granditie rather than gravitie, as our soveraine lady and mistress, the very image of majestie and magnificence, is accustomed to doe generally, unlesse it be when she walketh apace for her pleasure, or to catch her a heate in the colde mornings.

Neverthelesse it is not so decent in a meaner person, as I have observed in some counterfet ladies of the country, which use it much to their owne derision. This comelines was wanting in Queene Mary, otherwise a very good and honourable Princess, and was some blemish to the Emperor Ferdinando, a most noble-minded man, yet so carelesse and forgetfull of himself in that behalfe, as I have seene him runne up a paire of staires so swift and nimble a pace as almost had not become a very meane man, who had not gone in some haste businesse.

And in a noble Prince nothing is more decent and welbecoming his greatnesse than to spare foule speeches, for that breeds hatred, and to let none humble suiters depart out of their presence (as neere as may be) miscontented. Wherein her Majestie hath of all others a most regal gift, and nothing inferior to the good Prince Titus Vespasianus in that point.

Also not to be passionate for small detriments or offences, nor to be a revenger of them but in cases of great injurie, and specially of dishonors, and therein to be very sterne and vindicative, for that favours of princely magnanimitie, nor to seeke revenge upon bale and obscure persons, over whom the conquest is not glorious nor the victorie honourable, which respect moved our Sovereign Lady (keeping alwaies the decorum of a princely person) at her first coming to the crowne when a Knight of this realme, who had very insolently behaved himselfe toward her when she was Lady Elizabeth, fell upon his knee to her, and besought her pardon, suspecting (as there was good cause) that he should have been sent to the Tower, she laid unto him most mildly, "Do you not know that we are descended of the Lion, whose nature is not to harme or prey upon the mouse or other such small vermin?"



DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND:

THE following happed on a time at the Duke of Northumberlandes board, where merry John Heywood was allowed to set at the table's end. The Duke had a very noble and honourable mynde alwayes to pay his debts well, and when he lacked money would not sticke to sell the greatest part of his plate; so had he done few dayes before.

Heywood being loth to call for his drinke so oft as he was dry, turned his eye toward the cupboard, and sayd, "I finde great miffe of your Grace's standing cups." The Duke thinking he had spoken it of some knowledge that his plate was lately fold, said somewhat sharply, "Why, Sir, will not these cuppes serve as good a man as your selfe?" Heywood readily replied, "Yes, if it please your Grace; but I

would have one of them stand still at myne elbow full of drinke, that I might not be driven to trouble your men so often to call for it." This pleasant and speedy revers of the former wordes holpe all the matter againe; whereupon the Duke became very pleasant, and dranke a bolle of wine to Heywood, and bid a cup should always be standing by him.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE of EDWARD DRINKER.

EDWARD DRINKER was born on the 24th of December 1680, in a small cabin near the present corner of Walnut and Second Streets in the city of Philadelphia. His parents came from a place called Beverly, in Massachusetts Bay. The banks of the Delaware, on which the City of Philadelphia now stands, were inhabited, at the time of his birth, by Indians, and a few Swedes and Hollanders. He often talked to his companions of picking wortleberries, and catching rabbits, on spots now the most populous and improved of the city. He recollected the second time William Penn came to Pennsylvania, and used to point to the place where the cabin stood, in which he and his friends that accompanied him were accommodated upon their arrival. At twelve years of age he went to Boston, where he served an apprenticeship to a cabinet-maker. In the year 1745, he returned to Philadelphia with his family, where he lived till the time of his death. He was four times married, and had eighteen children, all of whom were by his first wife. At one time of his life he sat down at his own table with fourteen children. Not long before his death he heard of the birth of a grand-child to one of his grand-children, the fifth in succession from himself.

He retained all his faculties till the last years of his life; even his memory, so early and so generally diminished by age, was but little impaired. He not only remembered the incidents of his childhood or youth, but the events of later years; and so faithful was his memory to him, that his son informed me that he never heard him tell the same story twice, but to different persons, and in different companies. His eye-sight failed him many years before his death, but his hearing was uniformly perfect and unimpaired. His appetite was good till within a few weeks before his death. He generally ate a hearty breakfast of a pint of tea or coffee, as soon as he got out of his bed, with

bread and butter in proportion. He ate likewise at eleven o'clock, and never failed to eat plentifully at dinner of the grossest solid food. He drank tea in the evening, but never ate any supper. He had lost all his teeth thirty years before his death (his son says, by drawing excessive hot smoke of tobacco into his mouth); but the want of suitable mastication of his food did not prevent its speedy digestion, nor impair his health. Whether the gums, hardened by age, supplied the place of his teeth in a certain degree, or whether the juices of the mouth and stomach became so much more acrid by time, as to perform the office of dissolving the food more speedily and more perfectly, I know not; but I have often observed, that old people are more subject to excessive eating than young ones, and that they suffer fewer inconveniences from it. He was inquisitive after news in the last years of his life; his education did not lead him to increase the stock of his ideas in any other way. But it is a fact well worth attending to, that old age, instead of diminishing, always increases the desire of knowledge. It must afford some consolation to those who expect to be old, to discover, that the infirmities to which the decays of nature expose the human body, are rendered more tolerable by the enjoyments that are to be derived from the appetite for sensual and intellectual food.

The subject of this history was remarkably sober and temperate. Neither hard labour, nor company, nor the usual afflictions of human life, nor the waives of nature, ever led him to an improper or excessive use of strong drink. For the last 25 years of his life he drank twice every day a draught of toddy, made with two table-spoons-full of spirit, in half a pint of water. His son, a man of 59 years of age, told me he had never seen him intoxicated. The time and manner in which he used spirituous liquors, I believe, contributed to lighten the weight of his years, and probably to prolong his life.

"Give wine to him that is of a heavy heart, and strong drink to him that is ready to perish," [with age as well as with sickness]. "Let him drink and forget his sorrow, and remember his misery no more."

He enjoyed an uncommon share of health, inasmuch that in the course of his long life he was never confined more than three days to his bed. He often declared that he had no idea of that most distressing pain called the head-ach. His sleep was interrupted a little in the last years of his life with a defluxion in his breast, which produced what is commonly called the old man's cough.

The character of this aged citizen was not surmised up in his negative quality of temperance: he was a man of a most amiable temper; old age had not curdled his blood; he was uniformly cheerful and kind to every body; his religious principles were as steady as his morals were pure; he attended public worship above thirty years in the Rev. Dr. Sproat's church, and died in a full assurance of a happy immortality. The life of this man is marked with several circumstances which perhaps have seldom occurred in the life of an individual; he saw and heard more of those events which are measured by time, than have ever been seen or heard by any man since the age of the Patriarchs; he saw the same spot of earth in the course of his life covered with wood and bushes, and the receptacle of beasts and birds of prey, after-

wards become the seat of a city, not only the first in wealth and arts in the new, but rivalling in both many of the first cities in the old world. He saw regular streets where he once pursued a hare; he saw churches rising upon morasses where he had often heard the croaking of frogs; he saw wharfs and warehouses where he had often seen Indian savages draw fish from the river for their daily subsistence; and he saw ships of every size and use in those streams where he had been used to see nothing but Indian canoes; he saw a stately edifice filled with Legislators on the same spot probably where he had seen an Indian Council fire; he saw the first treaty ratified between the newly-confederated Powers of America and the ancient Monarchy of France, with all the formalities of parchment and seals, on the same spot probably where he once saw William Penn ratify his first and last treaty with the Indians without the formalities of pen ink or paper; he saw all the intermediate stages through which a people pass from the most simple to the most complicated degrees of civilization; he saw the beginning and end of the empire of Great Britain in Pennsylvania.

He has been the subject of seven Crowned Heads, and afterwards died a citizen of the newly-created Republic of America. The number of his Sovereigns, and his long habits of submission to them, did not extinguish the love of Republican Liberty. He died Nov. 17, 1782, aged 103.

E. F.

SKETCH of the MILITARY CHARACTER of the late LIEUTENANT COLONEL MOORHOUSE, of the MADRAS ARTILLERY, who fell in Storming the PETTAH of BANGALORE, on the 7th of MARCH 1791. *

LIEUT. COLONEL MOORHOUSE, in every rank through which he had regularly risen in the army to that of Lieut. Colonel, and second in command of the Madras Artillery, had proved himself to be an Officer of the most distinguished gallantry and determined courage.—Always panting for the post of honour, he was on every occasion, where his services were required, the foremost to encounter danger, in whatsoever shape it appeared. He was fortunate in serving under the most illustrious characters. He had fought and conquered by the side of Smith and Coote; he fought and fell under Medows and Cornwallis. Honoured by the confidential friendship of his commanders,—the oracle of his brother-officers,—and the idol of every soldier,—

he fell universally regretted and lamented, while Victory at Bangalore hovered over the British standard.

Nor did his military abilities constitute his only virtues; his mind was open to every social impression, and his heart susceptible of the most faithful friendship and the tenderest affection.

The following honourable record of the worth of Colonel Moorhouse appeared in the general orders of the Madras Government, on the 22d of the same month in which he lost his life in their service.

"Government having received advice of the death of Lieut. Colonel Moorhouse, who was killed in the assault of the Pettah of Bangalore the 7th inst. it has been resolved, as a testimony of respect to the memory of an Officer who has served the Company many

* See Elegy on this Gentleman in our Mag. Vol. XX. Page 241.

years with distinguished zeal, spirit and ability, that his remains, with permission of the Ministers and Church-Wardens, be publicly interred in the Church of Fort St. George, at the Company's expence, and a marble tablet fixed over his grave, with a suitable inscription in commemoration of his merits.—It has been resolved

likewise, that a letter be written to Earl Cornwallis, to inform him of this intention, and to request that his Lordship will be pleased to direct, that the body of the late Lieut. Colonel Moorhouse be moved to the Presidency, so soon as the situation of affairs will permit."

THE HIVE; or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

NUMBER XXIII.

IN one of the Angles of Dartmouth Church-yard, Devonshire, and at a considerable distance from other graves, is a large tomb, on the stone of which is the following strange Inscription :

THOMAS GOLDSMITH,

Who died 1714.

He commanded the Snap Dragon, a Privateer belonging to this port, in the reign of Queen Anne;

In which vessel he turned pirate,
And amass'd much riches.

Men that are virtuous serve the Lord,
And the Devil's by his friends ador'd ;
And as they merit get a place
Amidst the bless'd, or hellish race.
Pray then, ye learned Clergy, show
Where can this Brute, Tom Goldsmith, go,
Whose life was one continued evil,
Striving to cheat God, Man, and Devil ?

EPITAPH in TAUNTON Church-yard
on a Youth of Seventeen Years of Age.

AT end two this date and boft not thyself
of two morrow.

EPITAPH in ABERGUILLY Church-yard, Caermarthenshire, upon the present Bishop of St. David's Coachman, who died August 1791.

NO titled wealth nor letter'd talents claim
The passing trav'ler's admiring gaze ;
This humble stone records a humble name,
Whose faithful service form'd his only praise.

IN the European Magazine for May 1791, page 345, is a letter from "Fanny Morgan to Miss Dyer, when a child;" to which is subjoined the following inaccurate Note:—"Fanny Morgan was a servant at a very mean ale-house near Mr. Dyer's house in Caermarthenshire, and had no other education than what she ac-

quired herself. She died at the age of twenty-two."—Fanny Morgan was servant to Mrs. Dyer, and afterwards kept the Cross Inn on the Llandillo road, and which is a respectable house for that country. I believe she was some years older when she died. Mrs. Philips, who was Miss Dyer, at Court Henry, has several MSS. chiefly poetical pieces, of this ingenious young woman's in her possession; and if we may judge from the letter abovementioned, they deserve well to see the light.

THE following is an extract taken verbatim from the will of Samuel Trevithuan, late of the parish of Padstow in the county of Cornwall, Carpenter, dated 26th November 1729, and which will is now in the Registry of the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of Exeter.

"Item, I do give unto my dear wife, or my daughter, or to whose hands soever he may come, one shilling and sixpence weekly, for the well-treating my old dog, that has been my companion through thick and thin almost these fifteen years. The first time that ever he was observed to bark was when that great eclipse was seen April 22, 1715. I say, I do give one shilling and sixpence a week, during his life, for his well meating, fire in the winter, and fresh barley straw every now and then to be put in his old lodging in the middle cage in the old kitchen, to be paid out of my chattle estate, and forty shillings a year that I reserved to make me a freeman of the county; desiring and requiring all people and persons whomsoever not to hurt or kill him that hath been so good a servant of a dog for senie and tractableness to admiration."

This will was proved by the daughter and executrix the 10th August 1732.

YORICK TO ELIZA.

From a Gentleman now resident in India, who styles himself a "Friend to the European Magazine," we have received the following Six Letters, which he says originated in the manuscript of a well-known publication, "The Letters of Yorick to Eliza," and which we may be assured are genuine. "The Lady to whom Mrs. Draper's Letters are addressed (we now use our Correspondent's words) is at this time in England, and her present Husband (lately returned to India from thence) is the Gentleman to whom the Public are to acknowledge any obligation arising from this communication." Our Readers may be referred for an excellent account of Mrs. Draper, by Abbe Raynal, to our Magazine for March 1784, p. 171.

LETTER I.

TO MRS. ELIZA DRAPER.

DEAR MADAM,
 YESTERDAY I was favoured with your Letter, and return you my most sincere thanks for your kind wishes, which I have the pleasure to acquaint you are partly accomplished, in the arrival of Mr. — and my sister from England.

I cannot help expressing my surprize, how you became acquainted with my having the book in question, as I declare to you, I never let any one person on board the S—— see it, except Capt. —; and I do assure you, my dear Madam, it was quite accidental that he did.

As it would be endless to trace a thing which has now passed through so many hands, I shall, in as few words as possible, acquaint you how it came into my possession:—but, first, permit me to declare, that had I thought the Letters ever could reflect the least dishonour on any of my sex—which I hold as too sacred to be sported with—much lets on Mrs. Draper, I never would have shewn them to a soul living. The motive which induced me to let them be seen was quite the reverse; and you may believe me, that I should have been proud to be the subject of such Letters; nay, certain I am, that there is not one of the sex, let them give themselves never so many prudish airs, but would be the same.

I have, however, according to your request, sent the book, which you will perceive is not yours; but, by the description, yours must have been that from which mine has been copied.—Mrs. B——, formerly Miss M——, is the Lady who lent it me;—she had it of Mrs. B——ke, who had it of Mrs. S——n, or Mrs. M——y, I cannot be positive which; but certain I am it was either.—Thus far I am able to account, and no farther, for its coming into my hands.

I need not, I think, after you shall have seen the book, request you to return it, as I

make not the least doubt but you will, on finding it not your own, but one which my own love of well-wrote things induced me to copy.—I not only admire Sterne's Letters to you, but those from the Curate D'Estella to Cordelia, which I would not part with on any account.

I am, dear Madam, &c.

LETTER II.

TO MRS. *****.

LAST night I received your Letter and the book, which has been the subject of so much altercation between myself and some of my Fort St. George friends. The Letters, I find, are the same: though many—very many of them are missing, which either were in the collection, or loosely delivered with it, as intended for copying and making the set complete.

I think myself obliged by your ready acquiescence in my request, and shall certainly return the volume, if you insist on it; though I could wish to keep it for my own use, and cannot imagine what purpose it can answer to any person but myself, when a gratification of curiosity is out of the question. I really have no other copy of these Letters, having lost the originals, and been tricked out of the only copy I had, as I explained to you before; consequently I must request your permission to keep the book, till I have made another, if you do not chuse that I should consider it as my own property, which I should be much obliged to you to consent to. Indeed, I wish to get all the different copies of it that have transpired at Madras, and shall take measures for that purpose, but with you I will strictly keep to the very letter of my promise.

I told you in my last, if I recollect right, that provided the book was not mine, I would certainly return it; by which I meant, if the Letters were not originally addressed to me, I would return any collection you might favour me with a sight

of;—now Mrs. **** this very collection of right is mine; but you seem not to have understood my promise in this sense (by your desiring me to return it), and I am surprized that you should not.—But do not be in any pain, my good Madam, I will take no advantage of your kindness in sending it to me on your own terms.

I hold sincerity to be the most sacred bond of society, and where that is not, adieu to all trust, union, mutual sympathy, and a thousand other virtues, that are connected with truth; the first cause, if not parent, of all social, all pleasurable good!

I sincerely congratulate you on the arrival of Mr. **** and your sister—may it be the means of every satisfaction you can wish, in the domestic way!—With my compliments to them, I subscribe myself, with much sincerity,

Dear Madam, &c.

ELIZA DRAPER.

Surat, 24th February 1771.

LETTER III.

TO THE SAME.

DEAR MADAM,

IN consequence of your silence upon the subject of my last Letter, I very naturally conclude that you are not inclined to oblige me in the request I made you; I therefore return the book agreeable to my promise.

Excuse me for telling you, that your transcriber, or the person who copied from my volume, seems to have possessed much more of fancy than judgment, or he could not have soiled in so many of his own florid expressions.—Sterne was a mild, simple, and pathetic character.—He never had recourse to common-place flattery.—The language of the heart was his talent, and this he had wisdom enough to make subservient to his purposes, without the aid of such compliments as attribute merit to a woman, because she is distinguished by a dimple, the ornament of pearls, and wear of ermine. I know his style well; and venture to assert, that no two lines of that long panegyric on the person and picture, were ever wrote by the sensible Yorick.—It is impossible that they should; for there is not only a want of truth in the expression, but a strange deficiency in common accuracy, and such blunders as never could be committed by a man of genius, and a scholar.

A very moderate share of understanding, with the cast insight into characters,

would enable every reader of these Letters to pronounce, that Sterne could not have been the writer of the nonsense they contain;—'tis injurious to his memory to suppose it, and this one circumstance, exclusive of others, makes me truly concerned at their having passed through so many hands.

I have taken the liberty to erase a few of the most capital errors, from a conviction that no person could have made them, if they had imagined truth and consistency essential to good writing.—I should have done the same, word for word, by three Letters in the collection, and several passages in others, if I did not think that falsehoods abound so much in the whole series, that nothing less than an oblivion of the whole ought to satisfy me; as the traits of genius, affection, and good sense in it, are so twisted from their original meaning, by the interposition of tautology, that with all the title to praise that wit, tenderness, and rectitude of heart, could give a man, his fame as a writer is liable to suffer, by the unnatural conjunction of good and bad, so visible in these Letters.

I am,

Dear Madam, &c.

ELIZA DRAPER.

Surat, April 30, 1771.

LETTER IV.

TO THE SAME.

DEAR MADAM,

I THINK myself extremely obliged to you, for putting an end to any occasion of altercation between us, by resigning a manuscript that was of some consequence to me, exclusive of the imaginary value I had stamp'd upon it, from the great esteem in which I bore the hapless writer; nor ought I to withhold my grateful acknowledgements for the very handsome manner in which you conferred this favour, as it could not have given me more satisfaction than it has good opinion of the qualities of your heart.—The first I am bound to thank you for, and the latter too; though they reflect more honour on you self, than they could any way advantage me or any other individual.

I had the pleasure of receiving your Letter at the Wells, where I was too much agitated by various alarming reports, and the effects of medicinal water drinking, to frame any sort of answer, or to use the pen, but when absolute necessity required it; and since my return to Surat, I have been much engaged in ceremony and business; therefore I hope you will excuse my

my long silence, as I do assure you it was rather the effect of an untoward chance, than any result of my inclination; for the latter is much your friend.

If you start any subject that may lead to a regular correspondence, I have no idea that I shall ever object to the continuance of it between us; for I love scribbling—not on the ordinary subjects of news, party-work, and scandal: all the use of these is to keep a spirit of dissension alive, and to feed inimical feelings, that would die of themselves if only the lenient hand of time were applied to them;—but the generality of people prefer causticks; and as you live in a land where these abound, you may be tinged with notions in favour of the practice, though naturally averse to such violent remedies; for scandal-mongers, like empiricks, have the art of attaching even good people to their maxims, though opposite to sound reasoning, generosity, humanity, or common sense.

I should imagine from your style, that you had given some thoughts as well as leisure to the employment of the pen, as, without a compliment, you write with more ease than could be accounted for without a supposition of this nature. Few women are taught any excellence in this very pretty art; agreeable and highly useful as it is in almost all the circumstances of life—and still fewer endeavour to attain any degree of perfection in it from their own application, easily as it might be acquired, and independent of those rules which give an air of stiffness to the epistolary productions of the other sex, which always makes them distinguishable from ours by any person versed in the feminine style; and always inferior, I think, in point of sentiment and ease, the grand merits in a familiar letter—though, perhaps, agreeable to the rules of orthography, syntax, punctuation, and the whole train of grammatical connection, which people of stiff heads, and empty hearts, make such a rout about.

But I have been wading out of my depth, when I meant only to say, that as women, we in general have so much leisure in India, that a very little serious thinking, joined to a few hours of as serious application daily, would, in all probability, very soon compensate for the want of a liberal education—a want that most of us labour under, from coming out very early to this climate, exclusive of other considerations, more prudent than desir-

able.—But I must have done, for the Patimar is just setting off.

Dear Madam, &c.

ELIZA DRAPER.

Surat, 6th July 1771.

LETTER V.

TO THE SAME.

DEAR MADAM,

I DO not indeed deserve the encomiums you bestow upon me, nor do I even imagine that all the advantages which a liberal education and society could give, would have qualified me to shine in any exalted sphere of life; though, perhaps, they might have improved common talents, and given that polish to manners, which insinuates something very favourable upon a first acquaintance, and is of importance through life.

Self-love and generosity, my dear Madam, are passions inseparable from our nature. The very best of us are sometimes misled by the former, and the very worst occasionally influenced by the latter. I most heartily wish that I had never experienced those envied tokens of preference and praise, which have been too lavishly bestowed upon me; as I should not then have encouraged any ideas of self-importance, which are long since banished; nor been subject to such injurious reflections, as must be ever severely wounding to a sensible nature. The fine sensibilities do not constitute happiness, although, properly directed, they do the amiable in almost every character distinguished by them. The struggles between reason and passion, while each strive to be the pilot, often subjects the unfortunate possessor to a degree of misery, of which the constitutionally prudent have no idea, and therefore cannot allow for in those of finer organisation.

Were it my happy lot to superintend the education of my only child, it should be my first care to endeavour at the formation of such a balance in her affections, as to bring them all upon an equal footing; and the wisdom of this plan I would aim at inculcating so forcibly upon her mind, that no aftertime or temptation should be able to eradicate it. She would by this means like and dislike systematically, and so I would have her;—for the imagination, and insinuating fancy, often prompts us to like what reason disapproves, and most assuredly misleads us, when we give the reins into their incontrollable power:

K k 2

but

but then, I would not willingly have her like or dislike any thing, without being able to assign a judicious motive for her love or cause of aversion;—this would be a good mental exercise for her faculties;—it would prove their strength, and make her wary of giving her approbation where she was not sure of reconciling it to her reason.

You are very right, my dear Madam, in your devotion to reading, and I verily believe, that if every married woman in India was to devote even two hours of the day to something useful of the kind, the difference that would arise in her ideas, and appear in her conversation, would be less perceptible to herself, and more so to every sensible person of her acquaintance, as to a certain test of her improvement; and sufficient encouragement for her to proceed in the course of so laudable a study.

Surely women must think, who think at all, that the wisest of men in all ages could not have devoted the best part of their lives to works of morality and general use, merely with the view to pass their time agreeably, or to acquire a fame after death. There have been temples and theatres of amusement in all ages and nations; and a thirst of applause could never weigh so far with the sages of virtue, as to make them desirous of it by other means than the justness of their lives, and soundness of their doctrines, entitled them to hope for; consequently they must have been mitigated to

it by the best of motives—that of a desire to inculcate truth, knowledge, and moral precepts, to all who were untaught, and susceptible of improvement, with a view to make them good members of society.

All wise legislators have preserved the wisdom of great authors upon record, in order to diffuse their utility, and make it serviceable to after-generations. But we trace them with half the advantage we might do, if we *only* admire the theory of their philosophy, without being able to reduce it to practice when accidents or disappointments come home to us.

I may be thought extremely whimsical or extremely vain in what I am going to alledge—that I cannot read of the misfortunes of a noble Grecian dame or Roman matron, but I feel ashamed of myself for grieving at so apparently puny a misfortune, as the failure of a Broach* expedition, or the idea of losing an establishment in the Company's service.—What are such, I say, comparatively speaking, to the misfortunes of a Cornelia, a Portia, or many others I could enumerate, equally unfortunate? However, after all, this is an ingenious way of reasoning one's self into some degree of fortitude;—but there is one grand objection to it, and that is, its proving fallacious, at the very time when you require substantial aid to bear the weight of any cruel or unexpected evil.

Dear Madam, &c.

ELIZA DRAPER.

LETTERS from Dr. JOHN WILLIAMS, who afterwards became ARCHBISHOP of YORK and LORD KEEPER to CHARLES the FIRST.

LETTER I.

From Him when he was a Student of St. John's College, Cambridge; to JOHN WYNNE, of Guelder, Esq. in Carnarvonshire.

WORSHIPFULL SIR,

MY humble dutie remembered—I am righte heartilie sorrie to see you impute my turbulent & passionate Letter to ill nature, wch proceeded only from suspicious poertie, & a present feare of future undoinge, bredd & fostered by the suggestions of those, who either knewe not what it was, or else would not imparte the beste counsaile. Well might your Worshipp have gueide my faulte to have been noe blemish of nature, but such another as that of foolish Euclio in Plautus, who suspected Megadorus, thoughte he had foe taure againste his estate & reputation

demeande himselfe as to be a Suytor for Euclios daughter.

Nam si opulentus it petitum pauperioris gratiam,

Pauper metuit congredi, per metum male rem gerit:

Idem quando lilac occasio perit, post sers cupit.

A faulte I have committed (for the wch I moite humble crave pardonne, vowing heere before the face of God to doe you what recompence & satisfacion soever, how & when you will) but that faulte was not in wriinge unto you, for therein I proteite I do not knowe that I have any way misdeamed myselfe, but it was in a certain suspicion I conceived of your love towards me, caudied partlye by your late letter, farre more sharpe and less courteous than at other times, partly alsoe by the

letters

* Broach is the capital of a province, about one hundred miles from Surat.

letters of others, who assured me that the money was not dewe any wayes to Thom: ap Maurice. That my nature is not intemperate, those that have ever knowne me doe knowe, being dull and melancholicke in constitution: neither could I ever heare that my kindred was tainted with that ugly spot. God forbid that the least of these three causes, your greatnes, my meanes, but especiallie your desertes towards me might not be a sufficient motive to cu. be the furie of my penne. I heare confels (*et maneat hæc non illa furore scripta litera*) that now I am & always did account of my selfe, as one infinitely bound unto your worship, especiallie for three things, the perswading of my Father to sende me to Cambridge—2 the writinge both to my Tutour as alsoe to others concerninge my Scholarshipe and Fellowshipe—3 the demeaninge of your selfe soe belowe your estate as to meddle soe much with my poor portion. These things are written in my hearte, whatsoever frenzy writ in paper.—My sorrowe is farre the greater, because against my expectations you doe not forget to sende me som money towards my commencement, wch I protest I thought to have differd, your scoffs made me verie little, but that you should beside my delerte & beyond my expectation shewe me such a kinde & tender hearte, *Obstrepi, steteruntq. comæ, & vox sanctus hæsit.*

Three Petitions I in all humble dutie crave at your Worships hands—if not for mine, yet for my father and mothers sake—first—that you would (if possible you can) lett me have that money in Easter Term wch you promise in Trinity—secondly—that in your next lre you doe sende me that foolish Letter of myne enclosed—that therein I might see myne own follies, wch els I cannot beleive to have been so greate—thirdly—that if there be any such follie committed you will gentlie pardonne it—assuringe yourselfe I will never fall into the like againe. And thus with my humble dutie I take my leave.

The most woefull
JOHN WILLIAMS.

LETTER II.

1605.—JOHN WILLIAMS, when a Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, to Sr. JOHN WYNN—wishes him to give some assistance to one Meredith, who, he says, "was adjudged one of the best scholars in seven-score Commencers."—Time hath

been (he adds) "when Bishops would have taken notice of soe forward a youth, and have been gladd to have hadd such a *matteriam laudis*, as the Poet speaks, so fitt a subject to have spent theyre tenne Pounds a year upon; but alas, they are to be pardoned, if troubled with farre greater affayres, as buyinge of Lands, hoordinge of money, grazinge of Cattle & such godlye exercises, they altogether neglect these idle negociations—*sed lingua quo vadis?*—I will therefore heere strike saile, & with remembrance of my thanks & service *tibi usq.* commende your Wor: in my prayers to Gods protection. Your Wor: in all service,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

LETTER III.

1611.—From the Same, when a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Same—says:

I AM allreadye admitted Proctour for the next year beginning at Mickmas—so as in Lent at the Batchelors Commencement I shall, if I live soe long, have the nomination of the elder Brother for the Commencement. If I have noe Noblemans Sonne thrust upon me & that your Wor: will be contente for your owne creditte, & your Sons encouragement to be at that chardges with him—I hold myself bound by many former kindneses, notwithstandinge all suytors to the contrary, to give you & yours the first offer of the place—a Trifle in itselfe it is—yet the greatest kindness that the Proctour of the Univerſitie can offer any man.

LETTER IV.

St. John's College, Cambridge, Aug. 18, 1611.—From the Same to the Same.

WHETHER you will be at that cost with your son (Robert) or noe to make him Senior Brother in Cambridge, beinge a Younger Brother at home, yeat the very conceyte thereof hath wroughte such miracles, as that there is more sittinge uppe at nights, more studiinge & gettinge up in mornings than either love or feare could worke before, so that as St. Austen speaks, there is *felix error quo decipimur in melius*. Beside his ordinarie charges for apparaile & commencement wch your Wor: knows must necessarily be borne in every Batchelor, He is beside to fealte the Doctours & Maisters of Houses, wch will come to some 18l. & to give the Father of the Acte a Satten Suyte, or the value thereof; who if it should prove to be myselfe, as is most likely, that cost

may be spared. I referre it whole to yr Worshippes discretion to judge if the credit will countervale the charges; surelie it will be an honor unto him, as long as he continues in the Univerfitie, & to his Brothers if they should followe him.—Your poor kinsman in all dutie.

LETTER V.

St. John's College, Cambridge, Nov. 22, 1611.—From the Same to the Same.

RIGHT WOR:

THE concurrence of wisdom and affection in your late action of intending the remove of your Sonne, made me silent in perswading or diswading one way or other. Though I confesse I like better of his continuance, consideringe his late desire to his Book, & profitable endeavours thence amountinge. Wch if it were not soe, surelie love sholde not soe blinde me, as to abuse your Wor: with any the like relation. For though I confesse I affecte him more than I thinke I shall ever doe Kinsman after him, yeat as Plinie speaks of his Freinde, *Ano cum judicio, eoq. magis quo magis amo.*

His Schollarshipe beinge donne upon his returne from London I was boulded to putt him into Fellows Commons, until either in this or some other Colledge I shall inquire out som Fellowshipe for him; of the wch Preferment he shall not be capable untill he be full Batchelour of Arts. And that will be Easter at soonest. This removinge of him to our Commons will be some ten Pounds a year more charge unto you, but I doe holde his choise of Company (wch nowe can be but Fellowes and Gentlemen) & his occasion of hearinge theire discourses will in your owne judgement countervale the Charges. Onelie this, for his entrance you are to bestowe a silver piece of Plate upon the Colledge of what price you please above 3 markes, & to engrave your Armes thereupon, & that is all the Charge of Admission.

He shall not want an honourable place in commencing, seinge you are content to undergee the Charges.

I thank you, Sir, for your Charges always with me, your former soe many courtesies devoide of all requital of my side might verie well free your Wor: from any future Coste that waye.

I have indeede with my Proctourshipe lighte upon a most lovinge & respectfull Lorde, my Lord Chancelour, who hath rather an indulgent fatherlye care of my Estate than a Lordlye respecte; as I have by many immediate favours latelye

It was likewise my good fortune (for I doe not I protest attribute it to any meritte) to give his Majestie & the Prince som extraordinarie contentement at Newmarket upon Tuesdaye laite—what time by appointment I preachte before them. I had a great deal of Court holie water, if I can make my selfe any good there bye.

I praye you, Sir, by Lente nexte, when your Sonne is capable of a place, lette there be som order taken that the money you are willinge to disburse for his place, be at London in some readines for me to call for, for *Magistri nostri oculos habent manus, credunt quod vident.*

I have brought to execution a Bonde of a 100l. to pay 50l. due to me from my Coz. Henrie Williams—for Gods sake if you can tell me of any meanes to catche him or gette my money, let me have your direction. It is all I have towards the losse of time, expence of money & toilinge of my bodie wch I hadd in my good Unkles Executorshipp. Resting ever yr Wor: to command to the

uttermoost of his Power

JOHN WILLIAMS.

LETTER VI.

Westminster College, Dec 14, 1620.—

From the Same, then Dean of Westminster, to the Same.

SIR,

YOUR eldest Sonne hath acquaynted me with a Lre received but yesterday from your selfe, wherein you seem to be troubled & offended, doth trouble him very much. Sir, believe me (who beinge a Stander-by can censure persons with a clearer judgement) there is noe want in your Sonne, but those wants that you are much bound to be thankfull unto God for—a want of dishonesty, and (wch ever accompanyeth the same) a want of distrust; supposinge that he hadd to deale with Gentlemen, & not with Juglers and interceptors of Letters. The present Ld Chancelr is not of that regularitye & fixednes in his motion that other stars placed in that orbe have been of. He promised your Sonne the Writt shold not be delivered to his Competitor, yeat if this be effected, what action hath Sir Richard against his Lordp, or yourselfe against Sr Richard? Your Sonne (willinge to save charges, as havinge in this kynde noe great superfluityes) omitted to send hired messengers, but took onlye opportunityes (of trust as he thought) to make his dispatches to the Marches & to yourselfe. If his pragmaticall advetisarye hath wayelayde them, what

great oversight is this in Sr Richard? considering the Combat was to be fought, not for the fortunes of Greece, but who should be at the charge to doe his Country service.—And for your *contraria inter se opposita* &c. you have had good time and reason to forgett your Logicke—for these must ever be *contraria sub eodem genere posita*, they must be both of a kynde & a feather as it were. Not betwene an active & buytie Solicitor of Causes & a Gentleman attendant on the Person of a Prince, those that conceive that the Pragmaticallitie is becominge the one of these, wch peradventure may be connived at in the other, are verie ignorant & understand not what becoms either of them. Sir Richard Wynne is as sufficient & as well behaved a Gentleman as any North Wales hath afforded these many years, nor is he either lazie or inactive in his own Element: nor hath he omitted any one point in all this Canvas, unless it be his not morteringe & cementinge his motions at York House & the Marches with som molten sylver, for want whereof (you know what hard weather hath beene) they mouldered away unto nothinge. Nowe if these omissions have weighed heavy upon yourself & redoubled your endeavours in the Country, you shall fynde (in coulede thoughts) there was some cause, that your shoulders shoulde support the better part of the burthen. The opposition grew not here in London (for then Sir Richard had been too slowe of observation to sende you advertisement thereof not sooner) but it began at home in the Countrey, against the greatnes not of your Sonne but of Yourselfe & your House.

This I knowe very well, as havinge taken no small paines in reconciliage your sonne and Mr. Gryffith betimes, wch I had soon effected, but that I found (by a little disputation) that the roote of the opposition laye hidde in Wales, and the Gentleman was onlie sett up as an active instrument to advance of closer opposites. Then, Sir, you will perceive that as you have bestyred you right worthilye, so have you fought the battle not for your sonne but for yourselfe and your House, both which shold have been wounded through the sides of your Sonne.—

Now for the divertinge of the Place upon your Second Sonne I cannot mislike it, as beinge more for your honor & the shame of the opposer. But without doubt your ground is mistaken for point of law, that shold exclude discontinuers from this employment. For besides that

my old *Maister** (one who perfectly understood and indeclinablye observed the Statute Laws) made all his men in attendance Burgesses in one place or other—Secretary Caivert—Secretary Panton, Sir H. Carye, all the Kings and the Princes Gentlemen already chosen to several Places confute this doctrine—And it is but Monday last that I procured Sir Edwdj Villars, half Brother to my Lord Admirall, to be elected one of our Burgesses for Westminster—soe as you need not change Sonnes for such a Statute Scruple.

Thus farre I am drawne out of a desire to give you satisfaction that your Sonne hath omitted no understandinge course becominge a Gentleman of his ranke (whom tricks & gambolls doe noe way becom) in the managinge of this business—but on the contrarye side hath manifested unto the world, that his carriage hath been such & soe fayre, as hath gayned unto him the love of all men of better sort, and especially of all the prime Officers about the King & the Prince, whoe have oppenly declared themselves upon this occasion.—My place, callinge, & love to yourselfe, may free me from all suspicion of flattery—He is a Sonne worthy everie waye to be the Heyre not of your Landes onely but of your credit & reputation also, & therefore as you have been at great care and cost to leave him possessor of the one, soe doe not grieve to cast away somme money and to use your best freyndes to leave him (that deserves it soe well) inheritor alsoe of the other. I take my leave, & leave you, & my good Ladye, & my Cozens at home with my best prayers & wishes in Gods protection, reiting your assured lovinge &

true Friend

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Dean of Westminster.

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LETTER VII.

From the Same (JOHN WILLIAMS, Bishop of Lincoln), after he lost the Great Seal, to the Same.

SIR, Bugden, 1 Dec. 1625.

WITH the remembrance of my love and best affections unto you—Being very sensible of that great good will you have ever borne me, I thought it not unnecessary to take this course with you, wch I have done with no other Frynd in the worlde, as to desire you to be no more troubled with this late accident befallen unto me, than you shall understand I am myselfe. There is nothing happened which I did

did not foresee & (since the death of my dear Maister) assuredly expect, nor laye it in my power to prevent, otherwise than by the sacrificinge of my poor estate, & that wch I esteeme farre above the same, my reputation. I knowe you love me too well, to wishe that I shold have beene lavishe of either of these, to continue longer (yeat noe longer than one Man pleased) in this glorious misery and splendid slaverye, wherein I have lived (if a Man may call such a toilinge a livinge) for these five years almost. I loosinge the Seals I have lost nothinge, nor my Servants by any fault of mine, there being nothinge either layde or so much as wispered to my charge. If I have not the opportunite I hadd before to serve the King, I have much more conveniencye to serve God—wch I embrace as the onely end of Gods love & providence to me in this sudden alteration.

For your Sonne Owen Wynne (who together with my debts is all the object of my worldye thoughts & cares) I will performe towards him all that he can have expected from me, if I live; & if I dye, I have performed it allready—

You neede not feare any misse of me, being so just and reserved in all your desires & requests; having alsoe your Eldest Sonne neare the Kinge & of good reputation in the Court, who can give you a good account of any thinge you shall recommend unto him—

Hopinge therefore that I shall ever hold the same place I did in your love, wch was first fixed on my person, not my late place, & wch I will deserve by all the freyndlye & lovinge offices which shall lie in my power, I end with my prayer unto God for the continuance of your health, & doe rest your very assured lovinge Friend and Cozen

JO. LINCOLN.

LETTER VIII.

From JOHN WILLIAMS, Archbishop of York, to Mr. BRADSHAW, Chief Justice of Chester, & Mr. WARBURTON, his Associate in that Circuit.

Gwyder 24 March 1647.

RIGHT HONBLE—

I LIVE here under the favour & protection of both the most honourable Houses of Parlt: to whom I am much bound in

that Kynde, & in the House of Sir Richard Wynne my nere Kinsman & a constant member of the Houle of Commons.—

Where upon my return from Ruthyn (where I hadd the opportunitye to saue you) I finde, that Sir Rd Wynne is a Patentee for the post Fynes &c. of the Countyes of Cheshyre & Flintshyre, & hath assigned his Brother Owen Wynne for the executinge of that place, who by these late distractions & discontinuance of the Assizes is threatened by the Attorneys & some other Officers now in place in those countyes to be putt of from the employment & receivinge of the profits of that Office, the rest accountable unto the present Estate, for the rent reserved upon the Patent, & (at this instant) ca'd upon for the arrears of 4 years rents, wherein, for want of Circuits and peaceable times, there hath beene little profit, & yett forced to give satisfaction to the Committee for the Revenue, & all this under a pretext that this shold be a grievance in those two Cotyes wch both you (& myselfe too upon some remembrance of the courie heretofore) doe know to be noe grievance but a constant & settled Revenue to the Crowne in all England, in the Dutchie of Lancaster & the severall Countyes of North Wales & South Wales.

My humble suite therefore to you on the behalfe of my Landlord Sir Rd Wynne & his Assignee is this, that he maye, by your favour, proceede peaceably in the execution of his Office (wch he hath under both the greates Seale of England & the Seale of the Chamberlayne of that Countye Palatyne) until such time as by any complaynt before the most honorable House or the Committee of the Revenue this shal be proved to be any such pretended greivance either in point of right or of Execution. And for this just favour not onely Sir Richd Wynne, the Patentee, & his Brother the Assignet, shal be readye in all thankfull acknowledgement to take notice thereof, but myselfe, though a stranger & of late acquaintance yeat much your Servant, for your great care of the Justice & quietnes of these partes, in order to their obedience to the present Government, shall be obliged to remaine to the utmost of my poore Abilitye your

very faithful & Humble Servant

JO: EBORAC,
qui fuit.

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R XXXI.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 184.]

BISHOP WARBURTON

WAS a man of great wit as well as of great learning, and a great *Diseur des Bons Mots* in a dry sarcastic manner. When someone appeared to be apprehensive before him that the prosecution of Mr. Wilkes for the "North Briton, No. 45," would most probably turn out the then Ministry, the Bishop replied, "Why, Sir, that would be casting out Devils by Beelzebub, the Prince of the Devils." To some young Clergyman whom he reprimanded for leading an idle life, and who replied, that he could not always be reading, he said, "So, young Gentleman, I suppose you have *finished* your studies." At Cirencester, where he went to confirm, he was supplied at the altar with an elbow-chair and a cushion that he did not much like, and said to the Churchwarden, "I like, Sir, your fattest butcher has fat in this chair, and your most violent Methodist Preacher has bumped the cushion."

Of his "Antiparadisaical State," mentioned in the Fragment of his unfinished Book of the "Divine Legation of Moses," who can tell what to think? He supposes the whole scheme of Revelation unintelligible without it.

The Bishop appears to have been one of the worst Commentators that ever attempted to elucidate any Author. He brings in *à tort et au travers* a great quantity of miscellaneous reading and learning, and very often completely mistakes the sense of his Author. Mr. Pope's sarcasm upon Queen Caroline he converts into praise; and his compliment to Dr. Foster, the great Dissenting Divine, he fritters away. Dr. Akenfide, in his "Ode to the Author of the Canons of Criticism," says well of him,

Then Shakspeare *debonnair* and mild
Brought that strange Comment forth to
view;

"Conceits more deep," he said and
smil'd,

"Than his own fools or madmen knew."

To the last Commentator of that divine Dramatic Poet we may well apply what follows:

Vol. XXI.

But thank'd a generous friend above
Who did with free advent'rous love
Such trophies from his tomb remove. }

We might, indeed, still go on, and add,
with equal truth,

And if to Pope in equal need
The same *kind office* thou wouldst pay,
M——; then all the band decreed
That future bards with frequent lay
Should call on thy auspicious name }
From each absurd intruder's claim
To keep inviolate their fame.

The present edition of Mr. Pope's works is smother'd under a dull metaphysical comment. Dr. Akenfide says well, in another stanza of his Ode,

—How displeas'd was every Bard
When lately in the Elysian Grove
They of his Muse's Guardian heard,
His delegate to fame above,
And what with one accord they said }
Of Wit in drooping age mistled,
And Warburton's officious aid.

With what little zeal and affection could the Bishop comment Mr. Pope's Works, if the following Note to Dr. Akenfide's Ode tells truth: "During Mr. Pope's war with Theobald, Concannen, and the rest of their tribe, Mr. Warburton, the present Lord Bishop of Gloucester, did with great zeal cultivate their friendship, having been introduced forsooth at the meetings of that respectable confederacy, a favour of which he afterwards spoke in very high terms of complacency and thankfulness; at the same time, in his intercourse with them, he treated Mr. Pope in a most contemptuous manner, and as a writer without genius. Of the truth of these assertions his Lordship can have no doubt, if he collects his own correspondence with Concannen, a part of which is still in being, and will probably be remembered as long as any of this Prelate's writings.

"Most men's understandings," said Bishop Warburton, I can pretend to fathom, but not that of Jeremy Taylor."

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He used to say of Lord Bute, that he was unfit to be Minister on three accounts : 1st, As he was his Sovereign's friend ; 2dly, As he was a Scotchman ; and, 3dly, As he was an *honest* man.

It has been said, upon the most respectable authority, that Bishop Warburton in early life, at a kind of literary club at Newark, attacked the immorality (as he was pleased to call it) of Mr. Pope's "Essay on Man," in two or three Dissertations which he read before that Society.

The theory of the Bishop's "Divine Legation of Moses," in spite of the multifarious literature and reading with which it is besprinkled, appeared so whimsical, and so ill supported, that Voltaire, with his usual archness, has classed the Bishop amongst the *Deistical* Writers, in his catalogue of those who have written against Revelation. The Bishop, however, to be even with him, in a note to one of his Sermons calls him "an Author who writes *indifferently* well upon *every*-thing."

The Bishop's Dissertation on the Sixth Book of the "Æneid" of Virgil, attempting to prove that it is intended to describe the initiation into the Eleusinian Mysteries, has been confuted with great power of argument, and great display of classical learning, by the Author of "Critical Observations on the Sixth Book of the Æneid," 8vo. Fimsley, 1770. These Observations have been, in general, attributed to the pen of a luminous modern historian. The motto to them is, as the reasonable De la B. uvere observes, "Qui ne sçait être un *Erasme*, doit penser à être un Evêque.—POPE'S WORKS, Vol. iv. page 321. with the COMMENTARIES and NOTES of MR. WARBURTON."

In his "Defensie de Mon Oncle," chapter "Warburton," Voltaire says, "C'est un entreprisse merveilleusement scandaleuse dans un Prêtre"—it is an undertaking wonderfully scandalous in a Priest—"de s'attacher et detruire l'opinion la plus ancienne, et la plus utile aux hommes. Il vaudroit beaucoup mieux que le Warburton commentat l'Opera des Gueux—"the Beggars Opera"—apres avoir très mal commenté Shakspear, que d'entasser une erudition si mal digerée et si erronée pour detruire la Religion. Car enfin notre sainte Religion est fondée sur la Juive, &c."

How seldom is the "Divine Legation of Moses" perused at present, in spite

of the erudition and compass of reading which it presents ! Paradoxes never please long ; so true is the Roman Orator's observation, "*Opinionum commenta delet dies.*"

A learned Prelate, who was once Chaplain to Bishop Warburton, thus addresses him as a Critic : "It was not enough, in your enlarged view of things, to reitoe either of these models (Aristotle or Longinus) to their original splendor. They were both to be *revised*, or rather a new *original* plan of criticism to be struck out, which should unite the virtues of each of them. The experiment was made on the two greatest of our own Poets (Shakspeare and Pope) ; and by reflecting all the lights of the *imagination* on the *severest reason*, every thing was effected which the warmest admirer of ancient art could promise himself from such a junction. But you went farther. By joining to these powers a *perfect insight into human nature*, and so enabling the exercise of literary by the justest moral censure, you have now at length *advanced criticism to its full glory.*"

To the Bishop's powers of criticism many persons may think this excellent passage from Dr. Johnson's "Rambler" much applicable. "Some are furnished by criticism with a telescope ; they see with great clearness whatever is too *remote* to be seen by the rest of mankind, but are totally blind to all that lies immediately *before* them. They discover in every passage some secret meaning, some remote allusion, some artful allegory, or some occult imitation, which no other reader ever suspected ; but they have no perception of the cogency of arguments, the contexture of narration, the various colours of diction, or the flowery embellishments of fancy." Of all that engages the attention of others they are totally insensible, whilst they pry into the worlds of *conjecture*, and amuse themselves with phantoms in the clouds."

The ingenious Author of "Critical Observations on the Sixth Book of the Æneid," in speaking of the "Divine Legation of Moses," says, "The examples of great men, when they cannot serve as models, may serve as *warnings* to us. I should be very sorry to have discovered that an *Atheistical* * history was used in the celebration of the Mysteries to prove the Unity of the First Cause ; and that an *ancient hymn* * was sung for the edifica-

* The Fragment of Sanchroniatho's Phœnician History.

† Orpheus's Hymn to Muzæus is rejected by Cudworth, Dr. Jortin, Le Clerc Justin Martyr, &c.

tion of the devout Athenians which was most probably a *modern forgery* of some Jewish or Christian Impostor. Had I delivered these discoveries with an air of confidence and triumph, I should be still more mortified Unless Æneas, (says the Author) is the Lawgiver of Virgil's Republic, he has no more business with the Mysteries of Athens than with those of Sparta.

"The character of the hero of the Æneid is expressed by one of his friends in a few words; and though drawn by a friend does not seem to be flattered:

Nec erat Æneas nobis, quo justior alter
Nec pietate fuit, nec bello major et
armis.

These three virtues, of justice, of piety, and of valour, are finely supported throughout the whole poem *."

"A list of four hundred Authors," says this Writer, "is quoted in the D. L. from Aristotle and St. Austin down to Scarron and Rabelais. Amongst these Authors we may observe Sanchoniatho, Orpheus, Zaleucus, Charondas, the Oracles of Porphyry, and the History of Geoffrey of Monmouth. The Bishop has entered the lists with the tremendous Bentley, who treated the laws of Zaleucus and Charondas as the forgeries of a Sophist. A whole section of mistakes or misrepresentations is devoted to this controversy. But Bentley is no more, and W——n may sleep in peace. I shall, however, disturb his repose, by asking him, On what authority he supposes that the old language of the Twelve Tables was altered for the convenience of succeeding ages? The fragments of those laws, collected by Lipsius, Sylburgius, &c. bear the stamp of the most remote antiquity. But what is more decisive, Horace, Seneca, and Aulus Gellius, rank these laws amongst the *oldest* remains of the Latin tongue."

The Writer of this Pamphlet goes on with his usual acuteness: "None but the initiated could reveal the secret of the Mysteries; and the initiated could not reveal it without violating the laws as well of honour as of religion. I sincerely acquit

the Bishop of Gloucester of any design; yet so *unfortunate* is the system, that it represents a most *virtuous* and elegant Poet as equally devoid of taste and common honesty. His Lordship acknowledges, that the initiated were bound to secrecy by the most solemn obligations, that Virgil was conscious of the *imputed impiety* of his design, that at Athens he never durst have ventured on it, that even at Rome such a discovery was esteemed not only impious but *infamous*; and yet his Lordship maintains, that after the compliment of a formal apology,

Sit mihi fas audita loqui,

Virgil opens the whole secret of the Mysteries under the thin veil of an allegory, which could deceive none but the most careless readers.

"An apology! an allegory! Such artifices might perhaps have saved him from the sentence of the Areopagus, had some zealous or interested Priest denounced him to that Court as guilty of publishing a *blasphemous Poem*. But the laws of honour are more rigid, and yet more liberal, than those of civil tribunals. Sense, not words, is considered, and guilt is aggravated, not protected, by artful evasions. Virgil would *still* have incurred the severe censure of a contemporary, who was himself a man of very little religion.

Vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum

Vulgarit avaræ, sub iisdem

Sit trabibus, fragilemque mecum
Solvat phasalum."

HORAT.

Nor can I easily persuade myself that the ingenuous mind of Virgil could have deserved this excommunication *."

The learned Freret says, "Les Sectes Philosophiques cherchoient à diviner le dogme caché sans le voile des ceremonies. Dans l'Hypothèse des Epicuriens adoptée de nos jours par M. M. le Clerc & Warburton (Le Clerc adopted it in the year 1687, Mr. Warburton adopted it in the year 1738), tout ce qu'on reveloit aux adeptes apres tant de preparations et d'épreuves, c'est que les Dieux adoisés de vulgaire avoient été des hommes," &c.

The ingenious Mr. Hayley, in his notes

† M. de Voltaire, adds the Author in a note on this passage, condemns the latter part of the Æneid as far inferior in fire and spirit to the former. As quoted in the "Legation," he thinks that Virgil

"S'épuise avec Didon, et raté à la fin Lavinie."

"A pretty odd quotation for a Bishop; but I most sincerely hope, that neither his Lordship nor Mrs. H. are acquainted with the true meaning of the word *rater*."

* "Critical Observations on the Sixth Book of the Æneid," 8vo. Emsley, 1770.

upon his "First Epistle upon Epic Poetry," says, "But what lover of poetry, unbiaſſed by perſonal connection, can ſpeak of Warburton without ſome marks of indignation? If I have alſo alluded to this famous Commentator with contemptuous aſperity, it ariſes from the perſuaſion, that he has ſullied the page of every Poet whom he pretended to illuſtrate, and that he frequently degraded the uſeful and generous profeſſion of criticiſm into a mere inſtrument of perſonal malignity, or, to uſe the more forcible language of his greateſt antagoniſt †, that "he inveſted himſelf in the high office of Inquiſitor General and Supreme Judge of the Opinions of the Learned, which he aſſumed and exerciſed with a ferocity and deſpotiſm without example in the republic of letters, and hardly to be paralleled amongſt the diſciples of Dominic."

Warburton's Sermons, however, diſplay a profundity of thinking, and a fertility of matter, which are ſeldom met with in compoſitions of that kind; That on the Thirtieth of January is a moſt excellent *Précis* of our Hiſtory; and from the many letters of his that are extant in the hands of his friends, an exquisite ANA might be compoſed, as no perſon ever expreſſed himſelf with more point, and with greater ſtrength of expreſſion, in his opinions both of men and things. Biſhop Warburton's opinion of the deſcent of Æneas into Hell alluding to the Eleuſian Myſteries was certainly not his own. It is mentioned in "Gleanings of Antiquity, by John Beaumont," London, 1724, 8vo.

Early in life, Biſhop then Mr. Warburton was introduced to the celebrated Critic Dr. Bentley, the Maſter of Trinity College. When he had left the room a friend aſked Dr. Bentley, What he thought of Mr. Warburton? "He appears to me," replied the Maſter, "to have a great appetite for learning, but no digeſtion." The Biſhop, indeed, ever brought a great deal of reading to bear upon every point he propoſed; but, Were his points judiciously choſen? The Biſhop, in a letter to the learned Mr. Barrow, ſays, "The principles I have gone upon to ſerve Revealed Religion are ſuch only as I find explicitly taught in the Bible, according to what I underſtand to be the plain and literal ſenſe. If I can ſerve the cauſe of religion within theſe limits, I ſhall think myſelf happy; further I muſt not venture."

The two things the moſt difficult to be met with in the world, the Biſhop always ſaid, were, a diſinterreſted man, and a woman who had common ſenſe.

The Biſhop was an inceſſant and unremitting reader, yet would break off any ſtudy he was about, to ſeaſt upon a new novel, and give a reſpite to his ardent mind purſuing with its full powers a ſerious and difficult deduction.

A Profeſſor of Greek in Scotland, who has been at the pains to follow the Biſhop's quotations in the "Divine Legation," accuses him of miſrepreſenting and garbling many paſſages in the ancient writers.

DUKE OF ORLEANS, REGENT.

"Humain, compatiffant, genereux, courageux," ſays Duclos very well of him, "il auroit eu des vertus ſi l'on en avoit ſans principes." He obſerves of him with reſpect to his freedom of thinking on religious ſubjects, "ſon incredulité etoit une ſorte de ſuperſtition," he was always ſo very anxious to diſplay it. "Ces excès ou ces petiteſſes," adds he, "deceloient un homme qui n'eſt rien moins que ferme dans ſes ſentiments, et qui veut s'étourdir ſur ce que le génie. En cherchant à douter de la Divinité, il courut les devins et les devinerceſſes, et monroit toute la curioſité credule d'une femmelette."

"A goddeſs Regent tremble at a ſtar," ſays Mr. Pope of him; and his mother uſed to ſay of him, that at his birth all the Fairies were invited except one. When the reſt had bettowed upon him their different talents and qualifications, ſhe, out of malignity, ſaid, ſhe would prevent their efficacy by rendering him incapable of making a good uſe of them. When he became Regent of France, and had the affairs of that great kingdom upon his hands, with all the talents requiſite for governing it well, he was, perhaps, one of the worſt Princes that ever governed, ſacrificing every thing to his pleaſures, or, as Duclos calls it, "ſa chere crapule." "Le commun des hommes," ſays Duclos very juſtly, "quitte les plaiſirs quand ils en ſont quittés, mais on ne ſe degage jamais de la crapule. Le gout du travail nait de l'uſage qu'on en fait, ſe conſerve, mais ne ſe prend plus à un certain age. Il y a deux genres de vie très oppoſés, dont l'habitude devient une neceſſité, la crapule et l'eſtude." The

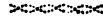
† "Letter to Warburton, by a late Profeſſor, &c."

Regent had, however, still intervals of good sense and of sound judgment. An Abbé of quality, but of bad morals, applied to him for a Bishopric, and told him, to prevail upon him more readily to comply with his request, how much he should be disgraced in the opinion of the world if he did not succeed in his wishes. "Sir," replied the Regent, "I had much rather that you should incur the disgrace than that I should." Of that vermin about Courts, the persons who are in with every Administration, and who pretend to call themselves the Sovereign's friends, he said very well, "Ce sont des parfaits Courtisans, ils ont ni *bonneur* ni *humeur*."

The Regent was a dabbler in painting, and was never so much flattered as when he gave his Drawing-Master the choice of any two pictures in his collection, and he took two that were painted by his Highness. These he presented him with of course, and with a purse of two thousand louis d'ors. The collection of pictures that he made at the Palais Royal is a very fine one, and united in itself the collections of Christina Queen of Sweden, and Cardinal de Richelieu, with the additions made to it by the Regent, who was a man of great judgment in painting. Spence, in his "Anecdotes," says, the most costly picture in the collection was the Belle Raphael (as it is called), and that he paid for it thirteen hundred pounds. Ten thousand guineas have been offered lately for the Three Marias at the Sepulchre by Annibal Caracci. The collection is now divided; a French banker has bought the Italian, and an English Gentleman the Flemish pictures.

The Regent's son, on succeeding his father, ordered Coppel to cut to pieces all the indecent pictures in his father's collection. This order was not rigidly complied with, as several of these pictures have made their way into other collections; as that of Dresden, Berlin, &c. The Regent's son was as distinguished for his piety, as his father was remarkable for his indifference about religion; yet as this carelessness of the latter was founded upon no principle, Louis XIV. used to say of him, "c'est un fantaron des crimes;" and added, "Il y a grande apparence qu'il s'êt tombs dans une maladie de lan-

gueur, il auroit recours aux reliques et et à l'eau benite."



DUKE OF BURGUNDY.

This Prince was an extraordinary instance of the power of education. He was by nature insolent, dissipated, with a great turn to superstition, and the minutiae of devotion. From the hands of the women he very early fell into those of the learned and virtuous Fenelon, and became a model of excellence of every kind: "Sic quæ fata aspera rumpens, *Hic Marcellus* erit." His virtues and talents even imposed upon his grandfather Louis XIV. who permitted him at a very early age to have a seat in the Council. This young Prince ordered a state of the whole kingdom of France to be drawn up for him, to the understanding of which he applied with the most unremitting assiduity. His favourite maxims were: que les sujets ne sont assurés du necessaire; que lorsque les Princes s'interdisent le superflu; que les rois sont faits pour les sujets, et non les sujets pour les rois; qu'ils doivent punir avec justice, parce qu'ils sont les gardiens des loix; donner des récompenses, parce qu'ils ce sont des dettes; jamais de presents, parce que n'ayant rien à eux, ils ne peuvent donner qu'aux depens des peuples." These maxims may, perhaps, be thought too rigorous. It is, however, right, that a young Prince should set out with them; there is no great occasion to fear, but that in the course of a long reign they will be not too rigidly followed. It was the observation of a very ingenious Scotch Professor, that those young men hardly ever rose to any great eminence in their professions who whilst they were boys were soon satisfied with their own compositions. Virtue, no less than diligence, *ex abundanti* is ever to be desired in a young person. In the direction of the education of the Dauphin, Fenelon had the happiness to be assisted by the famous Abbé Fleury, Author of the "Ecclesiastical History," who a few years after the death of his Royal Pupil published a character of him with this title: "Portrait de Monseigneur le Dauphin, sur l'Abbé Fleury, son Sous-Precepteur." Paris, 12mo. 1714.

[To be continued.]

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

M E M O I R

U P O N

R E V O L U T I O N S O F S T A T E S ,

EXTERNAL, INTERNAL, AND RELIGIOUS:
 READ IN THE PUBLIC ASSEMBLY OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT BERLIN,
 ON THE SIXTH DAY OF OCTOBER 1791, TO CELEBRATE THE BIRTH-DAY OF
 FREDERIC-WILLIAM THE SECOND, KING OF PRUSSIA, AND THE FIFTH YEAR
 OF HIS REIGN.

By the *COUNT de HERTZBERG,*

MINISTER OF STATE, CURATOR, AND MEMBER OF THE ACADEMY.

[Concluded from Page 174.]

THE SECOND species of Great Revolution in States is **THE RELIGIOUS**, which produces a total change of religious doctrine in a great number of States, and also influences in a great degree their Civil Governments. I think it is impossible to admit of more than two great Religious Revolutions: The first is that of **CHRISTIANITY**, which has abrogated throughout the most civilized countries of Asia, Africa, and Europe, the *polytheism* of the Pagan Religion, heretofore universal, and substituted in its place the *Unity of the Divinity*; and in this respect has been imitated by the Mahometan Religion; inasmuch that these two Religions, which accord upon the grand point of the *Divine Unity*, have extended and preserved themselves without interruption, since the times of **JESUS CHRIST and Mahomet**, to almost every civilized country in the four quarters of the known world. We consider **THE REFORMATION** as a second Revolution in Religion, which was effected in the Sixteenth Century by *Luther and Calvin*, has extended itself into the greater part of Europe, and has had considerable influence upon the Civil Governments, and the progress of Learning and Philosophy among all the European nations of one religion or the other. This Revolution, however, can only be considered as *partial*, and has undergone many modifications in the different countries of **EUROPE**.

The **THIRD** species of Revolution is *internal*, and always *partial*; it effects only an interior change of the Constitution of the State, and proceeds in general by the introduction or modification of the three principal forms of Government—**Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy**. Almost all the nations of Europe, Asia, and Africa, have frequently experienced these internal alterations in their Governments; but it would be useless to descant upon those which took place in Greece

and in Asia, previous to the establishment of the Macedonian Empire under Alexander the Great, the Government of which continued to be entirely Monarchical until it was destroyed by the Roman arms; and indeed the Roman Power alone merits a more particular attention.

The Constitution of Rome under the Government of its Kings, was, as is well known from History, purely Monarchical, and so continued until a Revolution was produced by the expulsion of the *Tarquins*; from which period it was sometimes Democratical and sometimes Aristocratical, but always Republican, until the Monarchical form of Government was again virtually restored by the Dictators, and at length openly established by Augustus Cæsar. The Empire, from the time of this second great internal Revolution, preserved the Monarchical form of Government until its final destruction by the irruptions of the nations of Germany who were styled Barbarians. These nations, who were themselves governed by Kings and Princes under the form of Monarchy, though of a very limited kind, have almost uniformly adopted that form of Government in the provinces which were dismembered from the Roman Empire, as in France, Spain, England, Italy, Hungary, and even in Germany; and there are only a few small States, as Holland, Switzerland, Venice, Genoa, &c. that have become Republics, whether aristocratical or democratical, by particular Revolutions, and have had no effect upon the great monarchical establishments in the rest of Europe. Germany has never experienced an *external Revolution*; for it has never yet been conquered by any foreign power, as I have proved in my Academical Dissertation in the year 1785; neither has it suffered any great *internal Revolution*, but has preserved its monarchical form of Government, though of a very

very limited, and, in its ancient sense, of a very feudal kind, from its first establishment to the present time. The Constitution of Germany is in effect a Republican Aristocracy, confederated under the auspices of an Emperor, a nominal Monarch, who represents a Successor of the ancient Roman Emperors, but without having any other real power than that which he derives from the possession of his own hereditary dominions. If the Empire of Germany can be said to have been subject to internal Revolutions, it must be, **FIRST**, That which happened upon the extinction of the Carolingian and the Saxon families, and introduced, by slow degrees, the hereditary succession of the Dukes, Princes, and Counts of the Empire, and paved the way to the Electorate: **SECONDLY**, That which after a long interregnum rendered the Empire elective: and, **THIRDLY**, That which, by the Reformation of *Luther*, the religious Peace, and the Treaty of Westphalia, established three Religions in the Empire; and by the last settled with great precision the reciprocal rights of the Emperors and the Empire; from whence has resulted a sort of federative Republic: and by preserving this form of Government, and the equal balance of power mutually depending between the different members of which it is composed, this Confederation may maintain not only its own internal equilibrium, but that of all Europe, for such a length of time as to exclude it from coming, by any possible Revolution, under the power of a despotic Monarch. This does not depend on treaties, nor on the personal or temporary dispositions of Sovereigns, but on a continued and natural system, on a sense of real interests, and the impulse given by the circumstances of the times.

Other kingdoms of Europe, as Denmark, Sweden, Hungary, &c. have experienced many *internal Revolutions*; but these States are situated at too great a distance from the centre, to permit the alteration and internal arrangement of their Governments essentially to affect the general balance of power in the rest of Europe.

One of the greatest Revolutions, both *external and internal*, is that which at the close of the Sixteenth Century separated the body of the Low Countries, tore from the Crown of Spain seven of its dependencies, and formed the illustrious Republic of "The United Provinces," which has since suffered two Revolutions in its internal Government. The last Revolu-

tion, which was effected in the year 1789 in Holland by the powerful and wise measures of the King, as well as by the valour of the present Duke of Brunwick, and which has re-established good order in the Republic, and restored the illustrious House of Nassau to its just rights, may contribute very considerably to the maintenance of the general balance of power in Europe, to the preservation of the equilibrium in Germany, to the re-establishment of it between England and France, and operate as a lien and staple to the federative system of Prussia and the Maritime Powers.

The History of England presents to our view a great number of Revolutions, both *external and internal*; as those which were produced by the Conquests of the Anglo-Saxons, the Danes, and the Normans; by establishing **THE PARLIAMENT**, and by **MAGNA CHARTA**; by the Usurpation of Cromwell, and the Restoration of Charles the Second: but the more recent and more important Revolution was that of the year 1689, by which the Great William of Nassau drove the *Stuart* family from the Throne, reformed the Government of the kingdom, and ameliorated the Constitution by the famous **BILL OF RIGHTS** in such a manner as has rendered it the most happy, the most flourishing, and best established nation in the world.

We are ourselves spectators of the celebrated *French Revolution*; a Revolution more extraordinary than any of those with which History has furnished us; and by which the French Nation, enlightened and actuated by the philosophy of the age, will form the best possible Constitution, superior even to that of England, by uniting and intermixing a Monarchy with a Republic; securing to the people the power of Legislation, and to the King, under the superintendance of the National Assembly, the Executive Power of the State. It would be impossible at this time, it would be improper in this place, and I will not presume to estimate the value or prejudice the future fate of this Revolution, but I feel that it will accord with my sentiments if it serves to correct and mitigate the abuses of the pre-existent Monarchy, more aristocratical perhaps than despotic; to diminish, by a wise system of economy, and the extinction of too large a debt, the burthen which oppressed the people; and to render the Government, in its Republican form, more moderate with

with respect to foreign concerns, less inclined to conquest, and more willing to co-operate with England and Prussia, by the great means which France possesses, in maintaining the balance of power and preserving the general tranquillity of Europe. It is, however, to be wished, that this Revolution had been effected with less force and effervescence on the part of the people; without degrading too low the dignity and person of the Sovereign, as Representative of the Nation both at home and abroad; without abolishing all distinction of birth and degrees of subordination, which under every form of Government are useful and even necessary to excite emulation, and stimulate men to the service of their country, as I have proved in the Academical Dissertation already mentioned, by an example of the Turkish Empire, but without carrying the *Rights of Man* so far as to render them arbitrary, and subject to a *Democratic Despotism*, more dangerous than the despotism of Monarchy itself.

POLAND, excited, no doubt, by the example of FRANCE, is giving a new instance of a Revolution conducted with more order and moderation, and which may render the nation and its government as happy as its local situation will permit, if it is followed up and used both at home and abroad with the same temper and wisdom with which it was at first conceived, adopted, and carried into execution.

It is not much to be feared, that the other nations of Europe will soon follow the example, or adopt the model of the French Revolution. All of them have beheld its precipitation, and the great inconveniencies that have followed. No other nation possesses so hot and effervescent a temper as the French; none at present labour under a government so weighty and oppressive. All the Governments of Europe are now become moderate; distinguished only by their energy and good order; and approach gradually to the equal tenor of the Republican form, which, however, in many of its parts is much harsher than that of Monarchy. Even the Government of Prussia, which from prejudice and ignorance is considered by foreigners as despotic, is not so in its true sense, but is perhaps one of the mildest and most just, as I have made evident in a particular Disserta-

tion in the year 1789, and in all my subsequent Academical Lectures, by examples drawn from the last years of the reign of Frederic the Second, and from the first years of the reign of Frederic-William the Second. Of this I might adduce more recent proofs by a narrative of his administration during the preceding year; but the time would fail me; and besides, the King, by his anxiety to give full effect to the Treaty of *Reichenbach*, by his mediation of the Treaty of *Szistovia*, and the completion of his great work of *general pacification*, has been prevented from devoting the whole year to the internal government of his provinces, and rendering them sensible of the same benefits they enjoyed in the last years of the two preceding reigns. To assist the good intentions of the King I have, on my part, laboriously used every effort of which, as a man and a patriot, I was capable. If my endeavours have not been rewarded with full and complete success, it cannot be attributed to any want of zeal, although I should be obliged to quit a diplomatic career of forty-six years, and devote my time entirely to other occupations in the service of our Society, to the care of writing a Complete and Pragmatic History of our incomparable sovereign Frederic the Second.

Our present illustrious sovereign enjoys the high satisfaction of having, in a great degree, contributed by efforts of equal vigour and generosity to the general pacification of Europe, and to his own security; of having been assisted in these efforts by his great and illustrious allies England and Holland; and of having strengthened the bonds of this alliance by new ties of blood and affinity, in marrying the two Princesses his daughters, as distinguished by their personal qualities as by their high birth, to two illustrious young branches and heirs of the virtues of the King of Great Britain and the Prince and Princess of Orange. It is happy for me, and for the Academy of whom I am the interpreter and organ, that I can present at the same time our respectful homage and sincere felicitations, as well to the King upon the anniversary of his birth, as to the two illustrious couples upon their auspicious marriages, and to add our most ardent wishes for the prolongation of their days, and for all imaginable felicity during their future lives.

Some ANECDOTES of THOMAS CHATTERTON, with an ORIGINAL LETTER of that Extraordinary Young Man, written to Mr. GEORGE CATCOTT, of BRISTOL.

London, August 12, 1790.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT from Bristol had raised my admiration to the highest pitch by informing me, that an appearance of spirit and generosity had crept into the niches of avarice and meanness;—that the murderer of Newton* (Ferguson) had met with every encouragement that ignorance could bestow—that an episcopal palace was to be erected for the enemy of the Whore of Babylon, and the present turned into a stable for his ten-headed Beast—that a spire was to be patched to St. Mary's Redcliffe, and the streets kept cleaner, with many other impossibilities: but when Mr. Catcott (the *Champion of Bristol*) doubts it, it may be doubted. Your description of the intended steeple struck me. I have seen it, but not as the invention of Mr. ——. All that he can boast is Gothicising it.—Give yourself the trouble to send to Weobley's, Holborn, for a View † of the church of St. Mary de la Annunciada, at Madrid, and you will see a spire almost the parallel of what you describe.—The conduct of — is no more than what I expected: I had received information that he was absolutely engaged in the defence of the Ministry, and had a pamphlet on the stocks, which was to have been paid with a translation. In consequence of this information, I inserted the following paragraph in one of my exhibitions.

“Revelation Unravelled, by ——.

“The Ministry are indefatigable in establishing themselves: they spare no expence, so long as the expence does not lie upon *them*. This piece represents the tools of Administration offering the Doctor a pension, or translation, to new-model his Treatise on the Revelations, and to prove Wilkes to be Antichrist.”

The Editor of Baddeley's Bath Journal has done me the honour to murder most of my hieroglyphics, that they may be abbreviated for his paper. Whatever may be the political sentiments of your inferior clergy, their superiors are all flamingly Ministerial. Should your scheme for a single row of houses in Bridge-street take place, conscience must tell you, that Bristol will owe even that beauty to avarice, since the absolute impossibility of finding tenants for a double row is the

only occasion of your having but one. The Gothic dome I mentioned was not designed by Hogarth. I have no great opinion of him out of his ludicrous walk—there he was undoubtedly inimitable. It was designed by the great Cipriani. The following description may give you a faint idea of it. From an hexagonal spiral tower (such I believe Redcliffe is) rose a similar palisado of Gothic pillars, three in a cluster on every angle, but single and at an equal distance in the angular spaces. The pillars were trifoliated (*as Rowley terms it*), and supported by a majestic oval dome, not absolutely circular (that would not be Gothic), but terminating in a point, surmounted with a cross, and on the top of the cross a globe. The two last ornaments may perhaps throw you into a fit of religious reflection, and give rise to many pious meditations. Heaven send you the comforts of Christianity! I request them not, for I am no Christian.—Angels are, according to the orthodox doctrine, creatures of the epicene gender, like the Temple beaux * * * * *

I intend going abroad as a *surgeon*.—Mr. Barrett has it in his power to assist me greatly, by *his* giving me a physical character. I hope he will. I trouble you with a copy of an Essay I intend publishing.

I remain

Your much obliged

Humble Servant,

THO. CHATTERTON.

Direct to me at Mrs.

Angel's, Sash-Maker,
Brook-street, Holborn.

THIS extraordinary young man's taste for fame was so early displayed, that a female relation of his persists to say, that at the age of five years, when a relation of theirs had made him a present of a Delf basin with a lion upon it, he said, he had rather it had been an Angel with a trumpet, to blow his name about.

On quitting this female relation to go to London, he said, “I wish I knew Greek and Latin.” “Why,” replied she, “Tom, I think you know enough.” “Aye but,” said he, “if I knew Greek and Latin, I could do any thing; but as it is, my name *will live two hundred years at least*.”—Chatterton used to say, “that

* Sir Isaac.

† The print does not exist.

the greatest oath by which a man could swear was, by the honour of his ancestors."

Chatterton brought one day to Mr. Barrett, the celebrated surgeon of Bristol, one of the books of the Battle of Hastings, as being written by Rowlic. When Mr. Barrett had given it that degree of praise which the richness of the imagery and the splendour of the versification extorted from him, the boy said, "This book I wrote myself, but in a few days I will bring you the original." He afterwards brought Mr. Barrett another book.

Chatterton brought one day to Mr. Barrett a parchment, apparently of the same antiquity with those upon which Rowlic's Poems were written. It contained, as he said, the list of all the Abbots of St. Augustine's Monastery in Bristol (now the cathedral). Mr. Barrett, after the boy's death, examined the list by the book of the Cathedral Church of Wells

(in which diocese Bristol then was), and the names of every one of them were false.

This unfortunate youth, in his powers of mind, and in his whole character, resembled very much young Servien, an extraordinary young Frenchman, mentioned in Sully's Memoirs.—The citizens of Bristol, with a liberality and an attention to literature which does them honour, are about to erect a cenotaph* to the memory of their extraordinary fellow-citizen in Redcliffe Church. It is to be paid for by subscription. They should, however, still further extend their liberality, and build a spire to that beautiful Gothic fabric.—Chatterton's father was a lay-vicar of Bristol Cathedral, and was an excellent musician, and a man of some literature. A Catch of his composition was presented to our readers in the last Month's Magazine.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LATE SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

THIS eminent Artist was born at Plimpton St. Mary's, in Devonshire, in the year 1723. His father was a Clergyman, and the intimate friend of that eminent Divine Mr. Zachariah Mudge. Sir Joshua was very early in life sent to a Grammar-school, where he made a good proficiency in Latin. He was ever of opinion, that his destination of mind to Painting was occasioned by the accidental perusal of Richardson's Treatise on that Art when he was very young. Some Frontispieces to the Lives of Plutarch are still preserved by some of his relations, as specimens of his early predilection for his Art, and of the promise that he gave of becoming eminent in it. He became Pupil to Mr. Hudson the Painter, in 174—, who, amongst other advice that he gave him, recommended him to copy Guercino's Drawings. This he did with such skill, that many of them are now preserved in the cabinets of the curious in this country, as the originals of that very great master.—About the year 1750 he went to Rome to prosecute his studies, where he remained about two years, and employed himself rather in making studies from, than in copying the works of the great Painters with which that illustrious Capital of Art abounds. Here too he amused himself with painting Caricatures, particularly a very large one of all the

English that were then at Rome, in the different attitudes of Raphael's celebrated School at Athens. He returned to England about the year 1752, and took a house in Newport-street, Leicester-fields; to which latter place he removed soon afterwards, and where he continued till the time of his death. Sir Joshua had so little of the jealousy of his profession, that when a celebrated English Artist, on his arrival from Italy, asked him where he should set up a house, Sir Joshua told him, that the next house to him was vacant, and that he had found his situation a very good one.—Sir Joshua was soon after elected a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and on the Institution of the Royal Academy, was elected President of that noble seminary of Art, and his election was confirmed by his Sovereign.

Sir Joshua died on the 23d of February 1792, after a disease of languor occasioned by an enlargement of the liver. His body, by the permission of his Sovereign (who appeared to wish that every possible honour should be conferred on the remains of the President of his own Academy), lay in state in one of the apartments of the Royal Academy; and was conveyed on the morning of Saturday the 3d of March to the Cathedral of the Metropolis, attended by the most

* The Papers announce the ingenious Mr. Banks, of Newman-street, London, as the sculptor of it; a man under whose chisel Shakspeare himself has not been degraded, as the exquisite also relieve at the Shakspeare Gallery, Pall-Mall, evinces.

distinguished persons in the country in birth, in talents, and in virtue. It was received at the west door of the church by the venerable Chapter, who preceded it into the Choir, where a solemn funeral service was performed; and that no mark of respect might be wanting to the respectable remains (whose obsequies were then celebrating), they added some supernumerary and excellent Singers to their Choir. It seems to be only wanting now, that the ingenious Body over which he presided, with so much honour to them as well as to himself, should pay their tribute of respect to the memory of a man who contributed so much by his practical as well as speculative talents in his Art, to dignify their Institution, and to diffuse throughout the country a just and well-founded taste in Painting. A Monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, voted by general acclamation, and erected at the expence of the common fund of the Academy, will, to all lovers of Art, appear no less a debt of justice than a mark of respect.

Of Sir Joshua's moral and intellectual character, who shall presume to speak after Mr. Burke's eloquent and accurate delineation of it! It is the eulogium of Apelles pronounced by Pericles; and to attempt to add to it, would be to risque the same censure that would be passed upon an inferior Artist who should presume to retouch one of Sir Joshua's own Pictures.

An ingenious Critic in Art thus delineates Sir Joshua's professional character:

"Sir Joshua Reynolds was most assuredly the best Portrait Painter that this age has produced. He possessed something original in his manner which distinguished

it from those Painters who preceded him. His colouring was excellent, and his distribution of light and shadow so generally judicious and varied, that it most clearly shewed that it was not a mere trick of practice, but the result of principle. In History Painting his abilities were very respectable, and his invention and judgement were sufficient to have enabled him to have made a very distinguished figure in that very arduous branch of his profession, if the exclusive taste of this country for Portraits had not discouraged him from cultivating a talent so very unproductive and neglected. His Drawing, though incorrect, had always something of grandeur in it."

To his own Pictures might be well applied what he used to say respecting those of Rubens: "They resemble," said he, "a well-chosen nosegay, which, though the colours are splendid and vivid, they are never glaring or oppressive to the eye."

Sir Joshua wrote:—"Discourses delivered at the Royal Academy, 2 vols." 8vo. "Notes to Mr. Mason's Translation of Dufresnoy on Painting," 4to. Papers No. 76, 79, 82, in *The Idler*, on the subject of Painting, were also written by him.

It had been nearly forgotten to have been mentioned in this very imperfect sketch of the Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, that at the Installation of Lord North as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, that learned Body presented him with a Degree of Doctor of Laws; an academical honour which he merited no less from his talents as a writer, than from his skill in his profession. The late Dr. Vansittart, of All Souls College, introduced him into the Theatre with a very elegant Latin speech.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE mistakes of writers on literary subjects are seldom of much importance; indeed so little, that they are hardly worth the trouble of correcting, unless, as in the present instance, they involve something of more consequence than a mere blunder, whether a couple of bad lines were produced by one bad writer or by another. No two lines have been oftener quoted with ridicule than the celebrated ones,

A painted vest Prince Vortiger had on,
Which from a naked Piett his grandfire
won;

and no two lines have been so often ascribed to the wrong author. Sir Richard Steele, in the *Spectator*, No. 43, first introduced them to the notice of the public. "One might here mention," says he, "a few military writers, who give great entertainment to the age, by reason that the stupidity of their heads is quickened by the alacrity of their hearts. This constitution, in a dull fellow, gives vigour to nonsense, and makes the puddle boil which would otherwise stagnate. THE BRITISH PRINCE, that celebrated poem which was written in the reign of King Charles the Second, and deservedly called by the wits of that age *incomparable*, was

the effect of such a happy genius as we are speaking of. From among many other distichs, no less to be quoted on this account, I cannot but recite the two following lines :

“ A painted vest Prince Voltager had on,
“ Which from a naked Piët his grand-
“ fire won.”

“ Here, if the poet had not been vicious as well as stupid, he could not, in the warmth and hurry of nonsense, have been capable of forgetting, that neither Prince Voltager nor his grandfather could strip a naked man of his doublet ; but a fool of a colder constitution would have staid to have slayed the Piët, and made buff of his skin, for the wearing of the conqueror *.”

After this notice in so popular a book as the Spectator, it might be presumed that no person would have mistaken the writer of these lines. But this has been by no means the fact. By Mr. Boswell's Life of Johnson, Vol. I, p. 330. it appears, that that Gentleman defended them as Blackmore's in the presence of Dr. Johnson, without any contradiction or doubt of their authenticity. This, though very injurious to the memory of Blackmore, would not have prompted me to trouble the

European Magazine on the subject ; but a late writer, Mr. Whitaker, has gone a step further, and roundly asserts, or at least insinuates, that in *the late edition or editions* of Blackmore these lines have been suppressed. It will not readily be believed, but it is true, that this accusation is qualified only with “ I understand ;” but with great deference to Mr. Whitaker, an observation which amounts to a charge of falsification of the works of an Author, should have been more carefully examined before it was committed to the public eye. Sure I am, had Mr. Whitaker found such an instance of uncandid behaviour in his antagonist Mr. Gibbon, he would have rung the changes upon it through whole pages. It was his duty to have ascertained the fact precisely, to have enquired whether the suppression was real or not, and if it was, to what cause it could be ascribed, before he had ventured to give up the authority of his name, as he ought to have taken it for granted, until he was furnished with something like evidence, that neither Dr. Johnson, nor the respectable printer who had the management of the edition of the English Poets, could possibly have been guilty of such practices,

I am, &c.
G. G.

SINGULAR OPINION OF BOILEAU.

BOILEAU always gave it as his opinion, that the way to compose a good couplet was, to make the last line first ; adding, that it ever gave strength and nerve to it. He said, that he had this singular merit with the great Racine, that he taught him to write

verses with difficulty ; *rymer difficilement* To how many poetsasters of our times might the same advice be given, but it would not, perhaps, be so readily followed.

EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGUE, JUN. ESQ.

IN our next Number will commence a Series of Extracts from the ORIGINAL LETTERS of this ingenious and learned Gentleman, written from Italy and Egypt in the Years 1773, 1774, and 1775, to an Eminent PHYSICIAN in England. In the course of our next Volume we shall also present our Readers with the Portrait of Mr. MONTAGUE, from an ORIGINAL PICTURE painted by Mr. ROMNEY in Italy, and engraved by his permission by

CONDE for this work ; accompanied with an account of the life and writings of this extraordinary and eccentric Genius.

¶ If any of our Readers are possessed of a series of the PUBLIC LEDGERS of the Year 1777, and are willing to dispose of them, they are entreated to send notice to our Publisher ; or if any one having such a series, would oblige us with the loan of them, the favour will be properly acknowledged..

* After all, it is not unworthy of particular observation, that these lines, so often quoted, do not exist either in Blackmore or Howard. In “ The British Princes,” an Heroic Poem written by the Honourable Edward Howard, Esq. 8vo. 1669, now before me, p. 96, they stand thus :

A vest as admir'd Vortiger had on,
Which from this Island's foes his grandfire won ;
Whose artful colour pass'd the Tyrian dye,
Oblig'd to triumph in this legacy.

So much for the accuracy of Sir Richard Steele!

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

A N D

L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L ,

F o r A P R I L 1792.

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

Memoirs and Anecdotes of Philip Thicknesse, late Lieutenant Governor of Landguard Fort, and unfortunately Father to George Touchet, Baron Audley. Vol. III. 8vo. 5s. Fores.

IT is with concern that we find a Character which might have been rendered as respectable as that of any individual in the kingdom, made obnoxious in the eyes of every good man, by continuing, even in the last stage of life, to sacrifice every regard for that good fame which liveth after death, to the unremitting pursuit of keen resentment. From the whole tenor of Mr. Thicknesse's life, one would be led to imagine, that he had very early resolved to convert most of his intimate acquaintance into enemies; and the Volume before us brings a new one upon the stage, an infirm Officer at the age of *eighty-one*, with whom he acknowledges he has been in habits of friendship, and "lived in a state of receiving and rendering mutual good offices, without the word *no* passing between us, for five and forty years!" To Captain Crookshanks, the Gentleman we allude to, the present Memoirs and Anecdotes are dedicated; and as nothing can more acutely hurt the feelings of a military man than a charge of cowardice, we are carried back to a circumstance in the life of this Officer, which happened in the year 1746, over which charity should have thrown the veil of oblivion in 1792; for to a truly brave man death for such an offence would have been preferable to suspension, or living to be reproached for it at such an advanced age.

Mr. Thicknesse surely should have remembered how very sore he felt himself under a similar imputation, and in what bitter terms he resented the publication of it to the world, as he supposes, by Dr. Adair. By referring to our Review of Mr. Thicknesse's Memoirs and Anecdotes, Vol. I. and II. in the European Magazine Vol. XVI. for the Year 1789, page 409, the reader will find a striking analogy between his dedication of Vol. I. to Dr. Adair, and of his present Volume to Captain

Crookshanks: other points of similarity we leave to the discernment of minuter critics. The same writer who reviewed the former volumes, and has thereby added to the number of valuable enemies Mr. Thicknesse has acquired, continues his strictures upon the present performance, not without the expectation of having a *fourth* volume of Memoirs dedicated to him; for this strange mortal, in his Preface to the volume now before us, publicly declares, that he had much rather have a number of enemies than friends. The passage is so curious and exotic, that it deserves to be written, not in water-colours, but on brass, as a breast-plate for his coffin.

"Most writers, at least such writers as *I* be, publish their works at the *earnest request of their friends*, while I, on the contrary, print mine by the provocation of *my enemies*. And while such *Memoirs* and *Anecdotes as mine* will sell, I have no objection to indulge them, by putting now and then a hundred or two into my pocket. For if, as the *European Magazine* says, it be true, that I quarrel with *three out of four* of my friends, I find that turns up more profitable than living well with them. At the same time the Editor will, I hope, allow me to doubt, whether more than *one* of *four* of any man's *friends* have a real claim to that epithet. A London Pewterer, who had been Lord Mayor, told me, that he gained three farthings a pound by the pewter he sold to his *friends*, and but half a farthing *per pound* by that which he sold to Dutchmen or strangers; and when I desired him to account for such extraordinary conduct, he observed, that I dined with him, eat his beef, and drank his port, but that he never saw the Dutchmen but when they came to pay him large sums of money;—*so it is my enemies, not my friends, who serve me. My friends*

eat my beef, drink my port, and help to spend that which my enemies supply me with. It is for this reason that I treat them, poor devils, with tenderness.—I should be sorry to do them *quite up*, for I know not what I should have done to make both ends meet in my old age, if it had not been for the repeated kindnesses of my enemies. Mr. H——n told me, many years since, that he could at any time raise a mob of an hundred thousand men in a few hours. I cannot boast of such powers as that, but I can at any time muster ten or a dozen knaves and fools, who will put an hundred pounds or two into my pocket, merely for holding them up to public scorn."

Mr. Thicknesse then gives a list of various characters by whom he has gained many hundreds. We are afraid this is no new mode of picking up a livelihood; for some Editors of Daily News-papers have been publicly charged not only with getting money by holding up particular persons to general ridicule, but with receiving considerable sums for hush-money. If our Anecdote-monger has received any kindnesses of the latter kind from his enemies for *not doing them up*, he has acted a discreet part in keeping his own secret. As for those friends whom "he has treated, poor devils, with tenderness," we believe, if their opinions were asked respecting his general course of treatment, they would say, the tender mercies of this writer are cruelty.

The *finale* to the Preface is a choice *morceau*, which ought to be recorded, as a proof that there is nothing so extravagant, so *outré* in nature, as the effusions of an over-heated brain. "Now, if it should be said by my readers, Bless me, what a number of enemies Mr. T. has got! I hope they will excuse me, if I observe, that they are but few, considering how many millions of men there are upon the face of the earth, and that my lungs have heaved seventy-two years, and my pen employed forty of them in holding up rascals to public notice; so that only 10,700 enemies, among so great a multitude of *sad dogs*, cannot be deemed many, considering how well, as Dean Swift observes, most mortals can bear the misfortunes of others, *perfectly like Christians*."

That Mr. Thicknesse may not complain of this Review as the cause of depriving him of any part of the one or two hundreds he expects to gain by cutting up Capt. Crookshanks alive, especially as any deduction from a sum to be carried over to France, from which, oh lamentable news! he never means to return, might

prove highly inconvenient, we must do him the justice to say, that he possesses the art of book making in a degree that is likely to succeed with a great number of readers. To be sure he is always the fore-horse of the team, but then he draws up to London such a waggon-load of Anecdotes, Bone Mots, and scraps of conversation from Bath, Paris, the high seas, &c. that an irresistible impulse pushes you through thick and thin till you get to the end of your journey, which consists of ten short stages or chapters, containing 189 pages, loosely printed, but having matter sufficient, as the author expresses it, "to *bump* out this volume to the size of the two former;" he means, of each of the two former.

The best part of this medley is the tribute of affection paid to the memory of his worthy brother, the late Rev. Mr. George Thicknesse, near thirty years High Master of St. Paul's School. We are informed that Mr. Francis, in a letter of condolence to our author upon the death of his brother, said that "he was the wisest, learnedest, *quietest*, and best man he ever knew;" in which brief character, though not drawn up in the most elegant language, there is a side hint at the contrast in Philip, who will not however take any man's hint or advice to be quiet; otherwise he would not have continued his quarrel with Capt. Crookshanks, and have added fresh fuel to the flame at the verge of the grave;—for his friend the late Dr. Philip Withers writes thus to him from that terrific seat of warning, admonition, and example, Newgate: "I should be happy to be present when you and Capt. C—drink a glass of reconciliation; for really, Sir, there is little in this world to justify a duel; and I know of nothing that has passed between you and your quondam friend but might, nay ought to be buried in oblivion." No; instead of following this good advice, he makes a most unjust remark upon the unfortunate writer:—"Withers was a man of talents, though his attack upon a Lady of rank and character cannot be justified, for which crime he *justly* paid the forfeit of his life." The reader will remember, that Withers was sentenced to imprisonment in Newgate for a libel on the amiable Mrs. Fitzherbert; but that lady possesses so much humanity, that could she have foreseen that his death would have been the consequence of his imprisonment, she would have borne the prosecution rather than such a fatal event should have been the result of it. But perhaps Mr. Philip Thicknesse expects to get a hundred or two for this savage compliment to the Lady of rank and character.

But to return from this digression to a more pleasing subject, the character of a good man. "Mr. George Thicknesse raised the school to a degree of reputation it had never before stood in; he never absented himself in school hours, or used any other instruments of punishment but rational admonitions. The rod was never exercised in his time at St. Paul's School. It is a shame it is not totally laid aside, as an indecent unmanly punishment, unbecoming the dignity of a master, and degrading in the last degree to a sensible boy turned of ten years of age. Parents and guardians might easily put a stop to it, by associating and coming to a resolution not to send boys of that age to any school or academy, public or private, where flogging is practised. Mr. Thicknesse thought, forty years ago, that it served more to harden than to reform, and he took his upper boys into the library for many hours after the school-time was over, to use *reason* instead of *birch*, and he found it quite sufficient in every instance."

The Mercers Company, who have the management of St. Paul's School, consented to the resignation of Mr. Thicknesse, and made an ample provision for him during the remainder of his life, when he retired; but upon this express condition, that he should nominate his successor; and accordingly he recommended Dr. Roberts, the present learned and worthy High Master. Yet even this Gentleman cannot escape the lash of Philip, who holds him up to personal ridicule, for dressing, as he fancies, a little out of character. No matter, Dr. Roberts will help to make up the sum wanted for the residence in France, when this scourge of "Dukes, Chancellors, Officers of the Army and Navy, Men-midwives, School-masters, Painters and Dancing-masters," for of such his exhibitions, by his own account, have been composed, shall have said,

"So, little England, adieu! adieu!"

So high a sense of the great merit and amiable disposition of Mr. Thicknesse did the gentlemen educated under him entertain, as well as those who have since been under the tuition of Dr. Roberts, that on their last anniversary meeting at the London Tavern, the 25th of January 1792, eighty-one gentlemen present agreed to the following Resolutions, and signed them:

First,—It is the opinion of this Meeting, that it will be for the credit and advantage of St. Paul's School, that a public testimony should be given by us, of our respect to the memory of the late Mr. George Thick-

nesse, formerly High Master of the School, and of our veneration for his name.

Second,—That a marble bust of Mr. Thicknesse be erected at the expence of this Meeting, in some conspicuous and convenient place in the body of the School, and that the care of the same be earnestly recommended to the Rev. Dr. Roberts, and to all succeeding High Masters of the School.

Third,—That it be earnestly recommended, in the name of this Meeting, to the present and all future High Masters of the School, to instruct the Scholars of the Upper Classes to make honourable mention of the name and character of the late Mr. Thicknesse, immediately after that of Dean Collet (the Founder), in their annual speeches delivered in the School at Easter.

Fourth,—That a fair copy of these Resolutions, signed by the Gentlemen present, be delivered to the Rev. Dr. Roberts, with our request, that the same may be carefully preserved in the Library of the School.

Fifth,—That a Committee be appointed to carry the preceding Resolutions into execution.

It is rather an extraordinary circumstance, that this excellent preceptor of youth "always endeavoured to check the disposition of all ingenious men who were under him, when they betrayed a tendency to Poetry." Perhaps he considered it as the most useless of the liberal Arts, though certainly one of the most ornamental. Yet he left one beautiful specimen of his own talent for poetical composition, for which we shall find a place in our periodical selections of Poetry. This worthy man died in December last in his 77th year, and was buried at Warming-ton, in the neighbourhood of the estate of the late Mr. Holbech, who had kindly invited him to retire to that part of England. "At his own particular request he was interred like a common man, *for such, said he, I am*, in the church-yard, without any memorial to mark the spot."

And now let us be permitted to recommend to Mr. Philip Thicknesse part of the prayer for Christ's Church militant here on earth, in the Communion Service: "And we also bless thy holy name for all thy servants departed this life in thy faith and fear; beseeching thee to give us grace so to follow their good examples, that with them we may be partakers of thy heavenly kingdom." 'To close the last scene of a long life by making peace with our enemies, by for-

giving

giving and forgetting all real and imaginary offences, by reconciling ourselves to former friends, and by burning instead of publishing all exaggerated memoirs of the follies and frailties of our fellow mortals, we are most likely to follow the good examples of those who are gone before us, and to merit the promised reward.

An inclination to entertain our readers with some extracts from the many laughable anecdotes in the volume, has been repressed by a singular incident. Upon reading one of the best, in a mixed company of ladies and gentlemen, it was observed by more than one, that the same story had been told of twenty different persons, and had appeared as many times

in print, in which Mr. Philip Thicknesse, an eminent former Lord Chief Justice, and a rich Widow, are by our author made the personages of the drama. The anecdote of the late George Selwyn was likewise declared to be retailed merchandize, much the worse for wear. But there are those, and not a few, who have never heard of these things; and to such we recommend the dialogue of the Jack Tars upon the mode of dying—the Irishman's bull about coming of age—the anecdote of Handel and Goupee the painter, &c. &c. and the whole volume, as a pretty light travelling companion.

M.

An Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India; and the Progress of Trade with that Country prior to the Discovery of the Passage to it by the Cape of Good Hope. With an Appendix, containing Observations on the Civil Policy, the Laws, and Judicial Proceedings; the Arts; the Sciences; and religious Institutions of the Indians. By William Robertson, D. D. F.R.S. &c. 4to. 16s. Boards. Cadell.

(Concluded from Page 124.)

ACCORDING to promise, we are now to give an account of the Appendix and Notes to this elaborate Treatise. The grand objects which the learned author seems to have in view, throughout his historical researches concerning India, are, in the first place, to impress upon the minds of his readers a commercial maxim of great importance to be interwoven with our present system of policy, and thereby to render an essential service to the State; which is, "that the commerce of India, from the earliest data of any trading intercourse from Europe to that country to the present time, has always been, is now, and in all human probability ever will be, the most advantageous to the European nations carrying it on, of any species of traffic in which their merchants can be concerned."

Secondly, to shew by the clearest evidence, "that the natives of India were at a very early period a civilized people; and not that race of savages they have been generally accounted."

From these two propositions, if found to be true, will result many conclusions of the first consequence to Great Britain, compensating for that unfortunate revolution by which Thirteen Colonies in North America were torn from the British Empire; an event prematurely brought forward, by unconstitutional despotism and obduracy at home, and completed by

brutal violence and unrelenting rage on both sides, in the course of a predatory war abroad. And it is remarkable, that at the commencement of Lord North's political career as a Statesman, a pamphlet appeared, supposed to be published under the sanction of Government, containing an invidious and partial comparison between the commercial advantages derived to this country from her American Colonies and her settlements in Asia, giving the preference to the latter*. The author remained concealed, but his political tenets, so far as they served to depreciate the value of the Thirteen Provinces of North America, with which the Mother Country was then involved in a serious contest, threw a strong bias into the minds of the people of England against their American brethren, which contributed not a little to countenance those hasty and impolitic measures which were afterwards taken by Administration. Many respectable cotemporary authors noticed, and strongly reprobated this publication; and amongst others, MORTIMER in his *Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances*, art. COLONIES, has entered at large into the subject, and decidedly in favour of the American Colonies.

For particular reasons we could have wished to avoid referring again to this work; but it became necessary, as there

* "Importance of the British Dominions in India, compared with those in North America." London, 1770.

can hardly be a doubt, from the merit of the *Historical Disquisitions* now under consideration, and the great reputation of the Author, that he will be soon called upon for a second edition; in which case, it may be of some use to the Doctor to inspect an English commercial writer of inferior repute, on a subject which does not seem to fall strictly within the scope of University studies.

The distinctions stated by the writer just mentioned between *Colonies* and *Factories*, may serve to throw a new light on that part of the *Disquisitions* which, in our humble opinion, lays too great a stress upon, and magnifies too much, the national advantages Great Britain at present derives from her commerce with India, by demonstrating how precarious and unstable those local possessions and that trade must be which depend upon the power and permission of the supreme Chief of any country, and that of inferior Princes his allies or dependents; or which we have been under a necessity to secure by force of arms, and even with the profits derived from plunder and rapine, with few intervals of peace, for nearly *fifty* years past. And for the present state of this boasted India trade, our diligent historian may consult the annals of the pending War in India.

Upon the whole, we cannot implicitly assent to those strong conclusions in favour of the superior advantages of an Indian commerce to all other commercial connections, not only as applicable to Great Britain, but to every other European State that is engaged in it. But in abatement of the flattering picture he draws, let it be remembered, that an English, a French, and a Dutch East India Company have formerly failed.

A more pleasing subject, replete with important information, and in its tendency highly interesting to humanity, and the general felicity of the whole human race, of whatever country, or however differing in stature or complexion, opens to our view, in the ample discussion of the second point established by our author in the Appendix—the early civilization of the Asiatic Indians.

After observing, “that whenever men give a decided preference to the commodities of any particular country, it must be owing either to its possessing some valuable natural productions peculiar to its soil and climate, or to some superior progress which its inhabitants have made in industry, art, and elegance, he proceeds to point out the circumstances which

have induced the rest of mankind in every age to carry on commercial intercourse to so great an extent with India; and he asserts, that we are to search for this general predilection, not so much in any peculiarity in the natural productions of that country, as in the superior improvement of its inhabitants; and this naturally leads him into a wide field of investigation, every distinct article of which must prove highly satisfactory to his readers.

A brief abstract of each, with some illustration, is all that our limits will admit, and indeed all that we can wish to borrow, for the reciprocal benefit of the author and of our own liberal patrons.

1. From the most ancient accounts of India we learn, that the distinction of ranks and separation of professions were completely established there. This is one of the most undoubted proofs of a society considerably advanced in its progress. Prior to the records of authentic history, and even before the most remote æra to which their own traditions pretend to reach, this separation of professions had not only taken place among the natives of India, but the perpetuity of it was secured by an institution which must be considered as the fundamental article in the system of their policy. The whole body of the people was divided into four Orders or *Casts*. The members of the *first*, deemed the most sacred, had it for their province to study the principles of religion, to perform its functions, and to cultivate the sciences. They were the Priests, the Instructors, and Philosophers of the nation. The members of the *second* Order were entrusted with the government and defence of the State; in peace they were its rulers and magistrates, in war they were the soldiers that fought its battles. The *third* was composed of husbandmen and merchants; and the *fourth* of artisans, labourers and servants. None of these can ever quit his own *Cast*, or be admitted into another. The station of every individual is unalterably fixed; his destiny is irrevocable; and the walk of life is marked out from which he must never deviate. This line of separation is not only established by civil authority, but confirmed and sanctioned by religion; and each Order or *Cast* is said to have proceeded from the Deity in such a different manner, that to mingle and confound them would be deemed an act of most daring impiety. Nor is it between the four different tribes alone that such insuperable barriers are fixed; the members of each *Cast* adhere invariably to the profession

profession of their forefathers. From generation to generation the same families have followed and will always continue to follow one uniform line of life.

Their political form of government, extracted chiefly from Orme's Dissertations, and the Code of Gentoo Laws, is adduced by our author as another proof of the early and high civilization of the people of India. For though monarchical government was established in all the countries of India to which the knowledge of the Ancients extended, the sovereigns were far from possessing uncontrouled or despotic power: they were all taken from the *second* of the four Casts just described: and as the *first* Cast, consisting of the *Brahmens*, are held superior to the sovereign in point of dignity, they have a right to offer their opinions with respect to the administration of public affairs; and in some accounts preserved in India of events which happened, princes are mentioned, who, having violated the privileges of the Casts, and disregarded the remonstrances of the Brahmens, were deposed by their authority, and put to death. The detail of circumstances entered into under this head, displays the peculiar talent of our author for historical researches; it is uncommonly curious and entertaining.

2. "In estimating the progress which any nation has made in civilization, the object that merits the greatest degree of attention, next to its political constitution, is the spirit of its laws, and the nature of the forms by which its judicial proceedings are regulated." On a full investigation of this *third* proof of the early civilization of the Asiatic Indians, their laws appear to be founded in wisdom and equity; and this Section of the Appendix deserves the close attention of our young students of the law, whether at the universities of Great Britain and Ireland, or engaged in researches concerning the laws and customs of different nations, in their chambers, as the basis of extensive legal erudition. One passage, as it does justice to a well-known character, we take the liberty to quote with a benevolent view, which we are assured Dr. Robertson will approve.

"Towards the middle of the sixteenth century Akber, the sixth in descent from Tamerlane, mounted the throne of Hindostan. He is one of the few sovereigns intitled to the appellation of both Good and Great. As in every province of his extensive dominions the Hindoos formed the great body of his subjects, he laboured to acquire a perfect knowledge of their

religion, their sciences, their laws and institutions, in order that he might conduct every part of his government, particularly the administration of justice, in a manner as much accommodated as possible to their own ideas. In this generous undertaking he was seconded with zeal by his Vazier *Abul Fazel*, a minister whose understanding was not less enlightened than that of his master. By their assiduous researches and consultation of learned men, such information was obtained as enabled *Abul Fazel* to publish a brief compendium of Hindoo jurisprudence in the *Ayeen Akbery*, which may be considered as the first genuine communication of its principles to persons of a different religion.

"About two centuries afterwards (A. D. 1773,) the illustrious example of Akber was imitated and surpassed by Mr. HASTINGS, the Governor General of the British settlements in India. By his authority, and under his inspection, the most eminent *Pundits*, or Brahmens, learned in the laws of the provinces over which he presided, were assembled at Calcutta, and in the course of two years compiled from their most ancient and approved authors, sentence by sentence, without addition or diminution, a full code of Hindoo laws, which is undoubtedly the most valuable and authentic elucidation of Indian policy and manners that has been hitherto communicated to Europe."

The early cultivation of useful and elegant arts is the *fourth* proof of the civilization of the inhabitants of India. Improvements in the art of building were always amongst the first efforts of human ingenuity; and throughout India stupendous works of this kind and of high antiquity are to be found: they are of two sorts; such as are consecrated to the offices of religion and are called *Pagodas*, and fortresses built for the security of the country. The labours of the Indian loom and needle have likewise, in every age, been most celebrated, and demonstrative of their superior skill and elegance. The excellence of their colours in the art of dyeing, particularly of the deep blue to which the Romans gave the name of *Indicum*, is another instance of their attention to the useful and ornamental arts. Examples are next given of their early knowledge of polite literature, in an epistle translated from the *Mababarats*, an Epic Poem, by Mr. Wilkins, and in a specimen of a dramatic poem written about a century before the birth of Christ, and translated by Sir William Jones.

The next, and indeed not the least proof of the early civilization of the Indians, is their attainments in the learned sciences: our author runs through the whole circle, and points out their skill in each; particularly enlarging upon Ethics and Astronomy.

"The last evidence," says our author, "which I shall mention of the early and high civilization of the ancient Indians, is deduced from the consideration of their religious tenets and practices." This subject is ably and critically discussed, but must be gone through with patient perseverance, for the opening of it appears to be very mysterious: for what kind of evidence of early or high civilization can be deduced from a religion founded in idolatry and gross superstition? Attend to the conclusion, and the evidence will be found complete.

Having thus laid before our readers the general scope of the Historical Disquisition, its Appendix and Notes, we cannot do greater honour to the author, or more service to the cause of humanity at this crisis, when the petitions for abolishing the Slave trade are before the Legislature, than to close the whole with part of his own elegant and pathetic address in the concluding pages.

"If I had aimed at nothing else than to describe the civil policy, the arts, the sciences, and religious institutions of one of the most ancient and numerous races of men, that alone would have led me into inquiries and discussions both curious and instructive. I own, however, that I have all along kept in view an object more interesting, as well as of greater importance; and entertain hopes, that if the account which I have given of the early and high civilization of India, and of the wonderful progress of its inhabitants in elegant arts and useful science, shall be received as just and well established, it may have some influence upon the behaviour of Europeans towards that people.

"Unfortunately for the human species, in whatever quarter of the globe the people of Europe have acquired

dominion, they have found the inhabitants not only in a state of society and improvement far inferior to their own, but different in complexion, and in all the habits of life.—In *Africa* and *America* the dissimilitude is so conspicuous, that, in the pride of their superiority, Europeans thought themselves entitled to reduce the natives of the former to slavery, and to exterminate those of the latter. Even in India, though far advanced beyond the two other quarters of the globe in improvement, the colour of the inhabitants, their effeminate appearance, their unwarlike spirit, the wild extravagance of their religious tenets and ceremonies, and many other circumstances, confirmed Europeans in such an opinion of their own pre-eminence, that they have always viewed and treated them as an inferior race of men. Happy would it be if any of the four European nations who have successively acquired extensive territories and power in India, could altogether vindicate itself from having acted in this manner. Nothing, however, can have a more direct and powerful tendency to inspire Europeans, proud of their own superior attainments in policy, science, and arts, with proper sentiments concerning the people of India, and to teach them a due regard for their natural rights as men, than their being accustomed, not only to consider the Hindoos of the present times as a knowing and ingenious race of men, but to view them as descended from ancestors who had attained to a very high degree of improvement, many ages before the least step had been taken towards civilization in any part of Europe.—If I might presume to hope that the description which I have given of the manners and institutions of the people of India could contribute in the smallest degree, and with the most remote influence, to render their character more respectable, and their condition more happy, I shall close my literary labours with the satisfaction of thinking that I have not lived nor written in vain."

Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader, describing the Manners and Customs of the North American Indians; with an Account of the Posts situated on the River Saint Lawrence, Lake Ontario, &c. To which is added, a Vocabulary of the Chippeway Language, &c. &c. By J. Long. 4to. 15s. Robson.

[Concluded from Page 191.]

IT may possibly be of some use at this time, when the fate of our West India settlements is in a great measure dependent on the decision which shall be given by the

Legislature respecting the numerous petitions for the abolition of the Slave trade, to lay before our readers, from the unquestionable authority of Mr. Long, some particular

ticulars stated in his account of the manners and customs of the North American Indians; which, corresponding with those of the natives of Africa sold for slaves to our West India Planters, will serve to shew, that if the savage natives, whether of America or of Africa, are left to themselves, to follow the dictates of their own brutal dispositions, or the more horrid customs which paganism, ferocity, and gross ignorance have established, more victims fall a sacrifice to established inhumanity, more cruelties are exercised upon each other in a state of subjection to their arbitrary chiefs, under their respective rude governments, than in those countries where European masters have purchased and retained them as slaves.

Every account that has been transmitted to us from Africa represents the tyrants who are called the sovereign Princes of the Negroes, as practising many acts of barbarity similar to those we are about to relate, on their subjects, and on the prisoners taken in their wars with the neighbouring Princes. It should seem, therefore, highly expedient to be well assured that the poor Negroes transported from the coasts of Africa to our West India Islands, would not have been in a worse situation in their native country, from the arbitrary and cruel conduct of their Chiefs towards them, or from their fate in war, than they are in under our Planters, who purchase them for their commercial purposes, and who, if proper regulations are enforced, cannot treat them so ill as their natural masters, the Chiefs of their respective countries.

“Some years ago,” says our author, “the Shawano Indians being obliged to remove from their habitations, in their way took a Muskohga warrior, known by the name of old *Scrury*, prisoner. They bastinadoed him severely, and condemned him to the fiery torture: he underwent a great deal without shewing any concern; his countenance and behaviour were as if he suffered not the least pain. He told his persecutors with a bold voice, that he was a warrior; that he had gained most of his martial reputation at the expence of their nation, and was desirous of shewing them, in the act of dying, that he was still as much their superior as when he headed his gallant countrymen against them: that although he had fallen into their hands, and forfeited the protection of the divine power by some impiety or other, when carrying the holy ark of war against his devoted enemies, yet he had so much remaining virtue as would enable him to punish himself more exquisitely than all their despicious ignorant croud could do, if they

would give him liberty, by untying him, and handing him one of the red-hot gun-barrels out of the fire. The proposal, and his method of address, appeared so exceedingly bold and uncommon, that his request was granted. Then suddenly seizing one end of the red-hot barrel, and brandishing it from side to side, he forced his way through the armed and surprised multitude, leaped down a prodigious steep and high bank into a branch of the river, dived through it, ran over a small island, and passed the other branch, amidst a shower of bullets; and though numbers of his enemies were in close pursuit of him, he got into a bramble swamp, through which, though naked and in a mangled condition, he reached his own country.

“The Shawano Indians also captured a warrior of the *Anantocob* nation, and put him to the stake, according to their usual cruel solemnities. Having unconcerned suffered much torture, he told them, with scorn, they did not know how to punish a noted enemy; therefore he was willing to teach them, and would confirm the truth of the assertion if they would allow him the opportunity. Accordingly he requested a pipe and some tobacco, which was given him. As soon as he had lighted it, he sat down, naked as he was, on the warriors burning torches that were within his circle, and continued smoking his pipe without the least discomposure. On this, a head warrior leaped up, and said, they saw plain enough that he was a warrior, and not afraid of dying; nor should he have died, only that he was both spoiled by the fire, and devoted to it by their laws: however, though he was a very dangerous enemy, and his nation a treacherous people, it should be seen that they paid a regard to bravery, even in one who was marked with war-streaks at the cost of many of the lives of their beloved kindred; and then, by way of favour, he with his friendly tomahawk instantly put an end to all his pains.

“So much for prisoners taken in war, or known to be of an enemy tribe, and met with accidentally alone in time of peace. Let us in the next place observe how they treat their dear kindred, of whom they pretend to make great account.

“Death, among the Indians, in many situations, is rather courted than dreaded, and particularly at an advanced period of life, when they have not strength or activity to hunt: the father then solicits to *change his climate*, and the son cheerfully acts the part of an executioner, putting a period to his parent's existence. Among the northern
Chipper.

Chipeways, when the father of a family seems reluctant to comply with the usual custom, and his life becomes burthenfome to himself and friends, and his children are obliged to maintain him with the labour of their hands, they propose to him the alternative, either to be put on shore on some island, with a small canoe and paddles, bows and arrows, and a bowl to drink out of, and there run the risk of starving, or to suffer death according to the laws of the nation manfully. As there are few instances where the latter is not preferred, I shall relate the ceremony practised on such an occasion.

"A sweating-house is prepared in the same form as at the ceremony of adoption, and whilst the person is under this preparatory trial, the family are rejoicing that the Master of life (God) has communicated to them the knowledge of disposing of the aged and infirm, and sending them to a better country, where they will be renovated, and hunt again with all the vigour of youth. They then smoke their pipes, and have their dog feast; they also sing the grand medicine song, as follows:—"The Master of Life gives courage.—It is true, all Indians know that he loves us, and we now give our father to him, that he may find himself young in another country, and be able to hunt.—The songs and dances are renewed, and the eldest son gives his father the death-stroke with a tomahawk. They then take the body, which they paint in the best manner, and bury it with the war-weapons, making a bark hut to cover the grave, and prevent the wild animals from disturbing it.

"Thus do the unenlightened part of mankind assume a privilege of depriving each other of life, when it can no longer be supported by the labour of their own hands; and think it a duty to put a period to the existence of those to whom they are indebted for their own, and employ those arms to give the fatal stroke, which, in more civilized countries, would have been employed for their support."

It is needless to add other instances given by our Traveller and Interpreter, who sojourned and traded with so many different tribes of Indians, that he had an opportunity of tracing the natural dispositions, as well as the local manners founded upon the savage rules and habits which they call laws: suffice it to remark, that in a thirst for blood, in the pursuit of revenge, in the exercise of cruelties, and the practice of destroying as many of their fellow-creatures as possible, not excepting their own families and friends, especially when their

passions are raised by drunkenness, very little difference is to be found between one tribe or nation and another. The same may be said of the African Negroes, and the almost unexampled acts of savage brutality and dreadful cruelty recently committed at St. Domingo put the matter out of doubt. Rigid laws and wholesome regulations to prevent a few individuals from acting the part of Egyptian talk-masters and bloody tyrants to their poor slaves, might in a few years banish every species of cruelty from the habitations of our West India Planters; and every method ought to be tried for seven years, at least, from the present period, before such an important change in the commercial part of our system of policy is taken as a total abolition of the traffic for Negroes, who, after all, are not such abject slaves as Hessians and other German soldiers, sold for slaughter by their Christian Sovereigns to other Christian Sovereigns—and purchased for a time by British Ministers; paid for, if knocked on the head, by the dozen, by British Parliaments, and no questions asked them, whether they chuse to deal in blood, or to fight the enemies of other nations, not the enemies of their native country; for then it were glorious even to be tomahawked in its defence; but poured forth in legions by their inhuman Princes, and sent, like sheep to the slaughter, with a fervent prayer that they may be cut off to a man, to fill the coffers of their needy Sovereign, who gains more by their death in money than he could possibly squeeze from "their hard hands" by their industry at home. The West India Negro slave is often, for his service, made free; the bullet or the sabre alone set free the Hessian slave!

In a second expedition Mr. Long winters again among the Nipigan Indians, whose territory is situated at about six days march from *Lake la Mort*, and to the north west, above *Lake Superior*. Here he traded with the natives as usual, exchanging British merchandize for furs; and his descriptions of the country, together with the adventures he met with, furnish a considerable fund of information and amusement for his readers. His manner of living, amidst daily apprehensions and surrounding perils, shew him to be possessed of great fortitude; his commercial transactions likewise exhibit strong traits of his ability, address, perseverance, and active zeal for the interest of his employers: not even the unhappy fate of poor Joseph La Forme, a brother-trader, whose tragic tale he relates in a pathetic manner, could frighten him from his station;

ation; on the contrary, it only served to excite him to redouble his diligence and precaution. The latter end of January 1779, having increased his family, by taking into his house the servants of the murdered La Forme, he found himself reduced to great hardship for want of provisions, inasmuch that they were obliged to take off the hair from the bear-skins and roast the hide, which tasted like pork. This, with some *tripe de roche* boiled, a weed of a spongy nature which grows to the rocks, was all their nourishment.

It is with concern we observe, that the farther the reader proceeds in these interesting Voyages and Travels, the more instances he will find of the dreadful cruelty and base ingratitude of the Indians; he will likewise be astonished that any set of men, or any individual born and educated in Britain, should, for the sake of the profits of trade, nay often for an inconsiderable salary, expose themselves to such perils by sea and land, and to the risk of suffering not only extreme hunger and cold, but the most excruciating tortures and horrid assassinations. The story of Janvier, an Indian servant to Mr. Fulton, an English trader; and the account of the murder of Mr. Joseph La Forme, a brother-trader, settled at Lac le Sel; and the narrative of the preparations for putting to death Mr. Ramay, another English trader, are sufficient to appal the stoutest heart; and tho' his wonderful deliverance will afford a momentary pleasure, the compassionate mind must recoil at the dreadful expedient. When the *Poes*, a very wild savage people inhabiting the country situated near Fort St. Joseph, were on the point of sacrificing this Gentleman, whom they had taken prisoner by treachery, he ordered his brother to ply them continually with rum during the death-feast, until they became so intoxicated as to deprive them of all power of doing further mischief; Mr. Ramay, who was tied fast with cords to the stump of a tree, was next set at liberty by his brother; and to finish the tragedy, the two brothers cut the throats of all the *Poes*, recovered the goods they had taken from them, and paddled their canoe from thence as fast as possible.

Mr. Long's description of the Loretto Indians, inhabiting a village about nine miles from Quebec, affords an agreeable relief from the frequent catastrophes he is obliged to relate. These Indians were converted to Christianity by Jesuit Missionaries, and are now a civilized race. And here Mr. L. takes occasion positively to contradict Baron de Montan, a French writer, and

Lord Kaims, both of whom assert that the Indians have no beards, nor a single hair upon their bodies, except upon their heads, and their eye-lashes and eye-brows. And Lord Kaims, in his celebrated "Sketch of the History of Man," not only insists that the Indians have no beards, but builds on the hypothesis to prove a local creation. On the evidence of Major Robert Rogers, of Mr. James Adair, and his own observations, he accounts for the mistake. The Loretto Indians have beards, in common with all the tribes of savages, though they are scarcely visible; for having an aversion to excrescences, they carefully pluck every hair from the upper jaw and chin with brass wire, which they twist together in the form of pincers; and it is well known that all traders carry out that article of commerce for this express purpose. Historical criticism is of all others the most useful to enlightened nations, and when it is well founded, as in the present instance, merits the approbation of the friends of science.

In the month of October 1783, Mr. Long embarked at Quebec for England, and arrived at London, his native city, in November, after an absence of fifteen years, when it appeared to him like a new world. But his *Voyages and Travels* do not end here; for in the month of April 1784, having entered into fresh engagements, he set sail with a cargo of goods for Quebec, at which place he arrived safe, and then sent his merchandise, which he soon followed, to Montreal, his ancient residence. From this period to his final return to London in 1787, his narrative does not abound with material incidents. Reduced to the necessity of selling his goods by public vendue at Montreal, he wanders from place to place with the Loyalists, chiefly Officers; is no longer a trader, but acts as an occasional Interpreter to Sir John Johnson, who was sent by Lord Dorchester to hold a council with the Indians at Niagara. Repeated disappointments ensued, which sensibly affected him, but they served only to increase his exertions, and render him more assiduous in his endeavours to live; and while he was forming schemes for future support, he received a supply from a friend, which determined him to leave the country; and we hope, that in his native city he has experienced that liberality for which his countrymen, and more particularly the mercantile class, are distinguished, when industrious merit, uncommon hardships, and indefatigable assiduity, seek for that benevolent patronage which want of success

in commercial adventures obliges those deserving persons to solicit, whom more fortunate occurrences might have enabled to be the generous benefactors of others.

The copious Vocabulary of five Indian Languages explained by English words, annexed to this work, will probably prove very serviceable to persons trading to those parts of North America where they are in use,

to the new settlers in Canada, and to future investigators of the history and commerce of those remote regions. Upon the whole, we sincerely wish, that the Public at large may concur with the Subscribers to indemnify the author, in some measure, for the severe trials he has gone through, from his youth upwards, to the time of his writing these Voyages,

Poetical Thoughts and Views on the Banks of the Wear. By Percival Stockdale.
4to. 2s. 6d. Clark.

THE Author of this Poem has been a candidate for public favour almost if not full thirty years; but though possessed of considerable abilities, he does not seem to have successfully wooed the uncertain and fickle Goddess of Fashion. Many a splenetic remark we have encountered in his works, complaining of the taste of the times, or contemning the decision pronounced on his performances. By the present work we find him not in a much better humour. He laments, however, with feeling many of his former failings, and particularly his hastiness in destroying one of his works, in which we think he will be accompanied by some of our readers:—"In the spring of the present year," he says, "I committed a rash and most absurd action, which I shall regret as long as I live. The effects of descending sensibility the wife and the good will compassionate, and they will as certainly be ridiculed by obduracy of heart and stupidity of mind. To their attacks as I have been long habituated, I most unaffectedly despise them. I had written a History of Gibraltar, which would have made rather a large 8vo volume. It was not at all superseded by Captain Drinkwater's book on that celebrated place; for that book is a mere circumstantial journal of the last siege of Gibraltar. I had prepared myself for my work, by many particular enquiries which I had made; by many minutes which I took while I resided there; and by carefully reading some books on the subject, among which was one written by a learned Spaniard. I had given my best attention to the natural, civil, and military history of Gibraltar, from the earliest accounts; and to the present state of the garrison in every respect. The writing of this book in a series of letters had employed me for three months. I believe it will hereafter be allowed, that my fortune as an author has been particularly unequal, in times which boast at least of a great attention to intellectual objects, and of great liberality of manners. One day, as my reflections

on my literary fate operated too powerfully on a mind extremely relaxed by bad health, I committed my History of Gibraltar, when I had only to write two or three letters more, to the flames." In his Dedication he says, "As my life advances I should wish to be more prudent in all my conduct." We therefore presume he will avoid such vagaries for the future.

The poem now under consideration will not lessen the reputation of Mr. Stockdale. It contains many sentiments, boldly and energetically expressed; much original thinking, and generally clothed in flowing easy versification. As a specimen, we shall extract the concluding lines:

OFT in a vernal morn, with early dawn,
Let my steps brush the dew-drops from the lawn;

See Sol's majestic orb with orient ray
Rise, mount, and flame, and dart more vigorous day.

The little active lark inhales his fire,
Its note prelude nature's grateful choir;
Melodious warblers carol all around;
An ancient forest multiplies the sound;
With stronger flush the red carnation blows;
A livelier tint adorns each opening rose;
With glowing colours, fragrant odours vie;
Creation waits its incense to the sky!

When the day's ardour with its toil is o'er,
The Sun descending to the western shore;
When light uninjured meets his gentle rays,
"Shorn of their" fiercer "beams" of noon-tide blaze;
When with his calmer fires the mind is blest,
And links in pleasing sympathy to rest;
When deeper shades dismiss the parting day,
Let us the majesty of night survey.

See from the East the placid "peerless queen,"
Emerging, bids us read the solemn scene.
Hail, Heavenly monitor, refulgent Moon I
To me still dearer than the God of Noon I

Higher and higher now behold her rise,
 And silver all the azure of the skies ;
 The (sweet enthusiast says, or seems to say,
 (She shoots an argument in every ray)
 " Can I, oh man, can all our system shine,
 " And move harmonious, but by power
 divine !"

In the wrapt soul her eloquence we feel ;
 While Silence listens to her fair appeal.

Celestial apparatus ! while the Muse
 Yearns dread magnificence, your beauty views ;
 How ev'n thal' candour softens my disdain
 Of trifles which attract the thoughtless train !

Must I not villas, palaces, despise,
 That charm and sicken vulgar envious eyes !
 Yes, all these childish toys of tortur'd art
 " Play round the head, but ne'er affect the
 heart."

A *Sindby's* and a *Brown's* ingenious plan
 Direct my thoughts to terminate in man ;
 While Phoebe, sailing in her orient car ;
 The strange theology of every star ;
 The foliage of the grove, of every tree,
 Of every flower, presents my God to me.

The Campaign of London, or Views in the different Parishes within the Circumference of 25 Miles from that Metropolis ; with some Account of the History and Topography of each Parish, and Biographical Anecdotes of Persons who have resided in them. The whole collected from Authentic Records and from Local and Personal Information. By William Ellis. 4to. 6s. each Number, Ridgway.

OF this elegant, ingenious, and accurate work two Numbers only have appeared. The whole of the composition, including both copper-plates and the letter-press which accompanies them, is the production of Mr. Ellis, and reflects credit on him both as an artist and an author. The subjects of the First Number are, Woodford in Essex, Whitchurch or Little Stanmore in Middlesex, Hackney in Middlesex, and Waltham Holy Cross in Essex. The Second Number contains Mitcham in Surrey, Hornsey in Middlesex, and Cheshunt and Waltham Cross in Hertfordshire. As a specimen of the work, we shall extract Mr. Ellis's account of a manufacture carried on at Waltham Cross.

" The town is at present large and irregular ; many of the houses about the market-place being very old erections of lath and plaister ; but there are some good modern brick buildings in it : within a few years it has been much improved with regard to cleanliness and convenience, and is extremely full of inhabitants, owing to the various manufactures, &c. carried on here ; most of which receive peculiar advantages from the copious streams of pure water with which it is so abundantly supplied. The corn-mill behind the Cock inn probably occupies the same scite as that which was bestowed on the Abbey by Queen Maud at the commencement of the twelfth century : the powder mills are at present in the hands of Government. There are extensive manufactories for printed linens, and some newly-erected premises for the purpose of making pins, the process of which, not being perhaps generally known, I shall describe particularly. When the brass wire, of which

the pins are formed, is first received at the manufactory, it is generally too thick for the purpose of being cut into pins. The first operation therefore is that of winding it off from one wheel to another with great velocity, and causing it to pass between the two, through a circle in a piece of iron of smaller diameter ; the wire being thus reduced to its proper dimensions, is strained by drawing it between iron pins, fixed in a board in a zig-zag manner, but so as to leave a strait line between them : afterwards it is cut into lengths of three or four yards, and then into smaller ones, every length being sufficient to make six pins ; each end of these is ground to a point, which was performed when I viewed the manufactory, by boys who sat, each with two small grinding stones before him, turned by a wheel. Taking up a handful, he applies the ends to the coarsest of the two stones, being careful at the same time to keep each piece moving round between his fingers, so that the points may not become flat : he then gives them a smoother and sharper point, by applying them to the other stone, and by that means a lad of twelve or fourteen years of age is enabled to point about sixteen thousand pins in an hour. When the wire is thus pointed, a pin is taken off from each end, and this is repeated till it is cut into six pieces. The next operation is that of forming the heads, or, as they term it, head-spinning ; which is done by means of a spinning-wheel ; one piece of wire being thus with astonishing rapidity wound round another, and the interior one being drawn out, leaves a hollow tube between the circumvolutions : it is then cut with sheers ; every two circumvolutions or turns of the wire forming one head ; these

these are softened by throwing them into iron pans, and placing them in a furnace till they are red-hot. As soon as they are cold they are distributed to children, who sit with anvils and hammers before them, which they work with their feet, by means of a larhe, and taking up one of the lengths they thrust the blunt end into a quantity of the heads which lie before them, and catching one at the extremity, they apply them immediately to the anvil and hammer, and by a motion or two of the foot, the point and the head are fixed together in much less time than it can be described, and with a dexterity only to be acquired by practice; the spectator being in continual apprehension for the safety of their fingers ends. The pin is now finished as to its form, but still it is merely brass; it is therefore thrown into a copper, containing a solution of tin and the lees of wine. Here it remains for some time; and when

taken out assumes a white, though dull appearance; in order therefore to give it a polish, it is put into a tub containing a quantity of bran, which is set in motion by turning a shaft that runs through its center, and thus by means of friction it becomes perfectly bright. The pin being complete, nothing remains but to separate it from the bran, which is performed by a mode exactly similar to the winnowing of corn; the bran flying off and leaving the pin behind fit for immediate sale. I was the more pleased with this manufactory, as it appeared to afford employment to a number of children of both sexes, who are thus not only prevented from acquiring the habits of idleness and vice, but are on the contrary initiated in their early years in those of a beneficial and virtuous industry."

For the Plates, which are beautifully executed, and faithfully exact, we must refer our readers to the work itself.

Essays, Philosophical, Historical, and Literary. Vol. II. 8vo. 6s. Dilly.

(Continued from Page 203.)

ESSAYS XXXIV. and XXXV. are "On Virtue and Moral Obligation." After briefly stating the affinity between moral and metaphysical disquisitions, our Essayist, in a declamatory manner, vindicates such enquiries from the charge of idleness, on the score that "they inspire and diffuse noble and elevated principles of action amongst the higher ranks of society, gradually to extend the sphere of liberty, virtue and happiness; so that it may ultimately embrace, if it be possible, every individual of the human race." We must freely confess, that though we have a high respect for these studies, and for the very respectable writers who have advanced them, particularly those of our own country, yet we do not by any means estimate them at so high a rate of value as this. The bent of their literary pursuits has, we are persuaded, been of less force in keeping those philosophers in the path of virtue, than the natural frugidity of their tempers, the sedentariness of their lives, or the all-powerful influence of that religion which neither encourages nor disapproves these enquiries.—The Essayist proceeds to consider the hypotheses of Dr. Clarke and Mr. Hume respecting "Virtue as the rule of life and conduct; what this rule is, and how it is to be distinguished and ascertained?"—The former of those celebrated philosophers, it is well known, resolves the "sole and

unalterable rule of human actions into *Rectitude*." The latter makes the essence of "Virtue to be *Utility*;" and this hypothesis is supported by Priestley, Paley, and our Essayist. What is here thrown as additional argument into this scale, is specious but not weighty. Perhaps the consideration of *Virtue* abstractedly is not calculated for much valuable use; nor do we think that any clear system relative to it is possible in this state of imperfection. Great difficulties involve both the hypotheses just mentioned, nor do we feel ourselves competent to pronounce a superiority on the one side or the other. The first indeed appears to be the most generous, and best calculated to improve the heart in piety towards God; the latter to advance the social duties, and to render a man an amiable and valuable citizen.

The present advocate for this, by far the most popular, system advances some points which we conceive to be neither favourable to religion nor public utility. He maintains, that "deviations from the established rules of *mortality*, are undoubtedly not only allowable, but laudable in many cases, where a great and salutary object is to be attained only by such deviation." What he has alledged to qualify this point, is inadequate to the purpose. To assert a falsehood for the prevention of a murder, is not a deviation from the general system of morality, though

though it may appear so abstractedly; because the immorality of an action consists not in the action itself, but in its effects upon the performer, or others. Such an abstract consideration of morality can answer no good purpose, but may induce the contrary. The Essayist observes, that "obedience to the civil magistrate is to be classed amongst the chief duties of morality, and is required of us in Scripture, in terms as express and unqualified as any other. But it may be presumed," he adds, "that few persons will now take upon them to deny, that the Revolution was not merely an allowable, but an highly laudable deviation from the general rule of duty." This is a very strange doctrine, that because generally received politics have stamped justice upon that event, that it was therefore just. Abstractedly considered, it was wrong; so far we mean, as the motives of the principal actors in it are taken into the account. If the first mover in it was not actuated by ambition, it is insuperably difficult to account for his conduct; and if others were not finally disobedient and extremely ungrateful, then morality must be of a very different essence in public characters from what it is allowed to be in private.

Our Essayist considers the character and ethical system of Solomon at some length, and with much disapprobation. He is of opinion, that the Royal Moralist "had no idea or expectation of a future state of existence." But as he hath advanced nothing new or striking upon this point of controversy, very little attention is due to his opinion. In quoting the following passages he endeavours to prove that the blessings and evils meant by Solomon were merely temporal: "He that followeth after righteousness and mercy findeth life, righteousness, and honour.—God overthroweth the wicked for their wickedness.—There shall be no reward to the evil man.—The lamp of the wicked shall be put out, and destruction shall be to the workers of iniquity." We are of opinion, that these blessings and evils were understood by Solomon in a more extensive light than this Writer understands them; for otherwise it would not have been added, that "this wisdom is too high for a fool, and the thought of so foolishness is sin." The word *life* in the Scriptures is very full and expressive, nor does it seldom in the Old Testament convey the expectation of a future state of existence. One of the most ancient and respectable Books, that of Job, contains many

passages indicative of a future life: the following is express: "Man lieth down and riseth not: till the Heavens be no more, they shall not awake," xiv. 12.—Isaiah speaks of a *life* after *death*: "Thy dead men shall *live*," xxvi. 19.—Daniel is more express, and describes the Resurrection almost as clearly as the New Testament Writers, xii. 2. Is it reasonable to suppose, then, that Solomon meant by declaring the reward of righteousness to be *life*, only a temporal existence, or that he was ignorant of any future state?—But enough of this; and perhaps our Readers may conceive that too much notice has been taken of this article; we are of opinion, however, that the province of a Reviewer extends beyond giving a general character of the work before him, and that he owes it to the Public, and to the Author of the work under criticism, to support objections against it with proper proofs.

Essay XXXVI is "On Epic Poetry." After stating justly and ingeniously the qualifications necessary in an Epic Poet, our Essayist proceeds to make some "curious and general remarks upon the principal excellencies and defects of the most celebrated productions included under the denomination of Epic Poetry." He takes but a brief notice of the *Iliad* and *Æneid*, as conscious that he could add nothing to the great stock of criticism which they have furnished. In appreciating the characters of Tasso and Camoens, he has shewn much judgement and true poetical taste. Allowing Mr. Mickle's version of the latter to possess spirit and elegance, and that it may vie with the first productions of the kind in the English language, he yet proves against the poem itself many very striking defects, such as its want of a plan, incidents, and propriety. In taking a cursory notice of Milton, our Author animadverts smartly and justly on the *Henriade* of Voltaire. This Essay is concluded with some ingenious remarks on the character of Ossian, and the following curious burlesque imitation of his style:—"Thy thoughts are dark, O Fingal! thy thoughts are dark and troubled. They are as a dim meteor, that hovers round the marshy lake. Come! thou, Son of Night, in the darkness of thy pride, as a Spirit speaking through a cloud of Night? Thou art enveloped in obscurity, Chief of Merna! like the Moon veiled in a thick cloud: Thy words are dark, like songs of old, son of the cloudy Morven!"

Essay XXXVII. is "On Dramatic Poetry," and excels the last in critical excel-

excellence. A judgment is given, and, in our opinion, with justice, against the fashionable doctrine of Moralists and Critics in these times, that virtue is always to be rewarded and vice to be punished in a Tragedy. "This conduct," our Author observes, "is extremely injudicious; for it labours in vain to inculcate a doctrine in theory, which every one knows to be false in fact; viz. that virtue in real life is always productive of happiness, and vice of misery." It is added justly: "When a man eminently virtuous, a Brutus, a Cato, or a Socrates, finally sinks under the pressure of accumulated misfortune, we are not only led to entertain a more indignant hatred of vice than if he rose triumphantly from his distress, but we are inevitably induced to cherish the sublime idea, that a future day of retribution will arrive, when he shall receive not merely poetical, but real and substantial justice."

Essay XXXVIII. is entitled, "Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Anne." It is rather strange that the Author should have chosen to detach his historical essays from each other. The present Essay would certainly read better immediately after the perusal of that on King William, than after one on Dramatic Poetry.—This is, upon the whole, however, a very entertaining and well-written Essay; but there are some reflections in it which are objectionable on account of their not being supported by any just reasoning. One of the first of these that we notice is upon the conquest of Gibraltar, which he pronounces to be "a most expensive, invidious, and useless conquest; and while it is, by an ungenerous and pernicious policy, detained from the rightful owners, it is scarcely possible that a cordial and sincere friendship can long subsist between the two kingdoms of Great Britain and Spain." We

beg leave to remark, that there has been as little contention between the two powers since the conquest as before it; nor do we conceive, according to the usages of nations, how the conquest can be styled invidious, or the detention of it ungenerous. Our Essayist speaks in very indignant terms of the measures which were adopted at different periods of this reign to secure the interests of the Church and Protestant Succession from invasion. It should be considered however, that the persons of that age must have necessarily viewed it in a very different light from what retrospection affords to us. The want of issue in the Queen, and the extreme violence of the two great political parties, could not but create some fearful apprehensions in the minds of the most moderate persons respecting the safety of the Constitution. At the conclusion we meet and are pleased with these remarks on the Queen: "Her partiality for her own family, and her dislike of the House of Hanover were natural and pardonable. The Queen's own political conduct, notwithstanding her high theoretical principles, was uniformly regulated by the strictest regard to the laws and liberties of the kingdom, for the welfare of which she entertained even a maternal solicitude: and if she ever indulged the idea of causing the Crown, at her decease, to revert to the hereditary, and doubtless, as she imagined, the true and rightful claimant, it was certainly only on conditions which, in her opinion, would have effectually secured both the Protestant Religion and the English Constitution from the hazard of violation."

There are three Essays more in this volume; and as two of them require very particular consideration, we shall defer the remainder of our review of this article till our next. W.

Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Vol. III. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Cadell.

(Continued from Page 110.)

WE now find our attention engaged by a very useful and well-written article, entitled,

Observations on the Bills of Mortality for the Towns of Manchester and Salford. By Thomas Henry, F. R. S. Read Jan. 18, 1786.

In a note we are informed, "that Manchester and Salford, though two distinct townships, are only separated by the

river Irwell, and communicate by means of several bridges;" consequently, the propriety of considering their population together is obvious. By a survey made in 1773, the whole number of inhabitants was found to be 29,551; soon after which period a very considerable increase of inhabitants took place. The spirit and ingenuity of our manufacturers made extraordinary and rapid improvements in our fabrics; and the introduction of machinery,

nery, instead of lessening the number of hands, found employment for many additional people. The town extended on every side; and such was the influx of inhabitants, that though a great number of new houses were built, they were occupied even before they were finished.

The progress of the trade and population, though certainly checked, was not wholly restrained by the unfortunate and ever-to-be-lamented war which was waged during a period of almost nine years with our American Colonies, supported by the immense and united forces of France, Spain, and Holland. Contrary to every reasonable expectation, the manufactures of Manchester were not affected by the war to any great or alarming degree; and they still found their way, by various channels, to almost every market where they had been usually sold. On the happy event of the restoration of peace, the influx of inhabitants was surprisingly great. Multitudes of men, who had served abroad, or in our provincial regiments at home, now returned into the country; and the success of the opposition which was made to the monopoly of the cotton machines, drew from various quarters large recruits of people. Mr. Henry observes, that during the three years immediately preceding his account, the number of christenings was augmented, but that the list of burials was more than proportionably enlarged, which he attributes to a violent contagious fever, which raged with greater virulence on account of the uncleanly manner in which the poorer people have been lodged; and he says, "that he has too frequently had opportunity of seeing a man, with his wife and three or four children, all residing in one small room, in which they dress their victuals, eat, work, and sleep." We were particularly pleased with the following information: "All diseases of an infectious nature being wisely excluded from admission into the Infirmary, many unhappy objects were necessarily excluded from the benefit of the assistance afforded in other cases. The physicians, therefore, humanely offered to visit them at their own houses, provided the trustees would allow them to be furnished with medicines from the Hospital. The benevolent proposal was accepted, to the great comfort of the poor."

From a very accurate statement, the ingenious Author finds himself warranted in concluding the number of inhabitants of the two towns to be very little less than 50,000.

Conjectures relative to the Cause of the Increase of Weight acquired by some heated Bodies during Cooling. By Thomas Henry, Jun. Communicated by Thomas Henry, F. R. S. Read March 28, 1786.

This is a very short paper, but it is pleasing on account of the modesty and ingenuity displayed in it. After briefly stating the hypotheses of the most respectable writers on the subject, particularly M. Buffon and Whitehurst, Mr. Henry offers, by way of query, the following explanation—"That the increase of weight acquired by heated iron and copper during cooling may be ascribed to the calcination, and consequent absorption of air continuing to proceed after the removal of the mass of metal from the fire, the absorption of air in particular, in the first stages of the cooling, perhaps, with increased rapidity." This opinion is supported by some very powerful facts, and carries a manifest superiority over those of the respectable writers above-mentioned.

Remarks on the Floating of Cork-Balls in Water. By Mr. Banks, Lecturer in Natural Philosophy. Communicated by the Rev. Thomas Barnes, D. D. Read December 6, 1786.

This is a very simple paper upon a very simple subject, and not calculated for any useful purpose whatsoever. But it has one merit, which is, *that it is very short.*

Case of a Person becoming short-sighted in advanced Age; by Thomas Henry, F. R. S. Read November 29, 1786.

As this is a very uncommon case, and deserves general notice, we inserted it in our Magazine for February 1791, p. 86.

An Account of the Progress of Population, Agriculture, Manners, and Government in Pennsylvania, in a Letter from Benjamin Rush, M. D. and Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, to Thomas Percival, M. D. F. R. S. Read December 6, 1786.

We have here a very ingenious, interesting, and entertaining paper. The worthy author describes particularly three sorts of settlers, and in the last presents us with a very amiable, and we hope a faithful picture. "Of this class of settlers," he says, "are two-thirds of the farmers of Pennsylvania. These are the men to whom Pennsylvania owes her ancient

cient fame and consequence. If they possess less refinement than their southern neighbours, who cultivate their lands with slaves, they possess more republican virtue. It was from the farms cultivated by these men that the American and French armies were fed, chiefly, with bread during the late Revolution; and it was from the produce of these farms that those millions of dollars were obtained from the Havannah after the year 1780, which laid the foundation of North America, and which fed and clothed the American army till the glorious peace of Paris." The following account of the moderate price of land, seems to be held out as a lure to draw emigrants with *hard guineas* to settle in Pennsylvania: "The unoccupied lands are sold by the State for about six guineas per hundred acres. But as most of the lands that are settled are procured from persons who had purchased them from the State, they are sold to the first settler for a much higher price. The quality of the soil, its vicinity to mills, court-houses, places of public worship, and navigable water; the distance of land-carriage to the sea-ports of Philadelphia or Baltimore, and the nature of the roads, all influence the price of land to the first settler. The quantity of cleared land, and the nature of the improvements, added to all the above circumstances, influence the price of farms to the second and third settlers. Hence the price of land to the first settler is from a quarter of a guinea to two guineas per acre; and the price of farms is from one guinea to ten guineas per acre to the second and third settlers, according as the land is varied by the before-mentioned circumstances. When the first settler is unable to purchase, he often takes a tract of land for seven years on a lease, and contracts, instead of paying a rent in cash, to clear fifty acres of land, to build a log cabin and a barn, and to plant an orchard of two or three hundred apple-trees. This tract, after the expiration of this lease, sells or rents for a considerable profit."

We have only to remark farther upon this article, that whoever prefixed the title to it must have been strangely out in his judgement, for we cannot read in Dr. Ruff's Letter either an account of the Pennsylvania population, manners, or government.

A Physical Inquiry into the Powers and Operation of Medicines; by Thomas Percival, M. D. Manchester, November 25, 1786.

What comes sanctioned by the name of Dr. Percival is sure to arrest the public at-

tention in no common degree; and more particularly so when the subjects he treats have an immediate relation to that honourable profession of which he is, at present, one of the principal ornaments. The article now under our consideration will not in the least take from the great reputation which he has so fully obtained and so fully deserves. We here observe the same accurate representation of experimental knowledge, the same closeness of reasoning, the same ingenious freedom of remark, dressed in the same correct and elegant language which have uniformly characterized his useful publications. In the modern medical school, it is held as a certain doctrine, that "a medicine is only the *cause of a cause*, to adopt the language of the logicians; and that its proper action is confined to the nerves or fibres to which it is immediately applied. When received into the stomach, after the first impression on the very sensible coats of that organ, the nature of it is gradually changed by the solvent powers of the gastric juices: or, if incapable of being digested into a mild and nutritious chyle, it is carried through the intestinal canal, and ejected as useless and noxious to the body." After stating this doctrine, Dr. Percival truly observes, that "error may be built on the basis of acknowledged, if only partial, truth; and is then most specious in its form, and most authoritative in its influence on the understanding. But the imposition ceases when we extend our views." The ingenious author then proceeds to shew, that "the operation of medicines is to be measured by a more enlarged scale than the foregoing hypothesis applies to it, or any other which *then occurred* to his recollection."

His first observation is, that "Medicines may act on the human body by an immediate and peculiar impression on the stomach and bowels, either in their proper form, in a state of decomposition, or by new powers acquired from combination, or a change in the arrangement of their parts." This very judicious principle, which opens an extensive view in the medical science, is supported by a weight of reasoning and a happy illustration of experiment, which must carry conviction to the mind on the first and slightest perusal.

The next observation laid down and supported in the same clear and convincing manner is, that "Medicines may pass into the course of circulation in one or other of the states above described; and, being conveyed to different and distant parts, may exert certain appropriate energies."

Observation the last is, that "Medicines

introduced into the course of circulation may affect the general constitution of the fluids, produce changes in their particular qualities, superadd new ones, or counteract the morbid matter, with which they may be occasionally charged." This is but slightly touched upon, and is briefly evinced by "well-known observations on the hæmorrhages which have been sustained without destruction to life; from experiments made on animals, by drawing forth all their blood; and by a computation of the bulk of the arteries and veins; the mass of circulating fluids has been estimated at fifty pounds in a middle-sized man, of which twenty-eight pounds are supposed to be red blood."—The prosecution of this important subject Dr. Percival has deferred till another opportunity, and we may therefore expect to see a more copious extent of his "Inquiry" in the next volume of the Memoirs; and if we do not, the Public, but particularly Medical Students, will have great reason to be dissatisfied.

Observations concerning the Vital Principle. By John Ferriar, M. D. Read Feb. 7, 1787.

There is a very strong affinity between these Observations and the Doctor's ingenious Essay on "Popular Illusions," already noticed by us. The learned Author has here stated very fully and clearly the opinions of the most eminent Physiologists, ancient and modern, respecting the *vital principle*. He takes particular notice of Mr. Hunter's hypothesis of the *vitality of the blood*, and replies to his arguments in support of it with much shrewdness and strength of reasoning.—Dr. Ferriar next produces several powerful objections to the proofs commonly urged by the advocates for a *vital principle*, or, as he better terms it, an *independent living principle*; and closes the whole with six ancient arguments against the existence of any such principle. The first of these is very strong: "I would observe," says he, "that it is justly urged by Dr. Monro against the doctrine of the *vis insita*, that there is too much design in the actions of different muscles, actuated by different stimuli, to be the effect of mere mechanism. This argument is strongly against the existence of a vital principle. Thus,

when the hand or foot is burnt, or otherwise suddenly injured, the muscles on the part immediately stimulated are not thrown into action, nor the muscles on the side irritated; but their antagonists immediately and strongly †: if the back of the hand, for instance, be suddenly irritated, the extensors of the hand are not affected, but the flexors are thrown into instant and violent action, to remove the limb from the offending cause. Now, if the instantaneous action be, in this case, chiefly produced by an effort of the mind, the supposition of a distinct vital principle is superfluous; if it be said to be produced by the living power independent of the mind, then there must be a rational power in the body, independent of the mind, which is absurd."

The conclusion of this well-written, though perhaps not very entertaining or interesting paper is very judicious and candid. "While so many doubts occur," says the Doctor, "respecting the proof of a vital principle, and while the supposition includes so many difficulties in its own nature, it is allowable to suspend our judgment on the subject, till more convincing proofs of its existence shall appear than have as yet been offered to the public. At present, it is evident that we gain nothing by admitting the supposition, as no distinct account is given of the nature or production of this principle, and as an investigation of facts seems to lead us back to the brain, as the source of sensibility and irritability."

On the Comparative Excellence of the Sciences and Arts. By Mr. William Roscoe. Communicated by Mr. M. Nicholson. Read March 28, 1787.

The whole of this paper has appeared in our Magazines for April and May 1791; and we shall only remark in general upon it, that if it is not informing it is pleasing; and though the perusal of it does not answer the expectation raised in the mind by the title, yet its liveliness, ingenuity, and the Author's warm recommendation of the cultivation of moral excellence in preference to all extraneous knowledge, entitle it to no small share of favour and praise.

(To be continued.)

* Observations on the Nervous System, p. 95.

† Weytt's Vit. and Inv. Med.

The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL. D. Comprehending an Account of his Studies and numerous Works, in chronological Order; a Series of his Epistolary Correspondence and Conversations with many Eminent Persons; and various Original Pieces of his Composition, never before published. The whole exhibiting a View of Literature and Literary Men in Great Britain, for near half a Century, during which he flourished. By JAMES BOSWELL, Esq. 2 Vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. Dilly.

[Continued from Page 198.]

THE event of Mr. Thrale's death tended greatly to increase the return of those gloomy moments which, from his earliest infancy, so frequently afflicted Johnson's mind; but religion and philosophy came constantly to his aid, dispelled the lowering clouds of discontent, and restored his mind to the exercise of those brilliant faculties, which, in the enjoyments of friendly and social conversation, procured him invariably the highest applause, whether he "talked for victory," or "to illustrate and inform." Mr. Boswell has preserved many curious and entertaining proofs of the colloquial powers of his friend's mind; and as an instance that at the age of seventy-two they had suffered little or no decay, we shall insert the following conversation between him and Mr. Wilkes.

"On Tuesday, May 8, 1781, I had the pleasure (says Mr. Boswell) of again dining with him and Mr. Wilkes, at Mr. Dilly's. No negotiation was now required to bring them together, for Johnson was so well satisfied with the former interview, that he was very glad to meet Wilkes again, who was this day seated between Dr. Beattie and Dr. Johnson (between Truth and Reason, as General Paoli said, when I told him of it). WILKES. "I have been thinking, Dr. Johnson, that there should be a bill brought into Parliament that the controverted elections for Scotland should be tried in that country, at their own Abbey of Holy-Rood House, and not here; for the consequence of trying them here is, that we have an inundation of Scotchmen, who come up and never go back again. Now here is Boswell, who has come up upon the election for his own county, which will not last a fortnight." JOHNSON. "Nay, Sir, I see no reason why they should be tried at all; for, you know, one Scotchman is as good as another." WILKES. "Pray, Boswell, how much may be got in a year by an advocate at the Scotch

bar?" BOSWELL. "I believe two thousand pounds." WILKES. "How can it be possible to spend that money in Scotland?" JOHNSON. "Why, Sir, the money may be spent in England; but there is a harder question. If one man in Scotland gets possession of two thousand pounds, what remains for all the rest of the nation?" WILKES. "You know, in the last war, the immense booty which Thurot carried off from the complete plunder of seven Scotch isles. He embarked with *three and sixpence*." Here again Johnson and Wilkes joined in extravagant sportive raillery upon the supposed poverty of Scotland, which Dr. Beattie and I did not think it worth our while to dispute.

"The subject of quotation being introduced, Mr. Wilkes censured it as pedantry. JOHNSON. "No, Sir, it is a good thing; there is a community of mind in it. Classical quotation is the *parole* of literary men all over the world." WILKES. Upon the continent they all quote the Vulgate Bible. Shakspeare is chiefly quoted here; and we quote also Pope, Prior, Butler, Waller, and sometimes Cowley."

"We talked of letter-writing. JOHNSON. "It is now become so much the fashion to publish letters, that in order to avoid it, I put as little into mine as I can." BOSWELL. "Do what you will, Sir, you cannot avoid it. Should you even write as ill as you can, your letters would be published as curiosities."

"Behold a miracle! instead of wit,
See two dull lines with Stanhope's
"pencil writ."

"He gave us an entertaining account of Bet Flint, a woman of the town, who with some eccentric talents and much effrontery, forced herself upon his acquaintance. "Bet (said he) wrote her own Life in verse", which she brought to me, wishing

* "Johnson, whose memory was wonderfully retentive, remembered the first four lines of this curious production, which have been communicated to me by a young lady of his acquaintance :

"When first I drew my vital breath,
"A little minikin I came upon earth;
"And then I came from a dark abode
"Into this gay and gaudy world."

that I would furnish her with a Preface to it (laughing). I used to say of her, that she was generally flut and drunkard—occasionally whore and thief. She had, however, genteel lodgings, a spinnet on which she played, and a boy that walked before her chair. Poor Bet was taken up on a charge of stealing a counterpane, and tried at the Old Bailey. Chief Justice ———, who loved a wench, summed up favourably, and she was acquitted. After which Bet said, with a gay and satisfied air, “Now that the counterpane is my own, I shall make a petticoat of it.”

“Talking of oratory, Mr. Wilkes described it as accompanied with all the charms of poetical expression. JOHNSON. “No, Sir; oratory is the power of beating down your adversary’s arguments, and putting better in their place.” WILKES. “But this does not move the passions.” JOHNSON. “He must be a weak man who is to be so moved.” WILKES (naming a celebrated orator). “Amidst all the brilliancy of ———’s imagination, and the exuberance of his wit, there is a strange want of taste. It was observed of Apelles’s Venus, that her flesh fermented if as she had been nourished by roses: his oratory would sometimes make one suspect that he eats potatoes and drinks whisky.”

“Mr. Wilkes observed, how tenacious we are of forms in this country, and gave us an instance, the vote of the House of Commons for remitting money to pay the army in America in Portugal Pieces, when, in reality, the remittance is made not in Portugal money but in our own specie. JOHNSON. “Is there not a law, Sir, against exporting the current coin of the realm?” WILKES. “Yes, Sir: but might not the House of Commons, in case of real evident necessity, order our own current coin to be sent into our own colonies?”—Here Johnson, with that quickness of recollection which distinguished him so eminently, gave the Middlesex Patriot an admirable retort upon his own ground. “Eure, Sir, you don’t think a resolution of the House of Commons equal to the law of the land?” WILKES (at once perceiving the application) “God forbid, Sir.” To hear what had been treated with such violence in “The False Alarm,” now turned into pleasant repartee, was extremely agreeable. Johnson went on—“Locke observes well, that a prohibition to export the current coin is impolitic; for

when the balance of trade happens to be against a State, the current coin must be exported.”

“Mr. Beauclerk’s great library was this season sold in London by auction. Mr. Wilkes said, he wondered to find in it such a numerous collection of sermons, seeming to think it strange that a Gentleman of Mr. Beauclerk’s character in the gay world should have chosen to have many compositions of that kind. JOHNSON. “Why, Sir, you are to consider, that sermons make a considerable branch of English literature; so that a library must be very imperfect if it has not a numerous collection of sermons; and in all collections, Sir, the desire of augmenting it grows stronger in proportion to the advance in acquisition; as motion is accelerated by the continuance of the impetus. Besides, Sir, (looking at Mr. Wilkes with a placid but significant smile), a man may collect sermons with intention of making himself better by them. I hope Mr. Beauclerk intended, that some time or other that should be the case with him.”

“Mr. Wilkes said to me, loud enough for Dr. Johnson to hear, “Dr. Johnson should make me a present of his ‘Lives of the Poets,’ as I am a poor patriot who cannot afford to buy them.” Johnson seemed to take no notice of this hint; but in a little while, he called to Mr. Dilly, “Pray, Sir, be so good as to send a set of my Lives to Mr. Wilkes, with my compliments.” This was accordingly done; and Mr. Wilkes paid Dr. Johnson a visit, was courteously received, and sat with him a long time.

“The company gradually dropped away. Mr. Dilly himself was called down stairs upon business; I left the room for some time; when I returned, I was struck with observing Dr. Samuel Johnson and John Wilkes, Esq; literally *tête-à-tête*; for they were reclined upon their chairs, with their heads leaning almost close to each other, and talking earnestly, in a kind of confidential whisper, of the personal quarrel between George the Second and the King of Prussia. Such a scene of perfectly easy sociability between two such opponents in the war of political controversy, as that which I now beheld, would have been an excellent subject for a picture. It presented to my mind the happy days which are foretold in Scripture, when the lion shall lie down with the kid.”

“When I mentioned this to the Bishop of Killaloe, “With the *geat*,” said his Lordship. Such, however, is the engaging politeness and pleasantry of Mr. Wilkes, and such the local good-humour of the Bishop, that when they dined together at Mr. Dilly’s, where I also was, they were mutually agreeable.

It is not, however, the character and conversations of Dr. Johnson only which the Biographer upon the present occasion has undertaken to write; but, in the language of the title-page, "to exhibit a view of literature and literary men in Great Britain," during the time in which Johnson flourished. This will afford us the opportunity of presenting to our readers, without the necessity of an apology, a lively and entertaining trait of the character and conversation of the Biographer himself, whose hilarity, good-humour, ingenuity, and candour, renders his portrait, in every point of view, pleasing and respectable. "About this time (the year 1781) it was much the fashion," says Mr. Boswell, "for several Ladies to have evening assemblies, where the fair sex might participate in conversation with literary and ingenious men, animated by a desire to please. These societies were denominated *Blue-socking Clubs*, the origin of which title being little known, it may be worth while to relate it. One of the most eminent members of those societies, when they first commenced, was Mr. Stillingfleet, whose dress was remarkably grave, and in particular it was observed, that he wore blue stockings.—Such was the excellence of his conversation, that his absence was felt as so great a loss, that it used to be said, "We can do nothing without the *blue stockings*;" and thus by degrees the title was established. Miss Hannah More has admirably described a *Blue stocking Club* in her "*Bas Bleu*," a poem in which many of the persons who were most conspicuous there are mentioned.

"Johnson was prevailed with to come sometimes into these circles, and did not think himself too grave even for the lively Miss Monckton (now Countess of Corke), who used to have the finest *bit of blue* at the house of her mother Lady Galway. Her vivacity enchanted the Sage, and they

used to talk together with all imaginable ease. A singular instance happened one evening, when she insisted that some of Sterne's writings were very pathetic.—Johnson bluntly denied it. "I am sure (said she) they have affected me."—"Why (said Johnson, smiling, and rolling himself about), that is, because, dearest, you're a dunce." When the some time afterwards mentioned this to him, he said, with equal truth and politeness, "Madam, if I had thought so, I certainly should not have said it."

"Another evening Johnson's kind indulgence towards me had a pretty difficult trial. I had dined at the Duke of Montrose's, with a very agreeable party, and his Grace, according to his usual custom, had circulated the bottle very freely. Lord Graham and I went together to Miss Monckton's, where I certainly was in very extraordinary spirits, and above all fear or awe. In the midst of a great number of persons of the first rank, amongst whom I recollect with confusion a noble lady of the most stately decorum, I placed myself next to Johnson, and thinking myself now fully his match, talked to him in a loud and boisterous manner, desirous to let the company know how I could contend with *Ajax*. I particularly remember pressing him upon the value of the pleasures of the imagination, and, as an illustration of my argument, asking him, "What, Sir, supposing I were to fancy that the (naming the most charming Duchesses in his Majesty's dominions) were in love with me, should I not be very happy?" My friend with much address evaded my interrogatories, and kept me as quiet as possible; but it may easily be conceived how he must have felt*. When a few days afterwards I waited upon him, and made an apology, he behaved with the most friendly gentleness."

In the month of June 1782, Mr. Boswell set out for the metropolis of Scotland,

* "Next day I endeavoured to give what had happened the most ingenious turn I could by the following verses:

To the Honourable Miss MONCKTON.

NOT that with th' excellent Montrose

I had the happiness to dine;

Not that I late from table rose,

From Graham's wit, from generous wine;

It was not these alone which led

On sacred manners to encroach;

And made me feel, what most I dread,

Johnson's just frown, and self-reproach.

and was accompanied to "the hospitable mansion of 'Squire Dilly,' at Southhill, in Bedfordshire, by Dr. Johnson, who soon afterwards returned to London. From this period until the month of March 1783, the work consists of a variety of letters to and from Dr. Johnson and his friends, upon various subjects; in all of which, however, he makes serious complaints of the ill state of his health; but

still discovers, that although his body was weak, his mind was vigorous and strong. On Friday March 21, 1783, Mr. Boswell, having arrived in London the night before, found his friend at Mrs. Thrale's house, in Argyll-street, very ill, looking pale, and distressed with a difficulty of breathing.

(To be continued.)

A Few LOOSE REMARKS on a BOOK published some Time ago, called
"A SKETCH OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD."

THE humorous author of the Tale of a Tub tells us, that "a true critic, in the perusal of a book, is like a dog at a feast, whose thought and stomach are wholly set on what the guests fling away." From this coarse comparison it would appear, that the critics in the days of Swift were a set of very furly fellows. In these more polished times, however, we find them quite another sort of men; they have entirely lost their curriish snarling temper, and are become so polite and well-bred, that they seldom say a severe thing. When an author, now-a-days, invites the critics to a literary feast, if he only takes care to furnish them plentifully with *French fricassee* and whipt sillabub, he is sure of gaining their warmest approbation. Hence it is that we have seen A SKETCH OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD held up as a perfect model for good writing. Had this performance been left entirely to its own merit, it would have attracted very little attention. Along with the many other sweet-smelling sacrifices daily offering up to the idol of power, it would have fumed into

smoke, and have been forgotten.—But whatever defects the work in question may have, any attempt to point them out, after it has been so highly commended by the critics, and so much approved by the public as to have passed through six editions in the course of twelve months, will, I fear, have more the appearance of envy or arrogance, than of critical discernment. The writer of this, however, is certainly perfectly free from envy, and too sensible of his wants to have an overweening conceit of his own abilities: he only hopes, that as every man has a right to think for himself, he may be permitted to state his reasons for thinking that this book has been praised more than it deserves.

One of the Reviews (a work, I acknowledge, of very great general merit) says, that the *Sketch of the Reign of George the Third is drawn up with intelligence and spirit*,—and that it *must yield complete satisfaction to every competent judge of good writing*. A Reviewer in one of the best conducted Magazines likewise informs us, that the said book is the production of *a person well informed; that*

But when I enter'd, not abash'd,
From your bright eyes were shot such rays,
At once intoxication flash'd,
And all my frame was in a blaze!

But not a brilliant blaze I own,
Of the dull smoke I'm yet asham'd;
I was a dreary ruin grown,
And not enlighten'd, though inflam'd.

Victim at once to wine and love,
I hope, MARIA, you'll forgive;
While I invoke the Powers above,
That henceforth I may wiser live.

"The Lady was generously forgiving, returned me an obliging answer, and I thus obtained an *AS of Oblivion*, and took care never to offend again."

the matter of it is *arranged in a clear order, connected by strong bands of union, and clothed in a style perspicuous, glowing, and nervous.* Indeed, this last Reviewer ventures to give a gentle hint, that the author's language is not always free from *turgid excess*, and that universal *grammar* has not at all times been studied; but these he wishes rather to be considered as the fashion, or at worst as the fault of the times, than of the author. It may be so; but are not those who are critics by profession much to be blamed, for thus permitting the English language to be corrupted by ignorance or affectation not only with impunity, but even with applause? For my own part, I must confess, I am perfectly at a loss to account for the high encomiums bestowed on a book which, in every point of view, appears to be a very flimsy performance.

It cannot be for the information it contains, for it is little more than a mere abstract of the public newspapers. It cannot be for the beauty of the language, for in that it is, confessedly, greatly deficient; being in general excellently turgid and unnatural, and frequently wanting in purity, precision, and grammar. It cannot be for the author's candour in drawing his characters, for he has represented, or rather misrepresented, some of them in a manner that I do not believe he can justify. His praises are, for the most part, lavished without measure or judgment, and his censures are thrown out without consideration or justice. For,

"He's so very rude, or very civil,
"That every man, with him, is God or Devil."

His panegyric on the present Minister is so gross, and has so much the appearance of "the puff direct," that surely the author must have blushed when he wrote it; and if Mr. Pitt be the great character which the world believes him to be, such a fulsome piece of flattery was more likely to excite his private contempt, than to meet with his public approbation. On the other hand, our author's censure is often as unjust as his praise is indelicate. He tells us, that the late Emperor Joseph the Second was *an oppressive tyrant*, and asserts that *he was detested at Vienna*. How truly has Shakespeare observed, that

"No might nor greatness in mortality
"Can cure 'scape: back-wounding calumny

"The whitest virtue strikes."

Whatever faults the late Emperor might have had, he was so far from being *an oppressive tyrant*, that the first great business of his life was to prevent and to punish tyrants and oppressors; and I believe, were the author called upon, he would find some difficulty to point out, during the reign of Joseph the Second, a single instance of cruelty, or to name one honest or one innocent man who suffered by his order, either in person or in property. It is true, indeed, that the attempts which he made to separate religion from superstition, and to relieve the peasants, in some degree, from *the oppression of their Lords*, produced much discontent, and made many of the Clergy and Nobles his inveterate enemies; but by the great body of the people in general, and at Vienna in particular, he was much beloved while he lived, and much lamented when he died.

The Emperor's sister, the present Queen of France, has likewise been treated by this author with equal severity. He has repeated all the scandalous stories that were no doubt at first invented at Paris to serve the purposes of faction, which, considering the Queen's unhappy situation at the time his book was published, was cruel and unmanly, and certainly not a less crime than that for which Lord George Gordon is now suffering punishment.

Nothing, surely, can differ more from the opinion generally entertained of Mr. Neckar, by those who have had the best opportunities of knowing, than the idea given of him in this book. Neckar, our author says, *had obtained a very unmerited degree of popularity*. P. 109. He was *deficient in all the essential qualities of a great minister; ignorant of the principles of taxation and revenue*, &c. P. 111. And what instances of inability, or want of financial knowledge, are produced to justify these accusations? Why, *in his COMTE RENDU AU ROI he has laid open to his Sovereign, and to all mankind, the expenditure, revenue, and resources of his country; which may be regarded* (our author thinks) *as an unprecedented disclosure of the sacred and unrevealed arcana of the French Monarchy, and which awakened and directed the reflections of every class of men towards the profligate distribution of the public treasure*. From this it appears that our author thinks, it was the first duty of M. Neckar to preserve, at all events, the despotic power of the crown; and, no doubt,

doubt, every one who entertains the same opinion will consider his opening the eyes of men to the profuse distribution of the public treasure, as the highest crime he could possibly have committed: yet, I should think, it could hardly be brought as a proof of his ignorance; on the contrary, even his greatest enemies, I should imagine, could not well help acknowledging that he must have known something of the matter before he could have been able so effectually to lay open the expediture, revenue, and resources of his country. The want of success is not always a sure test of the want of capacity. It is not from the mutual accusations of rivals for power, nor is it during the violence of political contention, that we should attempt to ascertain the real character of a Minister. We ought to wait, with patience, 'till the storm blow over, "till the whirlwind be past," if we wish only to hear the "still small voice" of truth. It would have been time enough to have condemned M. Neckar when a Minister had been found to succeed him, capable at once of restoring the sinking credit of the nation, and of reconciling the jarring interests of contending factions. The truth is, that the kingdom of France has been reduced, by weak Kings, bad Ministers, and mad Reformers, to such a state of wretchedness and confusion, that it seems now to be beyond the reach of any human exertion to restore it to order and tranquility: that desirable event can only be brought about by "HIM who stilleth the raging of the sea, and the madness of the people."

As the character of a foreign prince, or minister, is not, however, a subject very interesting to people in general, it is not much to be wondered at that what this author has said of them should have passed, hitherto, without notice; but, I must own, I am a little surpris'd that no one should have resent'd the pitiful attempt which he has made to derogate from the well-earned fame of the late Capt. Cook. Hear what he says of this great man, and then judge if he has done justice to his memory. *The immense tract of land (he says) extending northward from California and New Albion to the Frozen Sea, had, indeed, been PARTLY explored, and FAINTLY traced by Cook. He had, however, ASCERTAINED THE EXISTENCE OF THE CONTINENT.* P. 153. What, did Captain Cook nothing more than merely ascertain the existence of the Continent, and faintly trace a part of the

coast? If he effected nothing more than this, his labours were thrown away, and his valuable life lost to no purpose, for all this had been accomplished long before he was born. But it was not Capt. Cook's method to do things *partly*; nor, except when he encountered difficulties not to be surmounted, was he ever known to trace any coast *faintly*; and although it be true, that he was prevented by fogs and stormy weather from examining with his usual accuracy some parts of this vast coast, yet it ought at the same time to be acknowledged, that no man has ever surveyed so much of it, or with half the exactness that he has done. The author's only apparent motive for thus throwing a shade over the brilliant services of Cook, seems to be merely for the purpose of making the merits of some late adventurers to the same coast shine with the greater lustre. For, although he rates the labours of Cook very low indeed, he considers the later expeditions to Nootka Sound, fitted out in consequence of some *faint* information, *partly* gained from that despised navigator, as *not inferior to the most sublime and daring expeditions of ancient Greece, and even partaking of the spirit of Columbus.* Such expeditions, he thinks, could only have been undertaken by the merchants of London, and only have been executed by British seamen; although he is, at the same time, obliged to confess, that, by some means or other, two American vessels had found their way there as soon as his wonderful English Argonauts. He speaks much, though rather obscurely, of the discoveries made or to be made by these new Columbus's, but he does not particularize any of them, except the following may be accounted one. *Behind this coast to the eastward, he tells us, lay the vast Continent of America.* That is, they have found out that the Continent of America lies behind the coast of America!

I have now only a few remarks to make on the language of this boasted performance, and then I shall have done.—This author always writes, *to profit of*, agreeable to the French, instead of *to profit by*, which is the true English idiom. *To profit of her very misfortunes.* P. 8. *To profit of this fortunate and propitious moment.* P. 36. *The discernment of Mr. Pitt saw, and instantly enabled him to profit of this error in his antagonist.* P. 95. *The adherents of the Prince of Wales conceived of it.* P. 99. *However solid the foundation on which they seemed to re-* pose.

pose. P. 85. Although *repose* in some cases be synonymous with *rest*, yet I believe an Englishman would not say that a *pillar* *reposes on a solid foundation*; and if the phrase would be bad in a literal, I apprehend it cannot be good in a figurative sense. *The Queen saw herself on the point of being placed in a sort of rivalry and competition to her eldest son*. P. 97. Ought it not to have been *with* her eldest son? Our author is so fond of sounding periods, that, in order to attain that point, he often adds words which add little or nothing to sense, mere *complimenta numerorum* to please the ear, or for the sake of that prettyism called Alliteration. *A bill, which, if not redressed and repealed, may eventually destroy the balance of the constitution*. P. 34. It would surely be lost labour to *redress* this formidable bill if it is *repealed*.—*The natural reward of merit or service was converted into an instrument of punishment and privation*. P. 35. Perhaps this sentence can only be fully understood by Members of Parliament. *Lord North was content with the inferior portion of power and profit*. P. 45. “Bending beneath the complicated calamities of domestic division.” P. 2. This is pretty, and tragical; and I think, nothing inferior to the admired passage in Bottom the Weaver’s prologue to *Pyramus and Thisbe*:

- “Thereat, with blade, with bloody blameful blade,
 “He bravely broach’d his boiling bloody breast,
 “And, Thisbe tarrying in the mulberry shade,
 “His dagger drew and died.”

A well intended though inadequate minister. P. 36. *Nor does the rapidity with which it was captured excite less admiration*. P. 125. *Quere*, whether *intentioned and captured* be good words? *Flanders no longer listened to the propositions of accommodation*. P. 171. A very able critic says, “we now use the word *proposal* to denote a thing proposed to be done, and *proposition* for an assertion proposed to be proved.”—This author always writes *from whence*, *from thence*, &c. *From whence alone any danger was to be apprehended*. P. 120. As the adverb *whence* has the force of the preposition *from* implied in it, it must therefore be improper to write *from whence*; and, if I remember right, Dr. Johnson calls it “a vicious mode of speech.”—*That perfidious princess, whose fleets we had conducted into seas unknown to her barbarous sub-*

jells, and whose victorious banner we had taught to fly on the shores of Greece and Asia Minor. P. 2. The intended meaning of this sentence, no doubt, is, that, by conducting the fleets of this perfidious Princess, we had led the way to conquest, and enabled her to display her victorious banners on the shores of Greece and Asia Minor; but certainly the literal sense of his words (“taught her banner to fly”) may be understood to convey a meaning the very reverse. *It was from her ungrateful hand that England, already bending beneath the complicated calamities of domestic division and foreign war, was destined to receive the final blow, which unnerved one arm, and compelled us reluctantly to assemble our distant legions for the protection of the capital*. P. 2. This sentence, besides the confusion occasioned in it by the injudicious use of pronouns, is constructed so as that one half of it must be understood in a figurative, and the other half in a literal sense, which is certainly contrary to all rule. *She seemed to have chained the inconstancy of fortune, and to defy the changes and clouds, which so frequently darken the conclusion of a female reign*. P. 28. What a string of incongruous metaphors we have in this sentence! Inconstancy chained, clouds defied, and changes which frequently darken! *The signature of the Germanic league at Berlin, whose object was the preservation of the liberties of the Empire*. P. 59. The *signature*, and the *act* of signing, must be different things, although here they seem to be confounded. *But by no means in such a declining state of indispotion*. P. 89. What can be understood by a declining indispotion? *But it is competent to the historian of the present age to assert and to prove*. P. 189: *By his adherence to the Queen influenced very considerably on affairs of state*. P. 70. *Competent to the historian? His adherence to the Queen influenced all affairs?*

“The mobled Queen?”

The natural decease of the Marquis of Rockingham. P. 36. What occasion was there for the epithet *natural*? No one, I believe, ever thought that his death was unnatural. It would seem that the author wishes to give a new meaning to the word *natural*. *Even France,—uniting in herself every natural advantage which industry can bestow, or commerce can procure*. P. 6. *Industry and commerce can, no doubt, do wonderful things, but*

I believe

I believe our author is the first who ever discovered that they could either bestow or procure *natural* advantages. *I need not relate the event* inscribed in characters which must last *as long as military fame and valour are revered among men*. P. 40. This is a very imperfect sentence, and, like many others in the book, may be understood in a sense quite different from that which the author intended. *Spain, which under Philip the Second had menaced Europe, and seemed almost in possession of her inordinate projects of ambition*. P. 4. A project may be realized or accomplished, but *quere* whether a project can be *possessed*? And here I cannot help taking notice of the author's favourite word MENACED, which is to be found in almost every page of his book. It is true, as Bardolph says, "it is a soldier-like word, and a word of exceeding good command," but it is rather hard, I think, that it should be put on constant duty. *Relying on their own united strength to retain the conquests which they had made, they only began already to project the means of perpetuating, and extending the term of their duration*. P. 46. They only began already? what could they do more than begin? *Perpetuating, and extending the term of their duration*. If they had the means of *perpetuating* their duration, they were most unconscionable fellows if they wished to have it still further extended. *The convulsions and embarrassed state of the French Monarchy appeared to render an adherence to, or completion of the Family Compact impracticable*. P. 166. *Composed of persons highly sensible to, and highly enlightened upon the commercial interests of the country*. P. 188. This manner of separating the prepositions from the nouns which they govern, seems to be a favourite mode of expression with this author; but although he may be justified in this by the authority of good authors, I believe the practice has generally been condemned by the best critics; because the mind being obliged to rest, for a little, on the preposition, which has no meaning till joined to its proper substantive, it occasions a disagreeable "pause in thought." Were this, however, the greatest error the author had committed in the construction of his sentences, he might readily be forgiven; but a very superficial reader may easily dis-

cover more inexcusable faults. He often places the subject of the sentence, and the verb to which it relates, at such a distance from one another, that, in long sentences, and with which his work abounds, the reader is frequently obliged to stop, and turn back to find out his meaning: nay, sometimes, he absolutely forgets the verb altogether, and gives us sentences which neither affirm nor deny. For instance;—*it was not only that a King, beloved and respected, was recovered from the most afflicting of all situations incident to humanity, and enabled to reascend the throne*. P. 105. If this had been the only ungrammatical sentence in the book, I should have thought it had been owing to some error of the press, but there are many more equally faulty in the work; particularly at P. 34, two more sentences of the same kind may be seen. They begin with the words—"A Bill"—but they are, by far, too long to be inserted in this place. There is one sentence more, however, which I must transcribe, as, for its curious construction, it seems to deserve particular notice. In describing the French King's coming from Versailles to Paris, he says, *When he arrived at the PLACE DE GREVE, and conducted to the HOTEL DE VILLE, the new mayor, Mons. Bailli, who had been elected to supply the late unfortunate first magistrate, insulted the fallen Prince by a mock surrender of the keys of his capital; which he accompanied with a sarcastic and insolent reflection on the different situation in which Henry the Fourth stood, when he received a similar testimony of his submission and allegiance*. P. 131. Much might be said about the *unity, precision, and strength* of this sentence, but I leave it, without comment, for the amusement of "every competent judge of good writing," and as a striking example of that "perspicuous, glowing, nervous style, and clear arrangement," for which this performance has been so highly celebrated. It may likewise serve as a specimen of that expressive ROMAN ENERGY, which the author modestly hopes he has happily attained; and for which he, no doubt, expects his book will pass down to posterity, and be as much admired, by future ages, as the immortal works of Pliny and Tacitus.

Ostend, Feb. 8, 1792.

P.

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS ANECDOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

OF the various evils incident to mortality, there is not one but derives additional bitterness from the impatience of man.

A CLERGYMAN attending a dying miser, discoursed much with him on the vanity of worldly wealth, and among other things said, "You have been a great purchaser of temporal possessions; it is surely time now to think of a better purchase, even of heavenly treasures, which can never decay."—"Purchase!" replied the dying wretch, "I will give no more than fifteen years value for the purchase!"

When the Minister was preaching the funeral sermon for this man, he observed thus: "Brethren, it is now expected that I should say something of our brother here deceased: I will sum it up in a few words, namely, How he lived—you all know;—How he died—I know;—and, Where his soul is, God Almighty knows!"

MEN, says the judicious **HOOVER**, are naturally better contented to have their commendable actions suppressed, than the contrary much divulged.

A CLERGYMAN in Devonshire, remarkable for nothing but his wit, and a life perfectly inconsistent with his profession, particularly the practice of pugilism, one Sunday, after divine service, had a

quarrel with some of his parishioners in a public-house, in consequence of which a severe battle ensued, and though he had several to encounter with, yet the parson gained a complete victory. The next Sunday his antagonists appeared at church with black-eyes, and other marks of the parson's prowess, who, to mortify them the more, preached on these words of Nehemiah, xiii. 25. "And I contended with them, and cursed them, and smote certain of them, and plucked off their hair, and made them swear by God."

A PERSON was once expressing his admiration how so learned and well-written a dedication came to be matched to a very foolish book. "Truly," replied his friend, "they may be very properly matched, for they are no way of kin."

I HAVE often wondered that the Preface to the first editions of the present English translation of the Bible, has never found a place in the latter editions. It is undoubtedly much more necessary to be read, than the fulsome dedication to James the First, which is never omitted. Of the kind, I never met with a better written, nor more learned production than this Preface, and could therefore wish to see it prefixed to every Bible of the larger sizes, particularly those for Church service.

To the **EDITOR** of the **EUROPEAN MAGAZINE**.

SIR,

I flatter myself, and from the knowledge which I have had of you I assure myself, that the following paper will not on account of the seriousness of its subject be unwelcome to you. It may be either considered as complete in itself, or as the first of a few papers upon the subject which may hereafter appear in the same channel.

I am Your's, &c. **J. W.**

On the **EXCELLENCE** of **CHRISTIANITY** in **IMPROVING** the **MINDS** and **POLISHING** the **MANNERS** of **MEN**.

IF the manifestation of the Gospel be the very greatest blessing ever vouchsafed by Heaven to the wants of men, every one must confess the necessity of its being spread universally over the habitable world. And that it is eminently entitled to this glorious character will appear evident from considering the suitability of its precepts and doctrines to the interests of individuals, and to collective bodies.

As *individuals*, we are taught by this sublime religion to be humble, industrious, temperate, meek, peaceable, chari-

table, forgiving, devout. It does not direct us to practise a virtue merely external, by which we may secure to ourselves the applause of men, but to cultivate those graces which by a silent inward working in our hearts, shall produce the most substantial and numerous fruits; and to preserve throughout the whole such a circumspect humility as will make us at all times diffident of our attainments, and urge us to a greater industry in our christian course. Christianity does not direct its followers to be virtuous that they may attain public honours and re-

noun, but that they may gain to themselves that permanent satisfaction which results only from "having a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man."

These are the peculiar motives by which the Christian is impelled to pursue the path of moral rectitude, and to fulfil the duties of life with credit and satisfaction. But still there is another, and a more powerful motive which directs his aim towards perfection in his moral course; and that is the certainty with which it assures a state of complete happiness to the virtuous after their time of trial here is past. When Christianity lifts up the veil, we are not presented with an Elysium created by the fine imagination of the poet; nor with a state of pleasure according to the sensual ideas of the luxurious, and peopled with beings actuated by such passions, desires and animosities as characterize the inhabitants of this vale of imperfection. On the contrary, the view we have, while it strikes the mind with the firmest conviction of its reality, does not depress our conceptions by any thing familiar or sordid, but elevates them into a devout admiration, and an awful reverence.

Revelation enraptures us by the assurance, that in the heavenly inheritance no sorrow, mourning, oppression, pain, or infirmity shall be known at all; but there it rests, and with most admirable prudence, as whatever becomes familiar to our minds, though only by description, ceases to affect them in any powerful degree. The awfulness, therefore, of the Christian doctrine of a future state, is wisely adapted to make men more careful of their hearts, and more circumspect in their conduct. And yet the evidence of this doctrine is so strong, and the particulars revealed concerning it are so delightful, that no mind brought into any degree of serious consideration, can withhold his admiration of it, or wish to have his heart uninfluenced by its force.

No religious system can be compared to the Christian, with regard to its views of that state to prepare men for which is the pretence of all religions. In exciting its followers to the practice of every moral duty, the Gospel directs them for their encouragement to the "great recompense of reward." Now if we consider the multiplicity, and severity of the evils which perplex this state of mortality, we must greatly value that religion which alone enables its professors to bear up against them with a fortitude having nothing less for its support than the assur-

ance of an eternal happiness; and every reasonable person must certainly acknowledge the superior force with which this motive, in conjunction with other principles of a subordinate nature, must impel the believing mind to the performance of every moral duty.

Certainly then, the interests of men, considered as individuals, are best secured by their receiving the doctrines, and obeying the precepts of the Gospel of Christ. Perhaps it is true, that the moral part of the latter is dictated by natural reason, and enforced upon mankind by the voice of conscience in every part of the globe where the Christian revelation has not penetrated. But it must be allowed that human nature is too weak to act according to those dictates, and too dull to attend uniformly to that voice, when sensual delights and alluring temptations call us off to present pleasure. In order to keep men in, or bring them to virtue, a more powerful inducement is requisite; and this, as we have seen, Christianity provides. Men in a state of nature may act well, and perform some noble deeds at times, but from the very principle by which they occasionally do good, they will also frequently commit acts of injustice and barbarity. As long as they are pleased, they will be kind and benevolent; but when once they feel themselves aggrieved or insulted, revenge takes possession of their hearts, and dreadful indeed is its influence.

Here, however, the spirit of Christianity would gloriously exert its force, by saving the troubled heart from misery of its own creation, and the hated object from destruction. Our divine religion gives us a noble opportunity every time we are injured of reaping a delightful satisfaction by forgiving our enemy, and leaving our cause in the hands of One who will fully avenge it, and reward our mercy.

In short, if we examine the case in every possible point of view; if we ever so narrowly observe the moral wants and grievances of our fellow-men, we shall be the more strongly convinced that those wants can only be supplied, and those grievances be removed, or endured patiently by the influence of Christian principles.

The closer and more minute this investigation is carried, the stronger evidence will arise that the interests of men as individuals are essentially connected with the doctrines of Christianity. And, surely, it requires no very great skill in argument to prove the utility of this religion to collective bodies of men; for where the parts are right and good, the whole

whole must be right and good also. And yet it does not absolutely follow, that because men are good husbands, fathers, children, they will therefore be good, that is dutiful subjects of the government. The contrary of this hath been made sufficiently evident in the history of various countries; from which we may observe, that many of the most restless conspirators, and the overturners of monarchies, have notwithstanding been men of excellent *private* characters, but, led away by the love of glory, or the desire of temporal grandeur, have brought ruin upon their countries, and infamy upon themselves.

If Christianity then was only adapted to form the domestic manners, and its doctrines and precepts were no further excellent than as exercised in the private walks of life, this system would be only entitled to a partial regard.

But our religion does not leave the interests of mankind within so small a circle: its influence is extended in their protection to the utmost possible degree. The Christian is not only obliged by his profession to be a good man, but a good citizen. He must be obedient to the governing powers under which he is born or placed. No subtlety of reasoning will countenance him in rebellion against his sovereign. The commands of the Gospel, and the examples of Christ and his Apostles, are express against resistance. Whenever, indeed, the standard of rebellion is lifted up against his Prince, it is the duty of the Christian to be *active* in his allegiance. And the same principle obliges him to defend the government, when engaged in war with foreign states; for the Christian obedience includes as much an *active obedience* in defending, as a *passive obedience* in submitting to the powers *ordained of God*.

Unequivocal also is the command, and express are the examples of our Saviour and his Apostles, to *render unto the government its lawful dues*. No evasion of duties is warranted by the doctrines of Christianity; the Christian, therefore, who disobeys in this respect, *resisteth the ordinance of God*.

Now if we add to all this the consideration of the mild, the peaceable, the forgiving spirit of our religion, we must certainly conclude that no *religious system* could be better calculated for the benefit of nations or public bodies of men, and that no other religion has ever been equal to it in this important respect.

The history of the primitive Christians
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throws the greatest lustre over all the principles upon which they acted. They never entered into conspiracies against the state, nor split into jarring political parties; much less was the poniard of assassination ever found among them, or the death of Princes religiously settled in their assemblies. They prayed for the prosperity of empires, and the health of the Emperors; and even when made the subjects of persecution they resisted not, but exhorted one another to charity, forgiveness, and obedience. Surely then the doctrines of the Gospel, where properly received, must be the greatest support to the internal peace and prosperity of a nation; and that not only from the obedient disposition of its members, but also from their cultivation of those useful and elegant arts, which are always found to flourish in proportion to the civilization of a country, and the gentleness of its inhabitants.

Wherever a religion is undirected to the hearts, and regardless of the manners of its votaries, a savage ferocity and a brutal ignorance will characterize them. This is evident at the present day in Turkey, and those other countries where religion consists in ceremonies, and tends to divide men from social communion with, and mild benevolence to each other.

The arts and sciences will never remain in a place from which humanity is banished. How different is the face of things in all those countries where Christianity hath erected her temples!—In them we observe order and regularity in the management of public concerns; we meet with civility, politeness, and benevolence from the inhabitants; we may observe among them an exertion of their mental powers, and a faculty of reasoning which may be looked for in vain in places where Christianity is unknown or unregarded; add to all this the cultivation of agriculture, the improvement of domestic trade, and the enlargement of foreign commerce, which so greatly distinguish the Christian nations from all others.

Here, however, we wish only to be understood in a general sense: some Christian nations are undoubtedly greatly superior to others; but this is observable in proportion as they adhere to, or degenerate from the purity of the religion they profess. Thus we see Russia very little different from Turkey, because, perhaps, the religion of its inhabitants is not much superior to that of the Mahometans. Wherever superstition supercedes the religion

gion of the heart, and simplicity of worship, we must naturally expect to see a considerable share of bigotry, ignorance, and ferocity among the inhabitants. Still where Christianity is the professed religion, some good effects must follow; for its primary principles cannot be totally abrogated, nor can the people be entirely ignorant of, or be absolutely uninfluenced by them.

The interests, then, of governments, of humanity, of science, are much better secured, and consequently extended by the successful propagation of the Gospel in the earth, than by the continuance of its inhabitants in the so much boasted state of natural simplicity, or the more general state of superstitious ignorance and ferocious barbarism. What though all men, in every part of the globe, have what is called reason, or the light of nature to direct them in every measure that is conducive to their present welfare and pleasure; yet it is Christianity alone that is capable of giving this principle a proper aim, or of subjugating the passions of the soul to its regulation, so that the whole interest of the man may be properly served and secured. And though *raison* may be sufficient to direct a man in taking proper methods to settle himself in ease and convenience, yet it is the influence

of Christian principles only that can possibly render him happy in it, and useful to the community at large.

When a man is once extricated from paganism or gross superstition, and receives the knowledge of Christ in his heart, there will be observed a great, and, indeed, astonishing change in his disposition and demeanour. With his new religion he obtains a taste for refined manners, useful arts, and polite accomplishments; and no wonder; for the gentle disposition which always succeeds the reception of Christianity, is beautifully adapted to take the impression of those things which so greatly ornament human nature.

The reason, then, of the great success of the arts, sciences, and politeness in the European nations, and, indeed, in every place where the Christian religion gains an establishment, is thus sufficiently accounted for: as this sublime system was designed for the general benefit of the world, by improving mankind in humanity and knowledge, it must necessarily follow, that whatever it makes its way good, gentleness and peace, order and elegance, must be soon substituted, in a general degree, for ferocity and rapine, ignorance and rudeness.

W.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, March 16.

THE Earl of Coventry complained of a Breach of Privilege committed in a letter written by a person to whom, as Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester, he had refused a commission in that Militia. The letter having been read by the clerk, the Duke of Montrose moved, that the writer be taken into custody by the Serjeant at Arms, and brought to the bar of that House, which was ordered.

MONDAY, March 19.

The Serjeant at Arms appeared at the bar of the House, and informed their Lordships, that, in obedience to their order, he had attached the body of Richard Cookefay, Esq. and had him in safe custody to produce before their Lordships.

Lord Lauderdale presented a petition from Mr. Cookefay, stating, that for want of several papers, which he could not immediately procure, he was not prepared to an-

swer to the complaint exhibited against him, and praying time to prepare for defence.

Lord Coventry had no objection to any indulgence their Lordships might think fit to grant.

A short conversation took place across the table, whether Mr. Cookefay should be then brought to the bar, and transferred into the custody of the Black Rod, or remain with the Serjeant at Arms during such time as might be allowed him to prepare his defence. The latter seeming to be the general opinion, Lord Lauderdale moved, that the Serjeant at Arms do bring up the body of Richard Cookefay, Esq. on Monday next, which was agreed to.

TUESDAY, March 20.

On Mr. Fox's Libel Bill, Earl Fitzwilliam rose, and, without any comment, moved, "That the bill be now read a second time."

The Lord Chancellor left the room. His Lordship was surprized that a

Lord should move a second reading of a bill of such consequence in the absence of the judges, without giving a substantial reason. His Lordship went into a legal definition of the various modes of juries giving verdicts in special cases; and stated, that upon all occasions the jury had found the fact, and the law was left to the judge, and ultimately to that House. From the statute of Westminster the first to the present hour, such had been the practice. Even that great and enlightened enthusiast for the power of juries, Lord Chief Justice Vaughan, never entertained an idea that the influence of a jury went beyond finding the fact. The present bill came from a quarter that was very respectable; the author of it was endowed with strong faculties and energy of mind; it therefore deserved, and certainly should receive, every mark of attention. His Lordship, after a variety of other remarks, moved an amendment, "that the second reading be on Tuesday the 24th of April next."

Earl Fitzwilliam declared, that he had no objection to postpone the second reading, provided there was no danger of preventing the passing of it this season.

Lord Portchester was of a very different opinion. His Lordship considered the opinion of the judges as by no means necessary. Their office was to administer and interpret the law as laid down by the legislature, and not to enact any new laws. He therefore considered the delay as a premeditated scheme to defeat the purposes of the act.

Lord Grenville supported the amendment. The opinion of the judges was by no means necessary to be taken upon the formation of a new regulation in the jurisprudential code; but it was necessary to know what the law now is. If it should turn out that the administration of justice corresponds with the spirit of the present bill, it could not be expected that it would pass the House; if on the contrary, the Noble Lords would be stimulated to forward the bill with the greater vigour.

The Earl of Lauderdale spoke in support of the bill. He considered it as an insult to the legislature to transfer the making of laws from the Parliament to the judges.

Earl Stanhope observed, that the free constitution of this country was comprised under three heads. First, personal safety, and the protection of property. Secondly, freedom of speech. Thirdly, that which was equal to all the other branches, a free press, by which mankind were taught their just right, and the means pointed out to defend it. A free press his Lordship pronounced to be the great palladium of liberty; and if this bill in any manner tended to secure this blessing, it should certainly have his most hearty and cordial assent.

Lord Grenville and Earl Fitzwilliam both spoke in explanation, and at six the Lord Chancellor put the question upon his own amendment, when it was ordered, that the bill be read a second time on Tuesday the 24th of April next, and that the House be summoned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

The House resolved itself into a Committee upon the Quo Warranto bill.

When that part of the bill was read, which intitled the defendant, upon a Quo Warranto proceeding, to a verdict, in case he proved his having held or executed the office or franchise, which was the subject of the information, eight years, or more, before the exhibiting of such information;

Lord Kenyon rose and proposed as an amendment, That the word "eight" be omitted, for the purpose of substituting the word "six."

The Duke of Norfolk objected to the amendment.

The question being put, the Committee divided, That the word "eight" stand part of the clause; which was negatived by Non Contents 9, Contents 6; Majority 3.

The amendment was next put and carried without a division.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, March 26.

Lord Cathcart reported the amendments to the Quo Warranto bill, namely, not to take effect until Easter Term 1793—the quieting clause altered from eight years to six—and the clause for the books of corporate bodies to lie open for inspection to all freemen and voters, upon paying a moderate fee. The same were read and agreed to.

Mr. Cookefay was brought up to the bar of the House, and after a debate of some length was informed by the Lord Chancellor, that it was the sense of the House that he be reprimanded; that he should enter into recognizances for keeping the peace for the term of three years, himself in 500l. and two sureties in 100l. each; which being done, and the fees being paid, he was discharged.

FRIDAY, March 30.

This day the following bills received the Royal Assent by commission, viz. the Exchequer Loan bills, the American Inter-course bill, the Boroughbridge and Northallerton Road bill; eight other public bills, and eight private ones.

THURSDAY, April 5.

His Majesty in the usual state gave his Royal assent to the Duke and Duchess of York's annuity bill, to the 400,000l. surplus bill, and to several road and inclosure bills.

Their Lordships resolved to proceed in the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. on the 24th of April next. Adjourned to Tuesday the 17th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, March 16.

LEAVE was given to bring in a bill for the better regulation of parish apprentices.

Mr. Burton moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for a more effectual execution of the office of Justice of the Peace in such parts of the county of Middlesex as are in or near the metropolis; which was granted.

MONDAY, March 19.

The order of the day for resuming the debate on Major Maitland's motion, relative to sending British troops into the Travancore country, was on motion of Mr. Dundas discharged, and fixed for another day.

Mr. Burton brought in his bill for the better regulation of the office of Justice of Peace in such parts of the county of Middlesex as are in or near the metropolis. Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second.

Several petitions were presented against the Slave Trade, amongst them one from the town and neighbourhood of Manchester, which, from its bulk, appeared to have been signed by many thousands of persons.

Lord Bayham reported from the Seaford Election Committee, "that John Sargent, jun. and John Tarleton, Esqrs. are duly elected to serve in this present Parliament for the town and port of Seaford.

The order of the day being read for the second reading of the Ripon Paving bill, the same was read and discharged, and the bill ordered to be read on this day six months.

TUESDAY, March 20.

There being only 94 members present, who were insufficient for a ballot, the House immediately adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.

The House balloted for a Committee to try the merits of the Hopiton election petition.

On the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, that the order of the day for Wednesday the 18th of March on the Slave Trade should be discharged, and that it should be postponed to Monday the 2d of April;

After some conversation between Mr. Cawthorne, Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Wilberforce, and Col. Tarleton, the order for the Call of the House was discharged, and on motion stands for Tuesday April 3.

On the order of the day being read for the second reading of the Rochdale Canal bill, Mr. S. Smith spoke in favour of the bill. Mr. Pele moved an amendment, that "the

second reading of the bill be postponed to this day three months," on which the House divided, for the amendment 60, against it 22.

THURSDAY, March 22.

The Committee reported to the House, that "George Templar, Esq. was duly elected for Honiton."

The Speaker counted the House, and there being only 84 members present, they immediately adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 23.

The House, for want of a sufficient number of Members to form a ballot to try the merits of the Roxburgh election, again separated, without doing any business.

MONDAY, March 26.

Balloted for a Committee to try the Roxburgh election.

The ballot for the Steyning contested election was deferred till Monday next; and the ballot for the Sudbury election to Tuesday the 5th of June.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to state, that he had a bill to propose to the House for the purpose of enabling his Majesty to appoint Commissioners to inclose a certain portion of the New Forest, in the county of Southampton, for the better rearing of timber for the use of his Majesty's Navy. It was his intention to propose, that 20,000 acres should be inclosed, and as soon as the wood contained within such inclosures should have come to that maturity no longer to require such defence, a proportionate quantity should be again inclosed, so that there never should be less than 20,000 acres inclosed at any one period. As a compensation to those who had at present the right of commonage in the forest, it was intended that the deer, which were at present allowed to range the forest, should be restricted to a particular district, by which means a very ample compensation for the partial deprivation of the inclosed land would be made. He concluded by moving, "That the chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a bill," &c.

The question was put and agreed to, the House resumed, and the report ordered to be made on Friday.

A considerable quantity of private business was then gone through with, and petitions received; after which the House adjourned.

A considerable number of petitions were presented from various parts of the kingdom, praying the abolition of the Slave Trade.

They were referred to the Committee for discussion on the 2d of April.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Committee of the whole House, leave was given to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to make a grant of that part of Whitehall heretofore called the Lottery-Office. This is intended for slaving for the Duke of York.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.

Mr. Wilberforce presented a petition from Glasgow, and its neighbourhood, signed by upwards of 13,000 persons, against the Slave Trade. He also presented a petition from the people called Quakers against the said trade. Petitions were also presented from Bedford, Woodburn, Boston, and upwards of twenty other places, on the same subject.

Sir Benjamin Hammet moved for leave to bring in a bill to render the estates of bankers, after their decease, liable to their debts, which was ordered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the House going into a Committee of Ways and Means; and the House having resolved itself into a Committee accordingly, Mr. Hobart in the Chair, the Right Hon. Gentleman moved a resolution, That the sum of 312,500l. be raised by a lottery, which lottery, he said, was to consist as usual of 50,000 tickets, and which were to be paid for by the equal instalments, at the rate of 16l. 5s. each. The resolution was put and carried.

The order of the day having been read for referring the debate on the motion of Major Maitland, "That it appears from the military consultations of the 12th of August 1788, that the object which the Madras Government had in view, by sending a military force to the Travancore country, was to have them stationed in the place from whence they could with the greatest ease and expedition invade Tippoo's dominions," the Speaker read the motion from the chair, and the amendment proposed on a former night by Colonel Phipps, for adding the words, "in case such an operation should be deemed necessary by the aggression of the latter against the Rajah of Travancore, which was a circumstance to be expected."

A debate ensued, and, the question being put, the amendment was carried without a division.

Col. Phipps, after shortly stating the commencement of the war, and making several observations on the papers before the House, and particularly on the letter from Lord Cornwallis to the Nizam, moved, "That it appears to this House, that the agreement entered into by Lord Cornwallis with the Nizam, by his Lordship's letter of

the 7th of July 1789; the establishment of a military post in Travancore; and the origin and continuance of the war against Tippoo, are consistent with the wise, moderate, and politic views established by the Parliament of Great Britain, in the system laid down for our Government in India."

Major Maitland spoke against the motion.

Mr. Fox entered particularly into the negotiation between the Rajah of Travancore and the Dutch for the Forts of Jacottah and Cranganore. He reprobated the uniting in one man the chief civil and military authority, which was, he said, the creation of an absolute sway that no mortal ought to be possessed of, and could not fail to prove impolitic, and dangerous to liberty. He concluded by saying, he should not do his duty to his constituents, if he did not give his negative to the motion *in toto*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer went fully into the nature of our alliance with the Rajah of Travancore, contending that Tippoo's attack on his country was an evident aggression. He justified the whole conduct of Lord Cornwallis, and reprobated the invidious criticisms made by Gentlemen on the opposite side of the House upon the detailed proceedings of officers serving their country, and who, by their absence, were unable to refute the charges brought against them.

The question was then put, and carried without a division.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 29.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hobart reported the resolutions of the Committee of Supply and Ways and Means; read a first and second time, and agreed to.

Mr. Rose moved for leave to bring in a bill, on the resolution for raising the sum of 312,500l. by Lottery. Leave given.

More than 40 petitions against the Slave Trade, principally from Scotland, were severally presented and referred to the Committee.

Mr. Pitt brought in a bill for inclosing, in succession, certain parts of the New Forest, in Hampshire. Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second.

Mr. Pitt then gave notice, that he should move to have it read a second time on Monday next, in order that it might be committed, and the blanks filled up before the holidays. His object in this was, that as it was a bill of very considerable magnitude, Gentlemen might have time, during the recess, to examine its provisions minutely.

FRIDAY, March 30.

The Committee on the Roxburgh County Election made their report, that Sir George Douglas is duly elected, and that the petition

of John Rutherford is not frivolous or vexatious.

Sir Richard Hill moved the second reading of the bill to remove the hackney-coach-stand from Bond-street. Some conversation on the subject took place, and the House divided, when there appeared for the motion 105, against it 5.

Mr. Pitt moved the House for the recommitment of his new National Debt bill. He stated, that the former bill offered was not adequate to his intentions; that he had made such alterations as he thought necessary, and now offered it to the House for their discussion. He then went on to state the principles of his bill, which, he said, had in view two objects; first, the more speedy reduction of the National debt; and the second, to prevent any future accumulation, the reduction of which should not, at the time of its creation, be provided for. The plan he proposed to attain this end was, that when any future loan should be raised, in case of any war or other emergency, such additional tax should be imposed on the people as should, besides the interest of the loan, go so far in discharge of the principal as to pay it off at the same period.

After some opposition from Mr. Fox the question was carried.

Sir Richard Pepper Arden moved for leave to bring in a bill to appropriate a part of the dead money in the hands of Chancery, for building offices for the Masters in Chancery, and to keep public papers in. Leave was granted.

MONDAY, April 2.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the bill for inclosing a certain portion of the New Forest, for the purpose of raising timber for the Navy, should be read a second time, committed, and afterwards printed, that Gentlemen might have it in their power to consider it during the recess.

The Master of the Rolls moved for leave to bring in a bill for putting out certain dormant sums of money in chancery upon good security, for the purpose of building certain offices, for the payment of additional clerks, and the increase of the salaries of those already employed. After some conversation between Sir James Johnstone, Mr. Baker, and the Master of the Rolls, leave was given.

The order of the day was then read for the House going into a Committee on the African Slave Trade, Mr. Hobart in the chair, when Mr. Wilberforce immediately rose, and, after a considerable portion of introductory matter, calculated to rouse the attention, and awaken the interest of the House, entered at large into his subject. He began by stating, that since the question had

been first agitated, the importation of slaves into the West-India Islands had been considerably increased. Into the Island of Jamaica alone, there had been 37,000 slaves imported in the two last years. He next took a review of the manner in which negroes were procured in Africa; and enlarged upon the disgrace which the trade brought upon our National Character, from the conduct of those who were engaged in it.

Mr. Wilberforce expressed much satisfaction, that on the motion he was about to make, it was not necessary for him to trouble the House so long as on a former occasion. He could not speak of the system of the Slave Trade, he said, without warmth and reprobation; for he was convinced that it was a system cruel, unjust, and tyrannical—it was a system that degraded and debased our fellow-creatures to a level with beasts; for they were kept in fields to work under the whip, and were frequently branded.—True liberty was the child of reason and order; it was his wish that the negroes might have their minds opened, and by reason and order be brought to the possession of liberty.—The Hon. Gentleman noticed the insurrection in St. Domingo, which he said had not been occasioned, as had been insinuated, by discussions or by societies in this country, but by the oppressive conduct of the whites to the people of colour.—He was convinced that an abolition of the trade would be attended with the happiest effects; that it would be felt by the planter, by the islands, by this country, and by the blacks—the negroes would become attached to their masters—the islands would be improved—and every moment would tend to render the blacks happier—the increase of their happiness would make the planter richer, and the islands more flourishing; if, therefore, the islands were the only object of the present question, he was convinced that it would be for their interest and safety that the motion should be carried; for, by removing the evils that did now exist, the increase of the population of the blacks would be rapid and decisive, and do away every argument in support of importation.—It had been argued, he said, that the Slave Trade was of importance to our navy; but this was controverted even by the muster rolls of the persons who supported the trade; which documents proved, that instead of being of advantage to this country, it was extremely injurious, by the mortality it occasioned among our seamen. By a comparison of the West-India trade and the Slave Trade, it would be found by the muster rolls, that out of 12,263 men employed in the Slave Trade, 2640 died in the average of twelve months; but that out of 7649 emp

the West-India trade, on an average of seven months, 118 only died.

It had also been argued, he said, that the abolition would be injurious to our commerce and general policy; but against both those arguments he thought sufficient had been advanced last year; he was convinced, when we should quit the trade, that we should soon be enabled to export more of our manufactures for honest commodities than we did now for the blood and flesh of our fellow-creatures. If the House consulted the principles of humanity and justice, they would at once decide in favour of his motion—but on humanity he did not rest alone the merits of his case; he looked to the situation of Africa; that arrested his heart, and was a cause he would never give up.—Africa, by our means, was rendered a scene of horror no tongue could express, or mind conceive.—General reasoning had always satisfied his mind, that the constant purchase of slaves made it the interest of the Princes and Chiefs of Africa to procure them by any means, by war, by rapine, or by perfidy, by a promotion of conduct that has rendered a naturally fine and productive country a continued scene of devastation and slaughter for more than three or four thousand miles along the coast; this was proved by the evidence laid before the last Parliament.

The Hon. Gentleman stated a transaction which took place no longer ago than August last, and a more flagrant and disgraceful act to this country never had passed.—Six British ships were anchored off the town of Calabar. The captains, thinking that too high a price was asked for the slaves, consulted together, and resolved to fire on the town to compel them to take a lower price: they sent notice of their determination to fire in the morning if their offers were not accepted. No answer being returned, the Slave Captains, when their word had been given for a bloody and cruel purpose, kept it; they brought their guns to bear upon a defenceless town, and fired on it for three hours, in which time they did considerable execution. The Chief sent out to procure a cessation, but not offering terms low enough, the captains commenced firing again, and continued until their terms were accepted.—By this disgraceful and murderous transaction he doubted not but the Liverpool and Bristol merchants were some hundreds of pounds richer than they would have been had it not been adopted. But bloody and ferocious as these captains had proved themselves, they had not the courage to venture on shore to purchase the slaves, but sent, as was customary, the surgeons, from one of whom he had his information. The surgeon saw three of the poor wretches in the agonies of death, and

was informed of twenty more that had been killed.—The ships were the *Thomas*, the *Recovery*, the *Anatree*, and the *Wasp*, of Bristol; the *Thomas*, and the *Bevy*, of Liverpool.

In stating the cruelties practised in the middle Passage, he said, he had it in his power to relate to the House the conduct of one of the captains of the ships before mentioned: A poor negro girl of fifteen, who was in such a peculiar situation as induced her, from modesty, to sit with her body bending down, was suspended by the wrists by order of the captain, and exposed to the whole crew. He afterwards had her flogged, then suspended her by her two legs, and again exposed to the crew; and not having exhausted his cruel inventions, he had her suspended afterwards, first by one leg, and then by the other, until worn out by torture and pain, she fell into convulsions, in which she continued for three days, and then died. The wretch who perpetrated this murderous deed was Captain Kimber.

The Hon. Gentleman noticed the resolution of Denmark to abolish the trade, as an argument against the assertion of its supporters, that if quitted by this country it would be taken up by others. The present, he said, was a time Great-Britain was peculiarly called upon to abolish the trade. Possessed of prosperity and happiness, we were called upon to promote that of our fellow-creatures; we were called upon to promote it, not by gifts, but by ceasing to inflict on them evils. The people of England had expressed their sense against the trade, and had addressed the House, as they valued the favour of Heaven, to abolish it.—If the petitions of the people of England were attended to, and the trade abolished, we should be enabled to establish another of greater profit with the natives of Africa.—By abolishing the trade, the House would do good in every part of the world;—he invited all those therefore who were inclined to do good by wholesale, to vote with him for the abolition. He thought the recent enormities had been permitted by the providence of Heaven for the purpose of rendering it impossible that any one should dare to rise in defence of the trade.—He concluded by moving,

“That it is the opinion of this Committee that the trade carried on by British subjects for the purpose of procuring slaves from Africa ought to be abolished.” And,

“That the Chairman be directed to move the House for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the future importation of slaves into the British Islands.”

Mr. Bantley and Mr. Vaughan opposed the motion.

Mr. Thornton spoke with much ability against the trade.

Col. Tarleton with much severity reprobated the measure of Abolition, as productive of the greatest mischief to the trade and commerce of this country.

Mr. Dundas took a middle course. He did not think an immediate total abolition consistent with good policy. On the other hand, the enormities practised in the trade demanded a remedy; but he thought that remedy ought to be gradual. He therefore suggested the idea of abolition at some future determinate period, accompanied by such internal regulations as should secure a succession of native inhabitants for cultivation of the islands.

The Speaker, with much ingenuity of argument, supported the ideas suggested by Mr. Dundas.

Mr. Fox, in a speech of more than his usual brilliancy, was for the motion. He deprecated the idea of permitting the trade to continue for any longer period, and replied to the various arguments advanced by the two last speakers. It would be impossible, without going very fully into it, to convey any idea of Mr. Fox's speech; it was throughout argumentative and impressive.

Mr. Dundas explained: he said, as he had been misunderstood he would make a specific motion, That the word *gradual* be inserted before the word *Abolition*.

Mr. Jenkinson opposed the motion: he argued with much ingenuity upon the impropriety and impracticability of abandoning the trade, and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Pitt, in one of the most eloquent and beautiful speeches we ever heard, contended for the immediate abolition; he argued every point—the propriety, the expediency, the possibility of abolishing the trade; and upon every one of them carried conviction.

The House divided upon the motion for adjournment, Ayes 87, Noes 234 majority against it 147.

They then divided on Mr. Dundas's amendment, Ayes 193, Noes 125, majority for it 68.

The original motion as amended, was then put,—Ayes 230, Noes 85—**MAJORITY FOR THE GRADUAL ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE 145.**

The Chairman was ordered to move the House for leave to bring in a bill pursuant to the said resolution.

At seven o'clock in the morning the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 3.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the house going into a Committee on the New Forest bill.

Mr. Huxley thought there were too few Members present to enter with propriety on any discussion on the subject, otherwise he

should be very happy to hear the Right Hon. Gentleman's sentiments. He wished to know why the system of the year 1786 was departed from; the bill, instead of benefit, would only be attended with expence.

Mr. Pitt wished the bill might pass the Committee, and if any objection was made, it might be done in a subsequent part of the proceedings.

The bill then passed the Committee, and the farther consideration of it was put off.

WEDNESDAY, April 4.

The chairman of the Committee to try the rights of election in the borough of Steyning, reported, that "the constable and householders within the town of Steyning only, paying foot and lot, and inhabiting the old houses only, or such houses as were built upon the site of old houses, have the right of voting for Members to serve in Parliament."

Mr. Pitt said, as so many election petitions remained to be tried, it was necessary to get through them as speedily as possible. With this view he moved, that the Steyning Committee be fixed for the 19th; and that the Radnorshire and two or three others should follow it soon after. After these thirteen remained, and he hoped some mode would be devised of determining them with dispatch.

When the order of the day was read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply on the Lottery bill, Mr. Taylor opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair, and expressed the strongest disapprobation of the mode of raising money by lottery. Several other Members (many of whom generally vote with Ministry) were of the same opinion. It was, however, at length agreed, that an enquiry should be entered into respecting the evils which the lottery produced, and to devise, if possible, means to obviate them. The lottery of this year, it was generally agreed, should go on, because it was certainly too late to retract it.

Mr. Ryder submitted some resolutions to the House relative to sugar; one of which was, that the drawback should not be allowed when the article exceeded a certain price. The tendency of the resolutions was to lower the price, and they passed without opposition.

Mr. Fox gave notice, that if Mr. Dundas brought nothing forward on the subject of the Slave Trade before Wednesday the 18th inst. he would on that day move for a Committee of the whole House to consider what steps shall be taken to effect the Abolition of that Trade.

THURSDAY, April 5.

A message was received from the Lords, that their Lordships would proceed further in the trial of Mr. Hastings on the 24th of April.

Mr. Hippley moved, that the latest intelligence received by his Majesty's Ministers, or the East-India Company, be laid on the table. His object was to discover the authenticity of a letter which had appeared in the papers relative to an engagement between a French and English frigate, as the rumour of the business had materially depreciated public credit.

After some opposition from Mr. Dundas and Mr. Anstruther the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Sheridan moved, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole

House on the 17th inst. to consider of the charters, petitions, &c. presented to that House relative to the Royal Burghs of Scotland.

Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Anstruther, and Sir J. Sinclair Erskine thought the season too far advanced to enter on this business; they also thought that it ought not to be discussed in a Committee.

The question was put, and negatived without a division.

Mr. Sheridan then moved, that the House do take the said petitions into consideration on the 18th inst. which was agreed to.

Adjourned to Tuesday the 17th.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 17.

THE Algerine Slave, a Comic Opera taken from Mr. Cobb's opera of "The Strangers at Home," was acted the first time at the Haymarket. It consisted only of a compression of the latter piece, and did not meet with the approbation of the audience.

19. A pantomime called *The American Heroine, or Ingratitude Punished*, was performed for the first time at the Haymarket, for the benefit of Mr. Palmer, but afforded so little satisfaction to the audience that it is not likely to be repeated.

26. After the performance of *Medea* at Covent-garden for the benefit of Mrs. Pope, who acquitted herself in the principal character with much and deserved applause, *The Mermaid*, a Farce by Andrew Franklin, Esq. was acted the first time. The Characters as follow :

Sir Gregory Gander,	Mr. Wilton.
Feignwell, —	Mr. Macready.
Lord Crop, —	Mr. Fawcett.
Raymond, —	Mr. Marshall.
Proteus, — —	Mr. Munden.
Lady Gander,	Mrs. Webb.
Susan, — —	Mrs. Harlow.
Belinda, —	Mrs. Mountain.

From a Farce produced at a benefit much is not expected, and much allowance is to be given for extravagancies from which that species of composition is seldom exempt. The present performance merits commendation. Feignwell, a clerical hypocrite, has a design on Belinda, the daughter of Sir Gregory, who is intended for Lord Crop. He introduces the suitor and the father to each other as madmen, representing each as solicitous to end his life in a duel. The former is described by Feignwell as having been in love with a Mermaid, and from this cir-

cumstance the piece derives its title. The parties thus introduced are led into a quarrel, and his Lordship is confined by the magistrates. The second act is relieved by the disguises of Proteus a spouting servant, and Susan maid to Belinda; the one passing for the Lord and the other for her mistress. In the conclusion his Lordship is released, and Belinda united to Raymond, a former lover, who under the disguise of a sailor had effected his introduction to her presence.

29. *Mr. Angelo*, who has often performed at Lord Barrymore's theatre at Wargrave, represented Mrs. Cole in the Minor, at the Haymarket, for the benefit of Mr. Bannister, jun. His performance was something better than what is seen in general at private theatres, but not excellent enough to occasion any wish for seeing it again.

APRIL 12. *The Swindlers*, a Farce, said to be the production of Mr. Baddeley, was acted at the Haymarket for his benefit. This piece is not new, having been represented once before at Drury-lane, in 1774, for the benefit of the same performer. The objects intended to be exposed in this drama, are such as are well entitled to the severity of satire, and Mr. Baddeley has accomplished his intention with some degree of credit.

16. *The Village Coquette*, a Farce taken from the French by Mr. Simons, was acted the first time at the Haymarket, for the benefit of Mrs. Jordan. The Character of the Village Coquette was represented by Mrs. Jordan, and afforded her a new opportunity of displaying the variety of her powers. Two songs, one without musick, the other a martial one, were particularly well received. The Rural Breakfast, or Festino, as given by the Honourable Mrs. Hobart at Sans Souci, was introduced with great effect, the scenery being entirely new, and executed in a very excellent style. The music is the composition of Mr. Nicolai, and both that

and the general performance of the piece met with great applause.

The same evening *King Richard the Third* and *The Citizen* were acted at Mr. Colman's Theatre in the Haymarket, for the benefit of the Literary Fund. The Performers were principally volunteers; King Richard, Captain Morris; the Queen, Mrs. Hunter; Lady Anne, Mrs. Pollard. Some alterations were introduced, and the following Prologue and Epilogue (written by Capt. Morris) were spoken by Captain Morris and Mrs. Pollard,

PROLOGUE.

ICOME, with modish pace, half step, half hop,

Thro' hurry, half a Richard, half a Crop,
The messenger of melancholy news:—
She's dead!—Dead, damme, Who? The
Tragic Muse.

Dead! dead! a Goddess dead? That's some-
what odd:

How died she? Died she? like a soul, by
God.

Flash'd, like Bob Wildfire—Dash'd off in a
passion—

Died, to surprize her friends—'Tis quite the
fashion.

She stamp'd and swore, the Stage profan'd
to see,

Dock'd her dishevel'd hair, and look'd like
me;

She frown'd on Richard, dwindled to an elf;
Resum'd her Stratford airs, and stabb'd
herself.

I, buskin'd novice, fear each buskin'd bro-
ther;

One I name wrong, and run against another;
Still in suspence, make ons and offs by guess;
Grossly mistaking O, P. for P. S.;

Unskill'd in tuneful ups-and-downs to speak,
And stretch my muscles till I grow antique;
Awkward as bumpkin at a Christmas hop;

Or clumsy Dick transform'd into a Fop.
Chaste acting seems at first an easy thing;
Can't any man suppose himself a King?

'Tis but to feel as Cibber felt, or Pritchard;
And speak as Gloucester spoke when he was
Richard:

Yet, after all our care and pains are past,
Simplicity and Truth are spoil'd at last.

This Nature!—'tis a damn'd hard task to hit
her;

And Tragedy burlesqu'd must make you
titter.

But modest Genius, languishing in need,
Will weep with joy, and bless us for the
deed.

Suppose new-fangled Richard, faucy grown,
Should introduce bald jargon of his own;

Retrench, or add some whimsy to the Play—
You can but smile, and give the man his way,
Smile on, and wonder, if you will not weep;
Of one thing I am sure—you cannot sleep;
The sound of trumpets will your dozing stop;
Fufs, fire and fury, damme—Exit Crop!
Start, Richard, start; 'tis one to ten you'll
win,
And all the knowing-ones be taken in.

EPILOGUE.

O LORD, O LORD! I am glad the Play
is done:

"Was ever Audience by such acting won?"
Maria, now, I've got a sweeter man:
From such a Richard Heav'n keep Lady
Anne!

'Tis best to follow old establish'd ways;
I like not innovations, e'en in Plays.
No common sounds should fill a lofty dome;
What! speak on Stages, as we speak at home!
No; give the Drama all the pomp you can;
The buskin'd Hero should be more than Man.
Dull souls may praise, what souls enlighten'd
damn:

"Off with his head—so much for Bucking-
ham!"— [Mimicking him.
O dear! O dear! why he should bounce and
rave;

I've seen the House transported—that I have.
And such applause ensued, and such a row!—
The cur-like Cynic smother'd his rugged
brow.

The voice of Nature is too faint and flat:
It wants a—What d'ye call't?—O tell me
what!

A certain *non-so-cbe*; a certain spell,—
O! tell me what it wants; ye Critics, }
tell! }
A big, bold, boist'rous sound, a hurlo-
thrumbo swell.

This phlegmatic, dull way my spirits damps;
He never twitches, and he seldom stamps:
He spoil'd the Tent-scene—'Twas so tame!
so dead!

Why when he dreams he never quits his bed!
I love to see ferocious Dick the Third
Jump up, and cut the side-scenes with his
sword:

Rush on, with haggard eye and bristling locks,
As if he meant to storm the music-box.
I love to see him, when you think he's slain,
Start up and stagger, and be kill'd again.
How should a book-worm learn to dream,
or die?

He makes me laugh, when he should make
me cry.
Some fools may praise him, and his friends
may puff;

For me, I've seen him once, and that
enough, [Coming forward.

—'Tis

'Tis our's to interest, to pity your's :
 Our joint support the wish'd relief procures,
 Each samish'd Writer's heart with rapture
 bounds :
 You've lost three hours, and he has gain'd
 ten pounds.
 Small sum, to feed six children, and a wife !
 Yet that may save him from a jail for life.
 And O ! could Butler's, Otway's, Dryden's
 shade
 But know the gen'rous care this night dis-
 play'd,
 Behold the man of wit relief'd from woe,
 'Twould soothe their sorrows in the realms
 below ;
 And leave those British Bards of mighty
 name
 The calm enjoyment of immortal fame.

17. *Zelma ; or, The Will o' the Wisp*, a
 Dramatic Romance, was represented the
 first time at Covent-garden. The characters
 as follow :

Hazem	{ Prince of the Arabs in Spain,	Mr. Inceden.
Nouri,	{ Friends of the }	Mr. Hull.
Aleddin,	{ Prince,	Mr. Davies.
Darif (a Fisherman),		Mr. Munden.
Captain,	— —	Mr. Thompson.
Barbara (Wife of Darif),		Mrs. Martyr.
Zelma	{ their adopted daughter,	Mad. Carnavale.
Nerimana (an Enchantress),		Miss Chapman.
Virgins, Genii, and her attendants,		Mrs. Mountain, Miss Broadhurst, Miss Barnet, &c. &c.

Hazem, having offended the Virgins of
 Nerimana, is doomed by the Enchantress to
 desert his body every night, and assume the
 appearance of a fiery vapour till he shall find
 a nymph of unfulled purity. A magical
 scroll is however placed by his body, by which
 his friends are informed, that a maiden as
 immaculate as the spell requires, is to be
 found at the cottage of Darif, a fisherman.—
 Hazem himself, in the disguise of a shep-
 herd, finds this maiden, whose name is Zel-
 ma, and is captivated by her beauty. The
 nymph becomes equally enamoured of Ha-
 zem. The friends of Hazem resort to the
 fisherman, whose wife, Barbara, persuades him
 to permit her to assume the character of the
 spotless maiden, in order to release the Prince
 from the necromantic charm.—Barbara is
 immediately detected by the Enchantress,
 and sent away with disgrace. Zelma is af-
 terwards conveyed to the palace of the En-
 chantress; and, as a test of her purity, is
 ordered to throw some incense upon the

quivering flame that rises from an altar.
 Having performed the desired rite, the altar
 sinks, and Hazem, in his proper habit, ap-
 pears before her; the Enchantress, who is
 one of the good Genii, then consecrates their
 union.

This piece, we are informed, was translated
 from the German by the late Mr. Meyers,
 the miniature painter, literally, and without
 any ornament. By Mr. Meyers (for the bene-
 fit of whose family it has been produced)
 it was put into the hands of Mr. Hayley,
 who gave it the form it now exhibits. An
 expensive and brilliant series of decoration
 has been prepared for this piece, and several
 of the scenes are very beautiful. The music
 also deserves praise, as do most of the
 performers, particularly Mad. Carnavale,
 widow of the late Deputy Manager of the
 Opera House, who appeared for the first time
 on the English Stage, and with considerable
 success.

18. *The Intrigues of a Morning ; or, An
 Hour in Paris*, a Comedy of two Acts, by
 Mrs. Parsons, a Lady who has written some
 novels, was acted the first time at Covent-
 garden, for the benefit of Mrs. Mattocks.
 The Characters as follow :

Clofist,	—	Mr. Munden.
Squire Lubberly,		Mr. Quick.
Eraustus,	— —	Mr. Macready.
Carlos,	—	Mr. Fawcett.
Physician,	—	Mr. Wilson.
Julia,	— —	Miss Chapman.
Nerina,	—	Mrs. Mattocks.

Julia, the daughter of Old Clofist, is
 doomed by her avaricious father to be married
 to Squire Lubberly, a wealthy rustic. She
 is however attached to Eraustus, an amiable
 young man, who returns her affection. The
 servant of Eraustus, Carlos, and the waiting-
 woman of Julia, Nerina, to obstruct the
 marriage intended by the father, get Lub-
 berly confined in a madhouse, from which
 he escapes; but the marriage is rendered still
 more probable, as from the circumstance
 the father considers he shall have his intended
 son-in-law more under his influence. The
 two servants next pretend that Lubberly has
 been previously married, for which purpose
 Nerina comes in disguise to Clofist, de-
 claring herself the wife of Lubberly; Carlos
 declares himself to be her brother, and
 brings forward two children as the issue of
 the supposed marriage. This artifice suc-
 ceeds, the lovers are united, and the piece
 which, in all its characters, was well per-
 formed, concludes.

20. A Comedy entitled *The Fugitive*,
 written by Mr. RICHARDSON, was per-
 formed,

formed, for the first time, at the Drury Haymarket Theatre. The Characters as follow :

Sir William Wingrove,	—	Mr. Bensley.
Young Wingrove,	—	Mr. Wroughton.
Mr. Manly,	—	Mr. Parsons.
Henry Manly,	—	Mr. Palmer.
Lord Dartford,	—	Mr. Dodd.
Admiral Montague,	—	Mr. King.
Laronne,	—	Mr. Wewitzer.
William,	—	Mr. Benfon.
Welford,	—	Mr. Barrymore.
Miss Herbert	—	Miss Farren.
Mrs. Laronne,	—	Miss Pope.
Miss Montague,	—	Mrs. Ward.
Mrs. Manly,	—	Mrs. Webb.
Miss Manly,	—	Mrs. Knoble.
Julia Wingrove,	—	Mrs. Jordan.

The Fugitive is Julia Wingrove, who flies from her father's house to avoid the hated nuptials of Lord Dartford. The intended partner of her flight is young Manly, a youth generous but intemperate, and who, in consequence of his joy, meets her in her flight, so intoxicated as not to recognize his mistress.

Thus irritated on one part, and precluded from a return on the other, *The Fugitive* is compelled to seek for shelter. She finds an asylum in the first instance with *Laronne*, a *Marchant des Modes*, and his wife; but being introduced by the latter, who is the *commode* acquaintance of the elder Manly, to the father of her lover, she is compelled to change her residence. In the progress of her flight she finds nothing but difficulty and distress. She is protected by Welford, and alarms the jealousy of Miss Manly. She applies in man's apparel for the protection of Admiral Montague, and excites his suspicion on the score of a good-natured but antiquated sifter. Her lover, recollecting and penitent, traces her through these various scenes. He palliates his fault by rescuing her from the intended violence of Lord Dartford, and obtains in the conclusion her forgiveness, and her father consents to their union.

In this brief sketch we do not profess to follow the author through the alternate scenes of interest and relief by which the audience are attracted or amused. It is scarcely possible that a good Comedy can be well described; and *The Fugitive* certainly comes

within this description. It stands equally aloof from the Common-place Dialogue, and from those extravagant fictions by which audiences have of late been either dozed or astonished.

A Prologue, written by Mr. Tickell, was spoken by Mr. Bannister jun.

Its best points illustrated the difference between the ancient and present tenants of the pit. It also contained a happy comparison of a new author and an actor to a young maid of quality making her first appearance at Court, and her scarcely less agitated *chaperon* encountering the " *vis-à-vis* of a Drawing-room.

The Epilogue, which was delivered by Mrs. Jordan, is attributed to General Burgoyne.

The Comedy was given out for a second representation with loud and continued approbation.

21. After the Opera of *Love in a Village*, a Comedy, in two acts, called *The Irishman in London*; or, *The Happy African*, was performed at Covent Garden Theatre, for the benefit of Mr. Jobnsens. This little piece, we understand, is written by Mr. MACREADY of this Theatre. If we were to consider it only as a friendly endeavour of the Author to serve a brother performer, it would be sufficient to avert ill-natured criticism—but this Farce needs not the nomination of its intent in extenuation of the *Censor's* judgment. It has considerable merit, and was very well received.

OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,

Spoken by Mr. BLISSET*

At the THEATRE-ROYAL, BATH, on the Introduction of his SON in the Character of DR. LAST.

Written by Mr. MEYLER.

IN social scenes I oft have heard a song,
Old, quaint, and homely, but of fatire strong;
Whose burthen says, " that every anxious
Sire

Wishes his Son to move in circles higher."
The parent Soldier bids his boy look bold,
And hopes to see a halbert in his hold:
The heir of him who humbly gilds the pill,
May palm the *Guinea* and *prescribe* with skill:
The Groom who carries, and who combs
the manes,

Says, " Dick shall mount the box and hold
the reins:"

And the poor Sexton, digging with the spade,
Thro' rows where many an old companion's
laid,

* Mr. Blissett is a Comedian of great merit, who formerly performed at the Haymarket Theatre (where he was the original *Basil* in the *SPANISH BARBER*), and might now have been one of the first Comedians on the Stage of Covent-garden Theatre, where he was actually engaged many years since at a considerable salary, but was repelled by his distrust of his own abilities.

Says, " Our Peter *larns* to read and write—
 " and mark,
 " He'll be a Curate, or at least the Clerk !"
 In bringing forward th' advent'rous wight
 Who claims your kind protecting aid to-
 night,
 Tho' with each hope and fond desire im-
 prett,
 That fills the fondest parent's anxious breast,
 Yet no ambitious nor aspiring aim
 To raise him high upon the stilts of Fame
 Allures my mind ;—my wishes center here.
 May this my boy an equal portion share
 Of that applause—which gratefully I own,
 To me has long indulgently been shewn !

And as I find my noon-tide hours are fled,
 As some gray hairs are creeping o'er my head ;
 And every step, in life's declining course,
 Seems hastening forward with impelling
 force ;

Why let this Younker, as his passions rage
 For no one object but to tread the stage,
 Try, if his genius and his choice agree,
 To fill the post—*deserted soon by me.*
 And if, to-night, his efforts you admire,
 Perceive some gleam of Nature's genuine fire,
 Should you but hail him with indulgent voice,
 Your kind applause will ratify his choice ;
 But if his failure should my wishes blast,
 This first attempt, believe me, is his *Last*.

P O E T R Y.

V E R S E S

WRITTEN IN THE ISLAND OF STAFFA,
 August 6, 1787.

Addressed to Sir JOSEPH BANKS,
 By WILLIAM PARSONS, Esq. F. R. S.

WHAT sounds harmonious mingle with
 the Storm ?

The Stars dim gleaming through his misty
 form,
 Does Cona's * voice renew the thrilling
 rhimes,

The streamy Morven's tales of other times ?
 Or to revisit yon deserted lane †,
 Does blest Columba leave the sainted train,
 Tuning in golden clouds the solemn lyre,
 Whose loud notes join the full celestial choir ?
 Vain fictions these, which youthful Bards
 delight,

When some new wonder strikes th' astonish'd
 fight !

No sounds are heard, except th' Atlantic
 wave,

That deeply murmurs in the twilight cave !
 Awe-struck I enter !—This stupendous roof,
 These adamantine walls of massy proof,
 These groups of columns that in Ocean stand,
 What hands have rais'd ? what Architect
 hath plann'd ?

Did the bold Giant race, the Northern boast,
 With vast Typhoean strength, each man a
 host,

Rear mid the raging deep a pillar'd floor †,
 And link the Hebrides to dread Bengore ?
 Or, am I borne to that tremendous hall
 Where Odin sat, and at his mighty call
 The Runic Demi-gods in stern repose
 Quaff'd their sweet beverage from the skulls
 of foes.

Illusions all !—Of *art* no traces near,
 Nor Giant race nor Runic Chiefs were here :
 His nobler work, proud § Nevis' towering
 head

Who rais'd, and sunk the Sea's capacious bed ;
 Who taught the enormous *W'ale*, while
 Ocean boils,
 To stem the wave, and thrid the numerous
 Isles ;

Who bade the *Arctic Eagle* in his flight
 Drink the slant beam, and scorn the languid
 light !

O sacred Truth ! O Energy divine !
 Too long at specious Fancy's gaudy shrine
 Deluded loitering, mid Italian shades
 In day-dreams wild I woo'd th' Aonian
 Maids,

Who bade full oft their air-built visions rise
 In glittering hues before my dazzled eyes,
 Prone to forsake *thy* philosophic store
 For fabled regions, and romantic lore ;
 Such thoughts the *local feelings* there inspire,
 Rous'd by the Mantuan trump, or Sabine
 lyre ;

* Ossian calls himself " the voice of Cona." " The Ghost of Crugal came from his cave,
 the stars dim twinkled through his form." Macpherfon's Ossian.

† The ruins of the Church of Iona or Icolmkill, founded by St. Columba in the sixth
 century, are visible from Staffa.

‡ It has long been a popular superstition, that the columns of Staffa and those of the
 Giants Causeway in Ireland, were the work of Giants, and once united the two coasts. The
 Headland of Bengore is one of the most striking features of the Basaltic coast, of which the
 Giants Causeway is a part. See Hamilton's Letters on the Coast of Antrim.

§ Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Scotland ; it is about 100 miles from Staffa, and
 its height more than 4000 feet above the sea.

Such mad Orlando's strange adventures move,
And Godfrey's pious arms and Petrarch's
hapless Love!

At length, so Reason wills, these raptures
fail,

And riper judgement must with tears bewail
Those hours devoted to the "thankless
Muse:"

More wise, more blest*, whose curious search
pursues

Of real wonders each efficient cause,
Nature's prolific reign, and hidden laws,
Tracing each change of earth's all-passive
frame,

Subdued by air, by water, and by flame,
While oft the fairest symmetry of things
From jarring powers and dire convulsion
springs.

Were I thus gifted, I might now unfold
To you poor seamen, ignorant as bold,
While from the dancing wave their lifted eyes
Gaze on this island with uncouth surprize,
And, widely erring, they ascribe each part
To manual labour or to magic art,
By what nice process powerful Nature gave
These rocks their pillars, and their shadowy
cave,

Which awe with grandeur, or with beauty
please—

† By fire ejected, or deposed by seas!

Such objects, Banks, provoked thy gen'rous
toils,

Scorning alike Ambition's gorgeous spoils,
The sports of Pleasure, and the couch of Rest,
To sail adventurous with undaunted breast
Through seas unknown, where fiercer bil-
lows roll,

And "curl their monstrous heads" round
either Pole;

From Southern Isles, whence savage forms
advance,

Raise the wild yell, and shake the hostile
lance,

Then, fierce and reeking from the horrid meal,
‡ Their mangled foes to shuddering eyes re-
veal;

To Northern Hecla, who his ice-crown'd
head

Proudly uprears, while round his sides are
spread

Torrents of flame, and at his feet arise
|| The watry Geysers, glittering in the skies!

Great is the Merchant's praise, whose active
mind

In distant climes can some new commerce find;
And bring exulting to a grateful shore
Sources of wealth, and arts, unknown before:
And great the Hero's, who on foreign plains,
'Mid toil and peril, his high task maintains
O'er conquer'd nations, with supreme com-
mand

To bear the sceptre of his native land:
But greater his, whom Science tempts to roam,
And bring the spoils of rich discovery home;
Whose better aim, and labours more refin'd,
Add to the general knowledge of mankind.
For this Britannia's studious sons decree
That sacred chair which Newton fill'd to thee;
For this, where'er her welcome flags un-
furl'd,

Thy praise shall spread, and charm the list'ning
world;

E'en these lone scenes thy keen research pro-
claim;

Fix'd on Basaltic Columns stands thy Fame!

L I N E S

TO THE MEMORY OF

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

THO' hard the task our feelings to convert,
When the last tribute to the Great we
pay,

Tho' to such magic art and skill divine
Nought could do justice but such pow'rs as thine;
Still let the humble Muse thy virtues praise,
If not the mighty Artist, yet the Saint.

Say, how those brilliant tints thy works dis-
play

Left on thy mind a more resplendent day;
Exalted thought that soar'd to realms on high,
The Seraph's form, the Angel's beaming eye,
Those grand conceptions which in embryo
dwelt,

The Artist painted what the Christian felt.
For not in vain did thy ideas rise,

§ To catch such perfect semblance from the
skies,

Since they induc'd thee in this mortal strife
To shew as just a portrait in thy life.

* Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas. Virg. Geo. lib. 2.

† The Volcanic Theory of the Staffa Basaltics has been generally adopted, though the character of the neighbouring Islands, where the columnar appearance is nearly as perfect, is widely different from the usual one of a volcanic country, they being mostly formed of natural terraces, one above another, and all lying in exact horizontal directions, which confirms some observers in the opinion, that they were originally formed by deposition of water.

‡ See in Hawkesworth's Account of Cook's Voyage decisive proofs of the New Zealanders eating the flesh of their enemies.

§ The Geysers are the most considerable of the boiling-water springs in Iceland, which have been said to rise as high as 60 fathoms.—See Von Troil's Letters on Iceland.

¶ An allusion to the heavenly figures in the Painted Window at New College, executed by this great Artist.

Welcome, blest shade, then to that blissful shore,
Where worth like thine shall pant for fame
no more ;

Where thou those great realities shalt view,
The blest assemblage which thy pencil drew.

R. WELLS, A. M.

IMITATION OF A SONNET

WRITTEN BY

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

WHEN SHE WAS PRISONER IN FOTHER-
INGAY CASTLE.

I.

AH what avails, of every hope forlorn,
A wretch like me to draw this vital
breath,

Outcast of Fate, and Fortune's veriest scorn,
A heartless corpse, whose only wish is
death.

II.

Envy no more, my Foes, my high estate,
Ambitious thoughts no more my breast
engage ;

I only grieve to know my cruel fate
So soon must satisfy your utmost rage.

III.

To you, my Friends, whose love and honest
zeal

Untainted to your hapless Queen remain,
How can I pay the gratitude I feel,
Opprest with bondage, misery, and pain.

IV.

Oh then, my Friends, the Almighty Power
entreat

Some respite to my matchless woes to give ;
Here upon Earth my punishment complete,
And grant me in eternal joys to live !

S.

On a Man of the Name of BISHOP, who
was a BEADLE in a CATHEDRAL.

CAN you whine, flatter, cant, and wheedle ?
You rise a Bishop from a Beadle.

How ill that man himself has dish'd-up,
Who is a Beadle tho' a Bishop.

PROTEUS.

To a LADY who asked the Reason why the
Men had left off wearing BEARDS, as
they were used to do in former Times.

ATTRIBUTED TO C. ANSTEY, Esq.

MADAM,

To brush the cheeks of Ladies fair,
With genuine charms o'erspread,
Their sapient Beards with mickle care
Our wise Forefathers fed * :

But since our modern Ladies take
Such pains t' adorn their faces,
What havock would such brushes make
Amongst the Loves and Graces !

Correct Copy of the EPITAPH on the late
Mr. EWART, Minister at the Court of
BERLIN, who died at an Age much too
early for himself, his Friends, and his
Country, by a Stroke on the Brain.

By DANIEL WEBB, Esq.

THO' short, yet glorious, EWART, was
thy day,

Nor didst thou languidly resign thy breath ;
Thy aspiring soul disdain'd its cumbrous clay,
Burst thro' the clod, and energy was death.

V E R S E S

ON A

SHEET OF BLANK PAPER.

By the late excellent

GEORGE THICKNESSE, Esq.

HEAD MASTER OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL

From Mr. THICKNESSE'S " MEMOIRS,"
just published.

FAIR spotless leaf (thou emblem pure
Of innocence) beware ;
Nor think thy beauty lives secure ;
'Tis dang'rous to be fair.

To wit obscene, and impious jest,
Thou liest too much expos'd ;
Give truth possession of thy breast,
Or be for ever clos'd.

Some wanton pen may scrawl thee o'er,
And blot thy virgin face ;
And whiteness, deem'd thy praise before,
May turn to thy disgrace.

O give me then thy faultless page,
'Ere yet foul stain be drank,
On Virtue's side with me engage,
Nor leave for Vice a blank.

By thee shall idle vacant hearts
This useful moral learn,
That unemployed, the brightest parts
To vice and folly turn.

By thee shall innocence be taught,
What dangers wait on youth,
Unless with early precepts fraught,
And prepossess'd with truth.

By thee shall beauty learn to yield
To real worth her charms ;
For virtue (tho' an ample shield)
But incompletely arms.

* Sapientem pascere barbam.

To Miss HOYLAND.

By THOMAS CHATTERTON.

SWEET are thy charming smiles, my lovely maid,
Sweet as the flow'rs in bloom of spring array'd,
Those charming smiles thy beautiful face
As May's white blossoms gaily deck the thorn.
Then why when mild good-nature basking
Midst the soft radiance of thy melting eyes,
When my fond tongue would strive thy heart
to move,

And tune its tones to every note of love ;
Why do those smiles their native soil disown,
And (chang'd their movements) kill me in a frown !

Yet is it true, or is it dark despair,
That fears you're cruel whilst it owns you fair ?

O speak, dear *Heyland*, speak my certain fate,
Thy love enrapt'ring—or thy constant hate.
If death's dire sentence hangs upon thy tongue,

Ev'n death were better than suspense so long.
D. B.

TO THE SAME.

By THE SAME.

GO, gentle Muse ! and to my fair-one say,
My ardent passion mocks thy feeble lay ;
That love's pure flame my panting breast inspires,

And friendship warms me with her chafest fires.

Yes, more my fond esteem, my matchless love,
Than the soft Turtle's cooing in the grove ;
More than the Lark delights to mount the sky,
Then sinking on the green-sward soft to lie ;
More than the bird of Eve at close of day
To pour in solemn solitude her lay ;

Mere than grave *Camplin* * with his deep-ton'd note,

To mouth the sacred service got by rote ;
Mere than sage *Catcott* † does his storm of rain,

Sprung from th' abyss of his eccentric brain,
Or than his wild-antique and sputt'ring brother

Loves in his ale-house chair to drink and potter ;

More than soft *Lewis* ‡, that sweet pretty thing,

Loves in the pulpit to display his ring ;

More than frail Mortals love a brother sinner,
And more than Bristol Aldermen their dinner
(When full four pounds of the well-fatten'd haunch

In twenty mouthfuls fill the greedy paunch).

If these true strains can thy dear bosom move,

Let thy soft blushes speak a mutual love ;

But if thy purpose settles in disdain,
Speak my dread fate, and blest thy favourite swain.

D. B.

V E R S E S

ON VISITING THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

THRIICE hail my native isle,
Where Flora's earliest smile
Appears, and Ceres spreads her golden store ;
What other object could impart
The joy that swells my ravish'd heart,
While my blest feet regain thy much-lov'd shore.

While to my favour'd eyes
The well-known scenes arise,
Where all my infant hours were sweetly spent ;

Where Health, bright blooming goddess, brought,
To grace the sports herself had taught,
In her right hand her loveliest child Content.

Let my fond heart review
The joys my childhood knew,
And leave awhile the tumult of the town ;
While, Fancy, thy creative power
Shall still renew the blissful hour,
And still make each remember'd scene thy own

But not rich Autumn's vest,
Nor Spring by Flora dress'd,
Chiefly, O *Vectis*, to thy shores invite ;
But that each soft endearing tie
That love or friendship can supply
To soothe the soul and tune the lay, unite.

Let me by fate be thrown
Beneath the burning zone,
Or where stern Winter claims eternal sway ;
Only let those I love be there,
And the wild waste shall seem more fair
Than these bright fields in all the pride of May.

May 1773.

W. S.

* John Camplin, M. A. Precentor of Bristol.

† The Reverend Mr. Catcott wrote a book on the Deluge.

‡ Mr. Lewis was a Dissenting Preacher of note, then in Bristol. Chatterton calls him, in one of his Letters, a "Pulpit Pop."

ANECDOTES of SPENCE BROUGHTON, the Mail Robber.

AMONG the convicts condemned at the late Lent Assizes for York, was SPENCE BROUGHTON, for the robbery of the mail, who was executed for the same, and afterwards hung in chains on Attercliffe Common.

The following ANECDOTES of BROUGHTON may not be unpleasing to some of our Readers.

Broughton was born near Sleaford in Lincolnshire, of very respectable parents, his father, during his life-time, having followed the occupation of a farmer in an extensive line. He has a sister now living, who keeps a genteel and well-frequented inn on the South road. He married a young woman of fortune when about 20 years of age, by whom he had three children, two boys and a girl, which offspring, with their mother, have the misfortune to be surviving witnesses of his shameful exit. He lived with Mrs. Broughton several years in conjugal happiness, till he formed a connection dishonourable and fatal. And now he abandoned his family for far less worthy associates, and so constantly attached himself to their company, that all domestic happiness fled, and no thoughts of providing for their support obtained a place in his affection; nay, instead of continuing their protector, he wasted their substance in riot and excess. At length, unable to support herself under such distressing circumstances, Mrs. Broughton resolved upon a separation, which was at length agreed to, but not before he had squandered away the sum of 1500*l*. Thus circumstanced, he became the avowed companion of sharpers and gamblers, attended cockings and races, was concerned with a party in an E. O. table, and for some time cohabited with a woman as his adopted wife. From these sad practices he descended to the commission of that atrocious offence which has marked him out as a monument to public justice. However, it is

some extenuation of his guilt to say, that no act of cruelty attended the robbery; for George Leasley, the person who conveyed the mail, deposed, "That his horse was led by the bridle into a field, and he bid to get off—a handkerchief was then tyed over his eyes, his hands were bound behind him, and he was fixed to a hedge. That in about an hour's time he freed himself, and found his horse hung at the gate, but the Rotherham bag gone." Broughton was a remarkably well-made man, six feet two inches high, and in the 46th year of his age. He behaved with becoming fortitude when under sentence, and was devoutly anxious to gain the forgiveness of his Maker, who he said he had too repeatedly offended, and with deep contrition acknowledged the crime which put a period to his existence. The evening before his execution he requested pen, ink, and paper, and wrote the following sketch of his sentiments:

"Surely I have greatly transgressed the laws both of God and man! In what manner shall a sinful wretch like me presume to approach the throne of mercy! Alas! my repeated provocations do now wound me to the very soul. How have I trifled away the hours, the days, the months, and years of my life! O the profligacy of my heart! O the misery that I have, as it were, laboured to bring forth! Father of mercies, forgive me! Jesus, my Saviour, plead for me; for, if thou inclinest thine ear, I am eternally happy; otherwise, eternally miserable! To thee I commend my soul—O take it to thy heavenly protection! so shall I pass thro' the vale of tears to the heaven of perfect and uninterrupted blessedness. Grant me, gracious God, this heartfelt, dying request, and I will not be dismayed; for thou alone art a refuge for those who confide in thee."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

STOCKHOLM, March 18.

AN atrocious attempt was made on the life of his Swedish Majesty on Friday last, the 16th inst. A person approached the King at the Opera House, and discharged the contents of a pistol into his body, a little above the hip. The charge appears to have penetrated to a considerable depth; and the surgeons have been hitherto able to extract but a very small part of it. His Majesty slept little during the last night, and the fever, which began yesterday, increased this evening, so that serious apprehensions are entertained for his Majesty's life.

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The assassin was arrested early the next morning.

His Majesty yesterday gave orders for the publication of an Edict constituting a Regency, which has already begun to act. It consists of the Duke of Sudermania, Count Watchmeister (the Justice General), Count Oxenstierna, Baron Taube, and M. d'Armfelt. *Gazette*.

The following are some of the particulars of the daring attempt made upon the life of the King:

The assassin, named J. J. Ankerstroem, was of a good family. He was an ensign

in the Guards, with the rank of Captain, but had been dismissed for bad conduct, and exiled to Gothland, from whence the King had just permitted him to return. Many people of high rank are concerned in the conspiracy, and the writer of the anonymous letter to the King, warning him not to go to the masquerade, proves to be a Major Liljehorn, who, in that letter, tells the King of a plot formed against his life. The wretch who made the horrid attempt was armed with two pistols, both loaded with one round and one square bullet, several bits of lead and small nails, and a poignard with two sharp edges with teeth like a saw. The whole charge went into the King's body a little above the left hip, and at a small distance from the back-bone. His Majesty had strength enough to walk to a box that was near, where he talked with several persons of distinction till the surgeons came and examined and dressed the wound, when he was conveyed to the Castle and bled. The surgeons have declared the wound not to have affected any of the nobler parts, and even that there are hopes of cure, if no accessory incidents prevent it. At the setting out of the post every means had been used to extract the charge, but without effect, as only a piece of one of the nails had come away. The King has borne all the chirurgical operations (painful as they have been) with uncommon fortitude, and is so well as to be able not only to see those to whom he is attached, but endeavours to allay their grief by an admirable firmness of mind.

20. Yesterday's Bulletin concerning the King's health is as follows :

"The King had a gentle sleep till two in the morning; the paroxysms of fever and the swelling of the stomach have abated; the medicines had the desired effect. The dressing of the wound was changed at nine o'clock. The King's situation is the same, and the wound seems to be in a state of supuration."

The Bulletin of this forenoon runs thus :

"The King slept all the morning; the first dressing is removed; and the wound has as good an appearance as circumstances will admit."

22. The King is declared out of all danger; the balls have been extracted, and the wound has come to a suppuration.

The whole Kingdom is in a state of fermentation. Thirty Noblemen have been already arrested upon suspicion of being concerned in the attempted regicide; among the number are Count Claude Horn and Count Ribbing.

The Governors of the several Provinces have received orders to draw out the Mi-

litary; and such other steps have been taken as strongly indicate apprehensions of an insurrection.

John-Joseph Ankerstrom, who wounded his Majesty, was formerly a Captain in the Swedish service, but dismissed, with some others, in 1789, for having prevented the peasants of Gothland joining the Swedish standard against Ruffia. He has been twice put on the rack, but has hitherto refused to discover his accomplices.

The following particulars have been published by authority in the Dutch Papers :

His Majesty was at supper in a room adjoining the Opera, when a page delivered him a letter, written with a pencil, in good French, of which the following is a literal translation :

"SIRE,

"May it please your Majesty to listen to the warning of a man who is not in your service; asks no favour of you; does not flatter your errors, but wishes to avert the danger which threatens your life! There is, doubt not, a project to take away your life. People have been extremely sorry that it could not be put in execution last week, when the masked ball was countermanded—this day is resolved on to try the attempt. Stay at home, and avoid all future balls, at least for the present year. Keep also away from Haga. In a word, be upon your guard, at least for a month. Give yourself no trouble to find out the Author of this letter; chance made him discover the horrid plot which menaces your days. Believe me, he feels no interest to ward off the blow prepared for you. Had your hired troops at Gasse committed acts of violence upon the people, the Author of this letter would have fought against you sword in hand—but he abhors assassination."

The King, having frequently received similar warnings, slighted this; and notwithstanding the most pressing solicitations of Baron Essen, his master of the horse, he entered the ball-room; he was instantly surrounded by a crowd of masks in black dresses, and being pressed hard, felt himself wounded by the contents of a pistol which were lodged above his left hip, near the back bone.

His Majesty took the mask immediately off his face, and said to Baron Essen—"I am wounded—conduct me back to my apartment."

Being arrived there, he sat down on a sofa; and, attended by different foreign Ambassadors and Courtiers, he conversed with much apparent ease on the effects which this event would cause in Europe in the present crisis. He requested the former not

to let their messengers set off before it should be known, whether there were hopes or apprehensions of his recovery. The surgeons arrived, probed the wound, and dressed it for the first time. His Majesty was then carried to the Castle, and was let blood at four o'clock in the morning. When the pistol had been fired off at the Opera-House, an officer of the guards ordered all the doors and gates to be shut, and every body was obliged to pull off his mask, and to give his name. Two pistols were found in the hall, the one fired off, and the other loaded with several points and heads of nails, two flugs, and a dozen small shots, besides a large carving-knife, sharpened on both edges, and full of hacks, to render the wound the more dangerous.

The Mayor of the City having summoned all the sword-cutlers and cutlers before him, the pistols and knife were recognized by two work-men, who declared to have mended them for Mr. John Joseph Ankerstroem, at ten o'clock in the morning.

The person who wrote the anonymous letter to his Majesty acknowledged the act of his own accord; it was Lieutenant-Colonel Lilienhorn, of his Majesty's Life Guards. He is now in safe custody.

30. His Swedish Majesty expired yesterday morning. The Prince Royal was immediately proclaimed King, by the name of Gustavus Adolphus; and the Duke of Sudermania, in compliance with his late Majesty's will, was declared sole Regent and Guardian of the young sovereign, 'till he attains his majority, which is fixed at the age of eighteen. *Gazette.*

The King of Sweden died in the 45th^o year of his age, and the 20th of his reign. The reflection of dying ingloriously through the means of a vile assassin, is said to have embittered the last moments of the King's life, much more than even the agonizing pains of his wounds. He shewed the same noble and brave spirit on his death-bed, as he had done before his enemies during his life-time.

The late King retained all his mental faculties to the last, which enabled him so well to arrange the future government of his country: the wounds at first indicated the most promising appearances of recovery, and the flugs were all extracted, but some rusty pieces of iron had penetrated so far into the body as to render any surgical operation, immediate death. A mortification, therefore, took place, and his Majesty was apprized of his speedy dissolution. He lamented the youth of his son, and, in his last moments, prayed that Heaven would be satisfied with the earthly retribution of his murderer.

It appears from the confession of Ankerstroem, the assassin, who, when threatened with the torture, disclosed many of the circumstances of the conspiracy, that several persons were accessory to it. Many have been taken up, and their examinations have commenced before the Privy Counsellor Lilienparr. At the head of the conspiracy appears to have been the Baron Bielke, a nobleman formerly in the confidence of the King, President of the Council of War, besides holding many other high offices. Finding his treachery discovered, and that there was no chance of escape, he prepared a strong dose of laudanum and arsenic, and when he saw the officers of justice surrounding his habitation, drank it off as a libation to his guilty and tormented conscience. He was, however, carried alive before the High Tribunal; where, being threatened with the torture, he declared he had taken care to provide against that consequence. In a few minutes after he was seized with convulsions, and died in extreme agony.

Letters received by the Lisbon mail bring intelligence of the Queen of Portugal being in a state of perfect convalescence, both in regard to her late melancholy disorder, and general health. On this account there have been great rejoicings in Lisbon. Her Majesty is removed to her country palace at Queluz, where she enjoys the most salubrious air, and the pleasure of reflecting that her mental faculties are entirely restored. The cure has been as speedy as it was unexpected previously to Dr. Willis's arrival. When he was first introduced to the Royal presence, the Queen was outrageous, and complained to her son of the impropriety of suffering a stranger to enter her apartment. The Prince answered, that it was the famous Dr. Willis, who had been sent by her brother the King of England to render her Majesty every assistance. The Doctor, having felt her pulse, said she lived too low, and immediately ordered her some ass's milk. She refused a long time to take any nourishment, but became at last so tractable, that she drank the milk unsolicited, and in a few days shewed symptoms of recovery, which were soon succeeded by the most happy and full effects.

As soon as the Queen was pronounced in a state of convalescence, the Prince of Brazil sent a present of 100 moldores to the captain of the Packet which conveyed Dr. Willis to Lisbon, for having safely landed a man who had been the means of restoring his mother.

Copenhagen, March 20. The Royal Ordinance abolishing the Slave Trade is published,

* See an account of the King of Sweden, with a Portrait of him, Vol. XVIII. p. 145.

and the following are the principal articles, viz.

1st, In 1803 all trade in Negroes, in any shape whatever, is to cease on the part of Danish subjects.

2dly, Until 1803 it shall be permitted for all nations, without distinction, to carry Negroes to the West-Indies.

3dly, For each Negro or Negress in health which shall be brought into the Danish possessions till 1802, there shall be paid, one year after their importation, a duty of 2000lb. of raw sugar; and for each Negro and Negress who shall not be arrived at their full stature, 1000lb. of raw sugar.

4thly, There shall be no duty paid upon Negroes transported; but instead of raw sugar for those exported to foreign parts, there shall be paid a half per cent. more than heretofore.

5thly, From 1795 there shall no poll-tax be paid for Negresses who work in the Plantations, but a double poll-tax shall be paid for Negroes.

6thly, In future there shall be neither Negroes nor Negresses exported from the Islands.

The above Ordinance does not seem to have caused any stir in Denmark among the West-India Merchants, and it is not thought it will cause any in the Islands.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

MARCH 22.

AN action was tried lately in the Court of Common Pleas, to recover from the Warden of the Fleet a debt due from the Count de Verteillac, whose *ingenious* escape lately attracted public notice. Several actions depended on the event of this trial.—The Jury gave a verdict against the defendant, though he did not appear to have been *criminally* negligent; but Lord Loughborough stated it as law, that nothing but *irresistible force* (such as the riots in 1780) could be pleaded in excuse for a gaoler, who is bound to keep his prisoners safe.

The hop-birds, which have hitherto been totally useless, have been in one instance, at Newbury in Berks, converted into a manufacture. Being dressed in the manner of flax, coarse bagging has been made of them, well adapted to inclose their produce.

A few days ago, on the Stanley estate of Lord Londale, near Whitehaven, the earth began to sink into an old coal-pit; the width of the aperture was at first only 6 or 7 yards, but the land continuing gradually to fall in, whilst immense spouts of water issued out, in a few hours one acre, one rood, and 24 perches of ground disappeared. A small rivulet has since been turned into the pit to prevent a further sinking of the ground.

Georgical improvement. In November last, an ingenious farmer in the neighbourhood of Wendover selected from a field of three acres of turnips, about twenty load of the largest of them; from which he cut the tops and tails, piled them into a stack, and thatched them. In this state they remained till the frost in February, when they were opened, and found perfectly sound and fresh, and afforded an excellent fodder for ewes with lamb, giving an abundance of milk; and

when thrown on meadow land, the feeding of which must much benefit it, was without the least waste whatever. The whole expence of this process was not more than 20s.

In a New York paper an account is given of the arrival of the snow Elinora, at the Sandwich Islands. The natives, according to their usual custom of depredation, stole away the cutter one night, murdered the boat-keeper who was in her, and afterwards burnt him in sacrifice. On being requested to restore him and the boat, they brought his two thigh-bones and the keel of the boat. Capt. Metcalf, the commander of the Elinora, in revenge for this treachery, some days after, when about 200 canoes were assembled round the vessel under an idea that their villainy was passed over, fired a tremendous broadside among them, which did dreadful execution;—80 people being killed, and upwards of 100 dreadfully wounded, who most of them died.

26. The Dutch mail of this day brought advice of a dreadful fire at Gottenburgh on the 2d and 3d of this month. It broke out at a sugar-baker's, and raged with such violence, that every attempt to extinguish it proved ineffectual, until it had consumed one hundred and twenty houses. The University has escaped the flames, although the buildings immediately surrounding it were destroyed.

Mr. Dundas, a gentleman who a few years ago returned with a fortune from India, was riding out with his wife and sister, last week in Hertfordshire, when unfortunately the wheel of his phaeton being entangled with that of a waggon, Mrs. Dundas was thrown from the carriage, and the wheel of the waggon passing over her head, she was killed upon the spot. Mr. Dundas's legs were unfortunately broken;

and the other lady was thrown into a ditch, but luckily escaped with only a few slight contusions. The unfortunate lady has left three children.

Dr. Willis, who is recently embarked from Falmouth for Lisbon, where he has been sent for to give his medical assistance in a disorder which has lately attacked the Queen of Portugal, is to receive 20,000*l.* sterling whether the Queen lives or not. The condition is—that he shall remain in Lisbon one year, unless the Queen should die in the mean time. Besides this sum, he is to be reimbursed all his expences. He has taken his son with him, and a female nurse to attend on her Majesty.

The admirable series of pictures painted by Hogarth, under the title of *Marriage-a-la-mode* were lately bought in at a sale at Christie's for 310*g.* The former possessor bought them for 130*l.* Mr. Alderman Boydell bid 900*l.* for them.

The sale of such part of the Prince of Wales's stud as could be parted with consistently with his present engagements, produced 3836*g.*

APRIL 2. Francis Hubbard, alias Noble, convicted of the murder of Jordan Hoby, was conveyed in a cart from Newgate to Charles-street, Hatton-garden, where a gallows was erected, attended by the Sheriffs, &c. He was turned off amidst a very numerous crowd of spectators. After hanging the usual time, his body was cut down, and taken to Surgeons Hall for dissection. The route taken by the Sheriffs with the prisoner, was through Smithfield, Chick-lane, and up Saffron-hill, and from Hatton-wall down Hatton-garden to the end of Charles-street.

Government this day received dispatches from Captain Edwards, commander of his Majesty's ship *Pandora*, who was sent out soon after the return of Capt. Bligh from the South Seas, in search of Christian and the other mutineers who ran away with the *Bounty* armed ship on the bread-fruit expedition; the contents of which are—That on the *Pandora*'s appearing off Otaheite, two men swam off from the shore, and solicited to be taken on board; they proved to be two of the *Bounty*'s mutineers, and immediately gave intelligence where fourteen of their companions were concealed on the Island—a part of the *Pandora*'s crew were instantly dispatched in search of them, and after some little resistance they were taken and brought prisoners on board.

Christian, with the other nine mutineers, had previously sailed in the *Bounty* to some remote island, and every exertion of the *Pandora* to discover their retreat proved ineffectual.

On her return home, the *Pandora* struck upon a reef of rocks in Endeavour Straits, and had her bottom beat in. Her crew were happily saved, and escaped from their perilous situation to an island in the Straits, except 32 men, and three of the *Bounty*'s people, who unfortunately perished by the boat upsetting. Captain Edwards was now reduced to the necessity of sending one of his officers, and some able seamen, in a small boat to Timor, which they were 14 days in reaching, and where a vessel was procured agreeably to that Gentleman's orders, to proceed without loss of time to the assistance of the remainder of the crew, who were taken on board, and are, in all probability, by this time safely arrived at the Cape of Good Hope.

3. This morning the Lieutenant of his Majesty's frigate the *Thames* arrived in town, with advice of her safe arrival off Portsmouth yesterday, from Tellicherry on the coast of Malabar, which place she left on the 28th of last December, when Earl Cornwallis was marching the whole army towards Seringapatam in high spirits. Tippoo was strongly entrenched about ten miles on this side the city. General Abercrombie's army had again ascended the Ghats, and wanted to join Lord Cornwallis.

She brings advice of an engagement having taken place the 21st of November between the *Phoenix* and the *Resolu*, a French frigate of 34 guns, when, after an obstinate fight, in which six of our men were killed and 11 wounded, and of the French 25 killed and 40 wounded, the latter struck to the British flag, and was towed into Tellicherry (the French Captain refusing to work her), and afterwards delivered to the French at Male, who, however, refused to take charge of her, although the Commander of the *Phoenix* had formally protested against taking possession of her when she struck.

The cause of contest originated with the *Resolu*, who was escorting two merchantmen to Mangalore, supposed to be laden with provisions from Tippoo. She would not submit to their being searched, and had given two broadsides before the *Phoenix* fired a single gun.

The two merchantmen, on being searched, not appearing to carry any stores contrary to treaty, were suffered to proceed.

The only officer killed on board the *Phoenix*, was First-Lieutenant Emley, of the Marines.

10. Three special messengers of the Admiralty arrived express at Bristol, and immediately took into their custody, on the Exchange, the body of Captain John Kimber, of the *Recovery* African trader, and

yesterday

yesterday he was brought before Sir Sampson Wright, at the Public-office, Bow-street, and committed to take his trial for the murder of one or more negro women, whom he was transporting as slaves from Calabar in Africa to the West Indies. The chief witnesses were, Mr. Thomas Dowling, surgeon, and Stephen Devereux, a seaman. The crime having been committed on the high seas, he will be tried in a Court of Admiralty.

11. The election of Six Directors of the East-India Company came on by ballot at the East-India House in Leadenhall-street; on closing the ballot, the numbers were:

For Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart.	1146
Walter Ewer, Esq.	1121
Thomas Pattle, Esq.	1092
Thomas Fitzhugh, Esq.	1078
William Devaynes, Esq.	1063
Nathaniel Smith, Esq.	773
Jacob Wilkinson, Esq.	671

whereupon the first six Gentlemen were declared duly elected.

12. The following is an account, at one view, of the whole Claims for Damages done by the Rioters at Birmingham, and money recovered by verdicts at the late Assizes at Warwick:

	Claimed.		Verdict.		Taken off.	
	l.	s. d.	l.	s. d.	l.	s. d.
Mr. Ryland,	3240	8 4½	2497	11 6	742	16 10½
Mr. Taylor,	9831	3 10	7202	3 0	2629	0 10
Old Norton,	2117	7 5	1400	7 5	737	0 0
Mr. Humphreys,	2191	5 0½	1835	11 0	315	14 0
Dr. Priestley,	4112	16 8	2502	18 0	1609	18 8
Mr. W. Hutton,	7488	15 10½	5190	17 0	2097	18 10½
Mr. F. Hutton,	625	0 10	619	2 10	5	18 0

20. The inhabitants of Bromsgrove were alarmed and distressed beyond description by one of the most sudden and violent inundations ever known. Between three and four o'clock, during a storm, accompanied with loud and continued claps of thunder, and the most vivid lightning, a water-spout fell upon that part of the Lickey which is nearest the town. The pouring down of the cataract

was heard to a great distance, and the body of water taking a direction towards Bromsgrove, soon swept away every thing before it, laid down the hedges, washed quantities of grain from barns and malt-houses, destroyed tan-yards, and so strong was the current, that it floated through the town a waggon loaded with skins. The inhabitants of the place had no time to take the necessary precautions; almost in an instant the cellars and under-kitchens were filled to the top, and every thing in them overturned. In a few minutes the water entered at the parlour windows, covered the counters of shops, and in the principal street it arose and continued upwards of five feet perpendicular from the pavement. The horses in some of the inn stables, stood up to their tails in water. Pigs, washed from their styes, were swimming through the passages of the houses situated between the brook and the principal street; down which quantities of furniture, utensils and clothing, shop articles, grain, garden-piles, gates, wheel-barrow, pigs, dogs, timber, &c. were carried in one mass by the impetuous torrent. Many of the inhabitants, who happened to be at their neighbours', could not that evening return home. A house on the Lickey was thrown down by the force of the water, though we not hear any were destroyed in Bromsgrove; but the damage sustained by the shopkeepers (and particularly the hucksters) must be very great. The hedges and other fences to fields and gardens on this side of the town, were entirely demolished; numbers of sheep and pigs drowned; one horse, and we are sorry, in addition to the calamity, to say, that on Saturday morning some young children, were missing.

This tremendous fall of water happened near the eleven mile stone, on the edge of the Lickey: It has beat the ground there (which is chiefly gravel) into small pits.—At Bromsgrove, and the upper part of the Lickey, nothing more than a common fall of rain was experienced.

We have accounts from Stourbridge, and other places, of a violent storm of rain and hail about the time of the inundation at Bromsgrove.

In the obscure village of Ash, near Wrotham, in Kent, lives Elizabeth Seaton, a poor woman, who is in possession of a receipt for the cure of the bite of a mad dog, which in that neighbourhood, and by many who reside in the more distant parts of the county, and have either felt or been witness to its effects, is reckoned an infallible remedy. It is said her medicine has succeeded where the Ointment has failed. Not far from Town-Malling, in the same county, a man of the name of Chapman, and a relation of the above, has the same receipt.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for APRIL 1792.

JANUARY 30.

AT Jamaica, Mr. John Farquharson, late of his Majesty's Navy.

MARCH 12. Corbet Howard, esq. Whitechurch, Shropshire.

15. At Aberdeen, the Rev. Mr. Alexander Cruden, late Rector of the parish of Southfarnham, in the county of Essex in Virginia, in his 70th year.

17. Antrupus Danby, esq. at York, aged 72.

At Highthorne, in Yorkshire, Christopher Goulton, esq. Treasurer of the North Riding.

Richard Davis, esq. Salt Officer and Steward to Sir John Wodehouse.

18. Caleb Jenkin, esq. Alderman of Dublin.

Mr. Watts, Surgeon and Apothecary at Wells.

19. Mr. Thomas Ansell, Bookseller, Richmond.

20. Mr. Stranger, master of Joe's Coffee House, Mitre Court, Fleet-street.

21. Mr. Jonathan Tyers, Proprietor of Vauxhall Gardens.

Mr. William Cass, Silk Mercer, Ludgate-Hill.

Mr. Joseph Rose, formerly Deputy of the Ward of Aldersgate Within.

J. Parr, esq. Storekeeper of the Ordnance in the Old Dock, Chatham.

Richard Burney, esq. of Barbourne Lodge, near Worcester, eldest brother of Dr. Burney.

Lately in College Green, Worcester, in the 76th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Pixel, M. A. Vicar of Icomb, and Vicar of Grimley, with the Chapelry of Hallow annexed, in the Diocese of Worcester.

22. At Truro, in Cornwall, Mr. John Leslie, nephew to Alexander MacDonochie, esq. one of the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland.

At Brompton, in his 60th year, Sir Tho. Cayley, bart.

23. The Rev. Richard Burne, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Skynard, Lincolnshire.

24. Mrs. Smith, wife of Dr. Smith, Prebend of Westminster.

Burnet Abercrombie, esq. brother to General Abercrombie, Commander in Chief at Bombay.

Anthony Lucas, Esq. of Ancaster near Grantham.

25. Mr. Timothy Yeats, at St. Mary at Hill, in his 80th year.

James Jackson, esq. Assay Master at Birmingham.

John Micklethwait, esq. late Alderman of Leeds.

Lately at Spanish Town, Jamaica, Thomas Harrison, esq. his Majesty's Attorney

General, and Advocate General in that Island. He was son of Sir Thomas Harrison, Chamberlain of London.

Lately Aaron Levi, a Jew Merchant, Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street.

Lately at Carmarthen, Herbert Martin Philips, esq. brother of John George Philips, esq. Representative for that Borough.

26. Mr. John Edkins, Attorney at Law, Shiofton upon Stour.

Mr. Thomas Martin, aged 90, many years Father of the Corporation of Yarmouth, and formerly Collector of the Customs there.

George Gates, esq. Attorney at Law, Coroner and Town Clerk of Rochester.

William Wynn, esq. Clerk of the Peace for the County of Flint.

At Nice, Thomas Eyre, esq. of Hasslop, in the county of Derby.

28. At Belfast, in Ireland, Gilbert Webster, esq. brother of Sir Godfrey Webster, bart.

William Pocock, esq. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Thomas Horne, esq. at Lisbon.

Lately the Rev. Mr. Gwathrop, Vicar of Ticehurst, in Suffex.

29. At Hereford, Henry Harrison, esq. eldest son of Benjamin Harrison, esq. Treasurer of Guy's Hospital.

Mrs. Olwer, widow, at Rochester.

Mr. Richard Newbery, at Thetford, aged 92.

Mr. Bradley, partner with Messrs. Itherwood and Co. Ludgate Hill.

30. Edward Solly, esq. Gower-street.

31. Dr. Bolton, of Bolton, Lincolnshire.

Richard Thorold, esq. of Hampstead, F. S. A.

Sir George Pocock, Knight of the Bath, at his house in Charles street, Berkeley-square, in the 87th year of his age. He began his profession in the Navy under his uncle Sir George Byng, who was afterwards the first Lord Torrington. In the year 1718, he served on board the Fleet in the memorable victory off Sicily. He then went through the different ranks of his profession with distinguished assiduity. On the 1st of August 1738, he was appointed Captain; in 1755, Rear Admiral of the White; in 1758, Vice Admiral of the Red; in 1762, Admiral of the Blue; and resigned in 1766. In 1758, he commanded as Admiral in Chief the British fleet in India, where, with an inferior force, he gained three conspicuous victories over the French fleet. In 1761 he was Commander in Chief at the taking of the Havannah. A writer in one of the daily papers says, "He was respected by his enemies abroad, esteemed and beloved by his officers, and adored by all the sailors. His private virtues were adequate

to his public renown. He was an excellent father, a benevolent brother, and an affectionate relation to all his family. He had a dignified modesty which made him never conscious of his own merits, and his generous humanity was a blessing to the poor. Every one who knew him will testify the truth of these assertions, and will lament the death of so great and so good a man."

APRIL 1. The Rev. Henry Coffart, Resident Master of Arts in Dublin University.

At Knightsbridge, aged 80, Mrs. Elmv, formerly an actress belonging to Covent Garden Theatre.

Mr. William Twopenny, sen. Attorney at Law, Rochelle.

The Rev. Robert Stedman, Vicar of Preston next Wingham, and Vicar of Willeborough.

Mr. John Pierce, Master of the King's Head Tavern Holborn, aged 67.

In Francis-street, Tottenham Court Road, —Woodward, esq.

2. At Bideford, Captain James Williams, of the Royal Navy.

Thomas Barlow, esq. Town Clerk of Leeds.

Richard Rooke, esq. at Upton.

At Millbrooke, near Southampton, Lady Hoby Mill.

Venables Hinde, esq. late Lieutenant and Captain in the 2d Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards.

Henry Hobbouse, esq. of Hotspen House, Somersetshire, Barrister at Law and Justice of Peace.

Monsieur Maziere, near Meils, in Upper-Poitou, who was preparing a new System of Husbandry, to lay before the National Assembly.

3. Mr. Joseph Wyatt, aged 92, late Clerk to several Commissioners of the Customs.

At Hull, Daniel Bridges, M. D.

5. Alexander Callander, Esq. Member for the Boroughs of Aberdeen, &c.

Mr. William Boddington, High Constable of Finsbury division.

At Glasgow, Capt. T. Urquhart, of the Independent Companies, and late Lieutenant in the 37th regiment.

At Bridlington, Yorkshire, in his 62d year, Richard Kentish, M. D.

Lately in Chapel-lane, Kilkenny, Ireland, Mr. Philip Fitzgibbon, Mathematician. He was supposed to possess a more accurate and extensive knowledge of the Irish language than any person living; and his latter years were employed in compiling an Irish Dictionary, which he has left completed except the letter S. The Dictionary is contained in about 400 pages, and with several other curious MSS. is bequeathed to the Rev. Mr. O'Donnell.

Lately at Dublin, Thomas Penrose, Esq.

one of the Commissioners of the Lottery, and Architect to the Board of Works.

6. Mr. Thomas Hewitt of Dulwich.

At Bath, the Rev. Alexander Crowcher Schomberg, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, author of An Historical and Chronological View of Roman Law, 8vo. 1785, and other works.

Lately at Bath, Jeremiah Bentham, Esq. of Queen-square Place, Westminster, aged 80 years.

7. Captain John Cowling, of the Royal Navy.

Robert Prudom, Esq. at Exeter. *

At Canterbury, Captain Robert Le Geyt, Commander of the Cart-reef Packet, on the Dover station.

8. At Sudbury, aged 82, the Rev. Henry Crossman, Rector of Little Cornard in Suffolk, and of Little Bromley in Essex.

9. At Bath William Gomm, Esq. late Secretary to the Embassy at the Hague, and formerly Secretary to Sir James Harris, now Lord Malmesbury, at the Courts of Russia and Holland.

Thomas Whittaker, Esq. sen. of Blakenhall, near Litchfield.

George Dive, Esq. nephew to Sir George Montgomery Metham.

Charles Woodcock, Esq. of Brentford Butts.

Leonard Tresilian, Esq. Sloane-street, Knightsbridge.

10. At Highbury Place, Islington, Mr. Peter Henry Bateman.

Susannah, Viscountess Dowager Fane, relict of Charles Viscount Fane, who died in 1766, in her 87th year.

Sir Abraham Pitches, of Clapham.

11. Lady Cooke, widow of Sir George Cooke, Bart.

John Hughson, Esq. First Clerk in the office of the Duke of Newcastle in the receipt of the Exchequer.

Walter King, Esq. at Nash, Somersetshire.

12. At Radley, near Abingdon, Berks, the Rev. Sir James Stonehouse, Bart. in his 74th year.

Mr. William Lovegrove, of Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields.

Mr. Carleton, Attorney, Monument-yard.

Thomas Carman, Esq. Collector of the Salt Duties at Great Yarmouth.

13. Lieutenant General Baugh, late Col. of his Majesty's 6th regiment of foot.

The Honourable George Carey, a General in the army, Colonel of the 43d regiment of foot.

Lately Mr. Wace, Stationer, in Newgate-street.

Lately John Blenkinsop, M. D. at Reading.

14. John Moore, Esq. Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

15. Mr. John Mackie, of the Excise-office, aged 80.



European Magazine,

For M A Y 1792.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of JAMES QUIN. 2. A VIEW of the FORTRESS of BANGALORE.]

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L O N D O N :

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

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must be under the necessity of apologizing to our Poetical Correspondents in general. The number of pieces in hand will, as the summer advances, be duly attended to.

S. I. is received and will be inserted.

The Article from Dulwich in our next.

J. B.'s Letter on the Measurement of Tonnage is come to hand, and will appear on our next Wrapper. A Proof will be ready about the 10th of June. The Person who calls for the Answer will have no Questions asked.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 5, to May 12, 1792.

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

	COUNTIES upon the COAST.					
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans	
Essex	4	7	3	2	3	6
Suffolk	4	6	2	11	3	0
Norfolk	4	4	3	0	2	0
Lincoln	4	3	0	0	1	1
York	4	6	3	3	2	7
Durham	4	9	0	3	6	2
Northumberl.	4	4	3	8	2	0
Cumberland	5	7	4	3	5	2
Westmorl.	5	6	4	9	3	0
Lancashire	5	0	0	3	2	4
Cheshire	4	9	0	3	6	2
Monmouth	4	10	0	3	4	2
Somerset	4	9	0	0	11	1
Devon	4	8	0	0	2	1
Cornwall	5	0	0	0	2	8
Dorset	4	9	0	0	2	9
Hants	4	6	0	0	3	0
Suffex	4	6	0	0	2	11
Kent	4	8	0	0	3	2

WALES.									
North Wales	5	6	4	3	2	1	9	0	0
South Wales	5	2	10	0	3	7	1	7	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

A P R I L.								
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.						
26—30	— 15 —	— 56 —	S. W.	16—29 — 85 — 64 — S.				
27—30	— 14 —	— 58 —	S. W.	17—29 — 63 — 57 — S. W.				
28—30	— 20 —	— 61 —	S. S. W.	18—29 — 75 — 59 — S. W.				
29—30	— 18 —	— 60 —	S. W.	19—29 — 90 — 63 — S. W.				
30—29	— 95 —	— 61 —	E.	20—29 — 88 — 62 — S.				
M A Y.								
1—29	— 91 —	— 57 —	W.	21—29 — 74 — 64 — S.				
2—30	— 11 —	— 50 —	N. W.	22—30 — 09 — 62 — S. W.				
3—30	— 34 —	— 48 —	N. N. E.	23—30 — 20 — 56 — N. W.				
4—29	— 99 —	— 52 —	S. W.	24—30 — 35 — 58 — W.				
5—30	— 11 —	— 48 —	N.	P R I C E of STOCKS,				
6—30	— 08 —	— 49 —	E.	May 24, 1792.				
7—30	— 00 —	— 54 —	N. E.	Bank Stock, —	India Stock, —			
8—30	— 02 —	— 50 —	N.	6 per Cent. Ann. 1785,	3 per Ct. Ind. Ann —			
9—30	— 00 —	— 50 —	N.	117 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 118	India Bonds, —			
10—30	— 10 —	— 47 —	N.	New 4 per Cent. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	South Sea Stock, —			
11—30	— 15 —	— 48 —	N.	a 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 98	Old S. S. Ann. —			
12—30	— 11 —	— 48 —	N.	3 per Cent. red. 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	New S. S. Ann. —			
13—30	— 09 —	— 55 —	S. W.	a 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Cent. 1751 —			
14—30	— 04 —	— 60 —	S. S. W.	8 per Cent. Conf. 88	Exchequer Bills			
15—30	— 05 —	— 57 —	S. S. W.	a 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	N. Na. & Vid. Bills —			
				3 per Cent. 1726, —	Lot. Tick. 16l. 5s. a			
				Long An. 24 13—16 a	3s. a 5s. a 7s.			
				25 5—16.	Irish diue			
				Do St. 1778, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9—16.				



EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



MR QUIN.

Published by J. Powell, Cornhill July 1. 1799.

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
A N D
L O N D O N R E V I E W,
For M A Y 1792.

An ACCOUNT of JAMES QUIN*.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THIS celebrated actor was born in King-street, Covent Garden, 24th Feb. 1693 †. His ancestors were of an ancient family in the Kingdom of Ireland. His father, James Quin, was bred at Trinity College, Dublin, from whence he came to England, entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar; but his father, Mark Quin, who had been Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1676, dying about that period, leaving him a plentiful estate, he quitted England in 1700, for his native country; taking with him his son, the object of our present attention †.

The marriage of Mr. Quin's father was attended with circumstances which affected the future interest of his son so materially, as probably to influence his

future destination in life. His mother was a reputed widow, who had been married to a person in the mercantile way, and who left her, to pursue some traffick or particular business in the West Indies. He had been absent from her near seven years, without her having received any letter from, or the least information about him. He was even given out to be dead, which report was universally credited; she went into mourning for him; and some time after Mr. Quin's father, who is said to have then possessed an estate of 1000*l.* a-year, paid his addresses to her and married her. The consequence of this marriage was Mr. Quin. His parents continued for some time in an undisturbed state of happiness, when the first husband returned,

* Soon after the death of Mr. Quin there appeared a pamphlet entitled, "The Life of Mr. James Quin, Comedian, with the History of the Stage from his commencing Actor to his Retreat to Bath." 12mo. Printed for Bladon, 1766. From this Life, which is written with a most censurable degree of inaccuracy, the account in the Biographical Dictionary, published in 1767, is taken; where it has since continued to misinform the Reader through two editions. It is unnecessary to add, that no regard is due to the authority of this pamphlet or of the Biographical Dictionary in this instance.

† Chetwood's History of the Stage, 152; and History of English Stage, 1741, p. 152.

‡ In the Life of Anthony a Wood we have the following account of another James Quin, who was probably of the same family. "In this month James Quin, M. A. and one of the senior Students of Christ Church, a Middlesex man born, but son of Walter Quin, of Dublin, died in a crazed condition in his bedmaker's house, in Pennyfarthing street, and was buried in the Cathedral of Christ Church. A. W. had some acquaintance with him, and hath several times heard him sing with great admiration. His voice was bass, and he had a great command of it. It was very strong and exceeding trouling, but he wanted skill, and could scarce sing in concert. He had been turned out of his student's place by the visitors; but being well acquainted with some great men of those times that loved music, they introduced him into the company of Oliver Cromwell the Protector, who loved a good voice and instrumental music well. He heard him sing with great delight, liquored him with sack, and in conclusion said, "Mr. Quin you have done very well, what shall I do for you?" To which Quin made answer with great compliments, of which he had command with a great grace, that "His Highness would be pleased to restore him to his student's place;" which he did accordingly, and so kept it to his dying day." *Life of Wood*, p. 139.

claimed his wife, and had her. Mr. Quin the elder retired with his son, to whom he is said to have left his property*. Another, and more probable, account † is, that the estate was suffered to descend to the Heir at Law, and the illegitimacy of Mr. Quin being proved, he was dispossessed of it, and left to shift for himself.

Mr. Quin received his education at Dublin, under the care of Dr. Jones, until the death of his father in 1710, when the progress of it was interrupted, we may presume, by the litigations which arose about his estate. It is generally admitted, that he was deficient in literature; and it has been said, that he laughed at those who read books by way of enquiry after knowledge, saying, he read men—that the world was the best book. This account is believed to be founded in truth, and will prove the great strength of his natural understanding, which enabled him to establish so considerable a reputation as a man of sense and genius.

Deprived thus of the property he expected, and with no profession to support him, though he is said to have been intended for the Law, Mr. Quin appears to have arrived at the age of 21 years. He had, therefore, nothing to rely upon but the exercise of his talents, and with these he soon supplied the deficiencies of fortune. The Theatre at Dublin was then struggling for an establishment, and there he made his first essay. The part he performed was Abel in "The Committee †," in the year 1714; and he represented a few other characters, as Cleon in "Timon of Athens," Prince of Tanais in "Tamerlane," and others, but all of equal insignificance. After performing one season in Dublin, he was advised by Chetwood not to smother his rising genius in a kingdom where there was no great encouragement for merit. This advice he adopted, and came to London, where he was immediately received into the Company at Drury-lane. It may be proper here to mention, that he repaid the friendship of Chetwood, by a recommendation which enabled that gentleman to follow him to the Metropolis.

At that period it was usual for young actors to perform inferior characters, and to rise in the Theatre as they displayed

skill and improvement. In conformity to this practice, the parts which Mr. Quin had allotted to him were not calculated to procure much celebrity for him. He performed the Lieutenant of the Tower in Rowe's "Jane Grey," the Steward in Gay's "What d'ye Call It," and Vulture in "The Country Lassess;" all acted in 1715.

In December 1716 he performed a part of more consequence, that of Antenor in Mrs. Centivivre's "Cruel Gift;" but in the beginning of the next year we find him degraded to speak about a dozen lines in the character of the Second Player in "Three Hours after Marriage."

Accident, however, had just before procured him an opportunity of displaying his talents, which he did not neglect. An order had been sent from the Lord Chamberlain to revive the play of "Tamerlane" for the 4th of Nov. 1716. It had accordingly been got up with great magnificence. On the third night, Mr. Mills, who performed Bajazet, was suddenly taken ill, and application was made to Mr. Quin to read the part; a task which he executed so much to the satisfaction of the audience, that he received a considerable share of applause. The next night he made himself perfect, and performed it with redoubled proofs of approbation. On this occasion he was complimented by several persons of distinction and dramatic taste upon his early rising genius §.

It does not appear that he derived any other advantage at that time from his success. Impatient, therefore, of his situation, and dissatisfied with his employers, he determined upon trying his fortune at Mr. Rich's Theatre, at Lincoln's Inn Fields, then under the management of Mess. Keene and Christopher Bullock; and accordingly in 1717 quitted Drury Lane, after remaining there two seasons. Chetwood insinuates, that envy influenced some of the Managers of Drury Lane to depress so rising an Actor. Be that as it may, he continued at the Theatre he had chosen seventeen years, and during that period supported, without discredit, the same characters which were then admirably performed at the rival Theatre.

Soon after he quitted Drury Lane an unfortunate transaction took place, which threatened to interrupt, if not entirely to

* *Victor's History of the Stage*, Vol. III. p. 90.—Mr. Victor says, this account was given by Mr. Quin to two Gentlemen some time before his death.

† "History of the Stage," 1741, and Chetwood.

‡ See "Chetwood's History of the Stage," p. 53. 214.

§ "Chetwood's History of the Stage," p. 214.

stop his theatrical pursuits. This was an unlucky rencounter between him and Mr. Bowen, which ended fatally to the latter. From the evidence given at the trial, now before us*, it appeared, that on the 17th of April 1718, about four or five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Bowen and Mr. Quin met accidentally at the Fleece Tavern, in Cornhill. They drank together in a friendly manner, jested with each other for some time, until at length the conversation turned on their performances on the Stage. Bowen said, that Quin had acted Tamerlane in a loose sort of a manner; and Quin, in reply, observed, that his opponent had no occasion to value himself on his performance, since Mr. Johnson, who had but seldom acted it, represented Jacomo, in "The Libertine," as well as he who had acted it often. These observations, probably, irritated them both, and the conversation changed, but to another subject not better calculated to produce good-humour—the honesty of each party. In the course of the altercation, Bowen asserted, that he was as honest a man as any in the world, which occasioned a story about his political tenets to be introduced by Quin: and both parties being warm, a wager was laid on the subject, which was determined in favour of Quin, on his relating, that Bowen sometimes drank the health of the Duke of Ormond, and some-

times refused it; at the same time asking the referee, how he could be as honest a man as any was in the world, who acted upon two different principles. The Gentleman who acted as umpire then told Mr. Bowen, that if he insisted upon his claim to be as honest a man as any was in the world, he must give it against him. Here the dispute seemed to have ended, nothing in the rest of the conversation indicating any remain of resentment in either party. Soon afterwards, however, Mr. Bowen arose, threw down some money for his reckoning, and left the company. In about a quarter of an hour Mr. Quin was called out by a porter sent by Bowen, and both Quin and Bowen went together, first to the Swan Tavern, and then to the Pope's Head Tavern, where a rencounter took place, in which Bowen received a wound, of which he died on the 20th of April following. In the course of the evidence it was sworn, that Bowen, after he had received the wound, declared that he had had justice done him, that there had been nothing but fair play, and that if he died, he freely forgave his antagonist.

On this evidence Mr. Quin was, on the 20th of July, found guilty of manslaughter only, and soon after returned to his employment on the Stage †.

This unhappy incident was not calculated to impress a favourable opinion of

* As a specimen of the Life-writer's accuracy, it may not be incurious to set down the manner in which this transaction is related by him. "There was at this time (*i. e.* near 20 years after the event really happened) upon Drury Lane Theatre a subaltern player, or rather faggot, whose name never made its appearance in the Bills, and therefore will scarce be found in the annals of the Theatres of that period; Williams, however, was the name he bore; he was a native of Wales, and was not the least nettlesome of his countrymen. He performed the part of the Messenger in the tragedy of Cato; and saying "Cæsar sends health to Cato," he pronounced the last word ΚΑΙΤΟ; which so struck Quin, that he replied, with his usual coolness, "Would he had sent a better messenger." This reply so stung Mr. Williams, that he from that moment vowed revenge.—He followed Quin into the Green-Room when he came off the Stage, and after representing the injury he had done him, by making him appear ridiculous in the eyes of the audience, and thereby hurting him in his profession, he then called him to an account as a gentleman, and insisted upon satisfaction; but Quin, with his usual philosophy and humour, endeavoured to rally his passion. This did but add fuel to his antagonist's rage, who, without farther remonstrance, retired, and waited for Quin under the Piazza. Upon his return from the tavern to his lodgings Williams drew upon him, and a rencounter ensued, in which Williams fell."

† The friendship between Mr. Quin and Mr. Ryan is well known, and it is something remarkable, that they were each at the same time embarrassed by a similar accident. We have already mentioned that Bowen received the wound which occasioned his death on the 17th of April. On the 20th of June Mr. Ryan was at the Sun Eating-house, Long Acre, at supper, when a Mr. Kelley, who had before terrified several companies by drawing his sword on persons whom he did not know, came into the room in a fit of drunkenness, abused Mr. Ryan, drew his sword on him, with which he made three passes before Ryan could get his own sword, which lay in the window. With this he defended himself, and ran Mr. Kelley, in the left side, who fell down, and immediately expired. It does not appear that Mr. Ryan was obliged to take his trial for this homicide,

Mr. Quin on the public mind. When it is considered, however, in all its circumstances, it will not leave much stain upon his character. Whatever effect it had at the time, he lived to erase the impression it

had made by many acts of benevolence and kindness to those with whom he was connected.

(To be concluded in our next.)

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER XXXII.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 261.]

CONGREVE.

THIS sprightly writer has been in general supposed to have written his comedies without any reference to life or nature. The following transcript from a manuscript letter of Mr. Dryden to Mr. Walsli (Mr. Pope's friend), will shew how ill this observation is founded.

“Congreve's *Double Dealer* (says he) is much censured by the greater part of the Town, and is defended only by the best judges, who, you know, are commonly the fewest; yet it gains ground daily, and has already been acted eight times. The women think he has exposed their *bitchery* too much, and the gentlemen are offended with him for the discovery of their follies, and the way of their *intrigues*, under the notion of friendship to their ladies' husbands.”

Dr. Johnson objects to the plots of Congreve's comedies, in some of which the play terminates with a marriage in a mask. This excellent and acute critic did not, perhaps, recollect, that till the beginning of Queen Anne's reign women used to come to the theatres in a mask. This practice was forbidden by a proclamation of that Queen, in the first year of her reign.

Mr. Congreve, after having been at the expense of the education of the young representative of his ancient and illustrious family, left nearly the whole of his fortune to Henrietta Duchess of Marlborough, with whom he is supposed to have been pretty intimate. Her Grace, indeed, at his death presented the family with a watch and her own portrait; “payant en portrait,” as Daubigné said of Henry the Fourth of France, “ce qu'elle les avoit pris en effets.”

An Essay on the Difference between Wit and Humour, in a Letter to Mr. Dumas the Critic from Sir. Congreve, is printed in the Bakerville edition of this comic writer's works. It is very short, but it is very well done.

LE SAGE, THE AUTHOR OF GIL BLAS.

The “*Diablo Boiteux*” of this excellent writer is taken from “*El Diablo Coxiello*,” or, “*The Lame Devil*,” of Antonio Guevara, an ancient Spanish writer. Le Sage has completely modernised the original. “It is much to be wished,” says the ingenious Mr. Clarke, in his “*Letters on the Spanish Nation*,” “that Guevara's original was well translated into English, as we should find in it an infinity of old Spanish manners and customs, and the names of all the nobility at full length, most of which titles and families subsist to this day.” Every man of curiosity who does not understand the Spanish language, must join in the wish. Le Sage has been supposed to have taken the hint of his “*Gil Blas*” from an old Spanish novel. This is not true. The book is entirely his own, excepting some anecdotes of the Duke of Lerma and of the Count Duc d'Olivarez, taken from Vittorio Siri's “*Mercurio d'Europa*.” Le Sage's plays and farces, of which he wrote very many, have, it seems, no great merit, one comedy alone excepted, “*Turcoret*,” a piece written against the farmers-general and financiers of his time. Of his excellent novel “*Gil Blas*,” Voltaire says very coolly, in his “*Reign of Louis XIV.*” “*San Roman a oeuvré paréqu'il y a ou naturel.*—Le Sage's novel of “*Gil Blas*” is not forgotten with the rest of his works, because there is some *nature* in it;” nature indeed enough to make it read as long as there shall be human beings upon the face of the earth who shall feel themselves described in it, and long after Voltaire's physical and metaph. fics. novels and romances shall be forgotten.

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DRYDEN.

Poor Dryden has been much blamed by many critics for giving into a double plot

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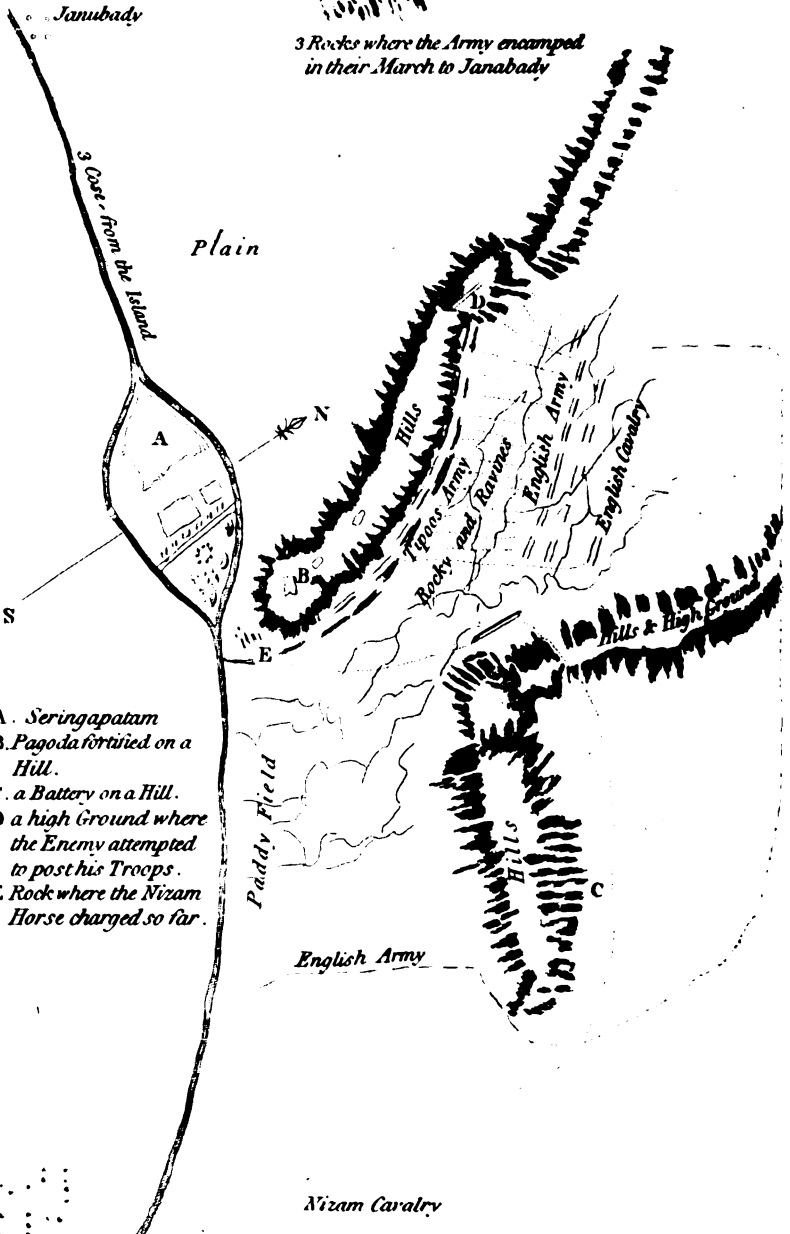


EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

3 Rock Capalure Rocks



3 Rocks where the Army encamped in their March to Janabady

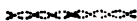


- A. Seringapatam
- B. Pagoda fortified on a Hill.
- C. a Battery on a Hill.
- D a high Ground where the Enemy attempted to post his Troops.
- E Rock where the Nizam Horse charged so far.

Nizam Cavalry

Plan of the Battle of the 15th of May 1761 near Seringapatam taken on the Spot by Colonel Claude Martin.

in many of his plays. He always, however, said he did so to please his audience. But, after all, does not Aristotle himself say, without his usual intrepidity of decision, "A fable properly constituted should rather be simple than double; though the latter is preferred by some."—How disgraceful it is to the literature of this country, that there is no complete edition of the works of this great poet!



MILTON.

The lover of Milton is in general so much dazzled with the power of his versification, that he is almost inclined to give him credit for being the first author who accommodated the English language so completely to blank verse. To Shakespeare he was most certainly much indebted. He had set him an example, which Milton followed with the imitation of a man of genius. The ingenious Mr. Webb, in his "Remarks on the Beauties of Poetry," shews in what points the versification of these two great poets resembled each other. He instances from *The Tempest*:—

Full many a lady
I've ey'd with best regard, and many
a time

The harmony of their tongues bath into
bondage.

Brought my too diligent ear: for several
virtues

Have I lik'd several women;—never any
With so full soul, but some defect in her
Did quarrel with the noblest grace she ow'd,
And put it to the foil. But you, O you!
So perfect, and so peerless! are created
Of every creature's best.

In this passage, says the ingenious critic, the rising from the feeble and prosaic

movement of the first lines, to the even tenor of harmony in the last, is entirely Miltonic. Or, to speak more justly, it is one of those fine gradations in poetic harmony which give a kind of growing energy to a thought, and form a principal beauty in the versification of Shakespeare and Milton. Mr. Webb says very justly, in speaking of Shakespeare, "The power of giving an advantage to the most familiar objects by some unexpected happiness in their use and application, is particularly distinguished in this poet when he touches on the fables of antiquity. Thus *Perdita*, in the *Winter's Tale*, at a loss for flowers to bestow on her guests, exclaims,

O Proserpina!

For the flowers now, that, frighted, thou
let'st fall

From *Dis's* waggon; daffodils

That come before the swallow darts, and
take

The winds of March with beauty; vio-
lets dim,

But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
Or Cytherea's breath.

"Exclusive of the purpose," adds the ingenious Writer, "for which I have introduced these lines, you must have observed the uncommon art of the Poet in characterising his flowers.

— They at her coming spring.—

A fine imagination (continues Mr. Webb very beautifully), like the presence of *Eve*, gives a second vegetation to the beauties of Nature.

"We have no right," adds he, "to complain that Nature is always the same, or that the sources of novelty have been exhausted. It is in Poetry as in Philosophy, new relations are struck out, new influences discovered, and every superior genius moves in a world of his own."

S E R I N G A P A T A M.

In giving the following Account of the state of defence into which Hyder Ally Khan put his capital, when attacked by the United Forces of the English Company, commanded by General Joseph Smith, the Mahrattas, and Nizam Ally, in the year 1767, the Reader may, perhaps, be furnished with some idea of the topography of Seringapatam.

HYDER ALLY, finding himself incapable of meeting his enemies on the open plain, retired with his Army to the island before Seringapatam, and fortified his camp, which on the left terminated against the city ramparts, and on the right, at a redoubt situated at the extremity of the canal, which, with the River Cavari, forms the island on which the city is built: by this position, the back part of the camp was secured from every attack by the canal, which is very

broad and deep, with steep banks; the front of his camp was defended by nine large redoubts, mounting 24, 33, and 36 pounders, that commanded the whole plain about 300 paces; before these, on the banks of the river, were seven other redoubts, flanking those before mentioned, each mounting six or eight pieces of cannon, and served by five hundred men each; all these redoubts had ditches before them planted with palisades; and as the river was every where fordable,

and hard at bottom, 20,000 crow feet were forged, to be laid as soon as the enemy appeared disposed to the attack: about one hundred pieces of cannon from the town ramparts, and fifty that were in a fortified pagoda situated on a very steep hill on the other side of the river, opposite the part of the island furthest from the city, would have flank'd those who might be disposed to attack the first line of redoubts, and the same artillery would have rendered the attack of the second line still more difficult. In this camp, defended by 300 pieces of cannon, Hyder waited the approach of his enemies; and as his cavalry would have been of no use to him, he divided it into several parties, and sent them into the country of Bangalore, to make the same devastation he had caused to be made for about thirty leagues around Seringapatam.

This was the position of Hyder when the

above armies appeared before Seringapatam. General Smith reconnoitered his camp, and in a Council of War recommended a division of the armies, and by feint of attack to endeavour to draw Hyder from his stronghold; which advice was however rejected by the Mahrattas and the Nizam, whom Hyder found means to conciliate to him, by the payment of six lacks of rupees to the first, and engaging to pay six lacks more in six months. The Mahrattas, in consequence, withdrew themselves; and by the same pecuniary weapons Hyder not only overcame the resentment of the Nizam, but prevailed on him to abandon the English interest, and to espouse his own, by entering into treaty with the Nizam, to join him against the English. In consequence of this breach of faith, General Smith was obliged to return to the Carnatic, for its defence, and the subsistence of his army.

FORTRESS OF BANGALORE.

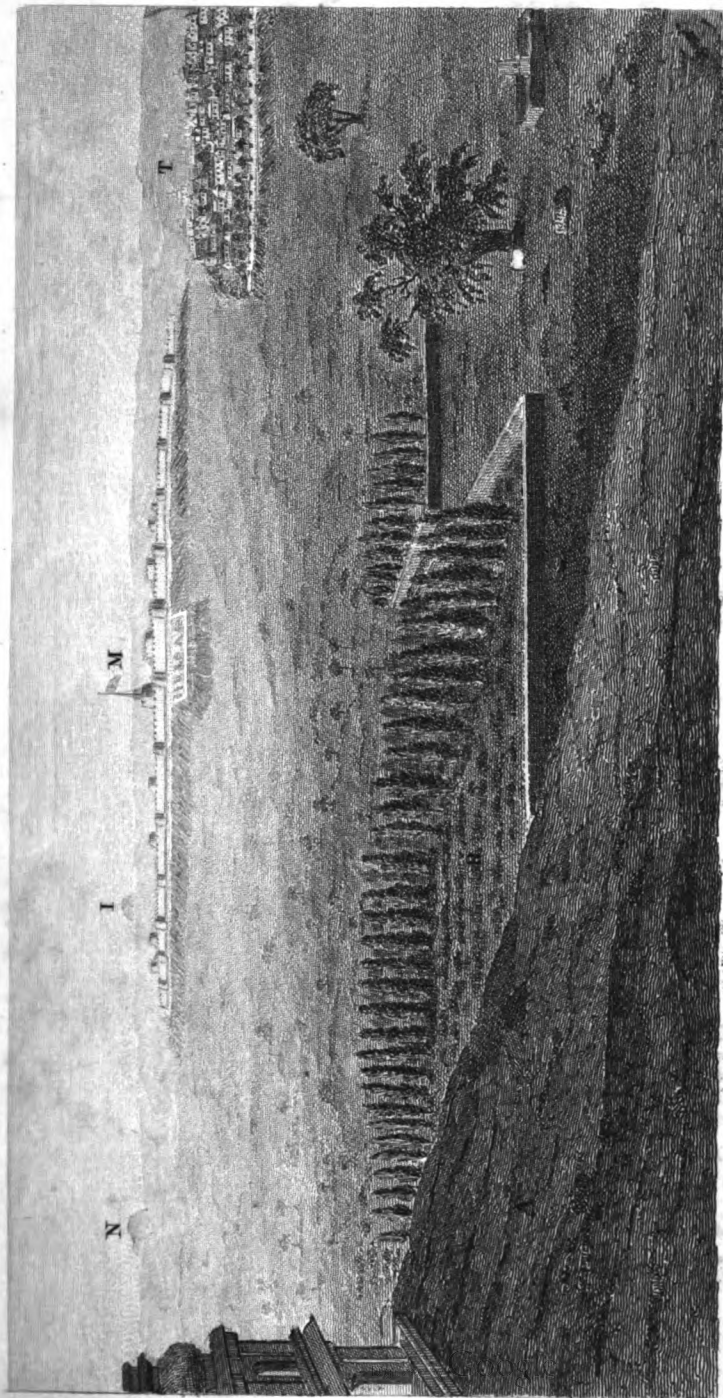
[WITH A VIEW.]

Although the following Account of Bangalore was written by a Bengal Officer only two days after the storm of the garrison, yet it serves to give a general idea of the great importance of the acquisition to the British power in India.

THIS FORT is about a mile in circumference, and shaped like an egg. There are two entrances to it: one at each end, lying to the north and south. The northern entrance is called the Delhi-gates; they are five in number, and are strong, large, and elegantly finished. The southern entrance is called the Myfore-gates: they are low, and far inferior to the Delhi-gates, and are four in number. Both these gateways are covered by out-works. The ramparts of the fort are very wide, and extremely well built. The ditch is deep and wide, but dry in most part of it. The fossebras and covert-way are both very broad. There are thirty semicircular bastions at nearly equal distances round the fort; and in the body of the place (in different parts of it) are five cavalier bastions. There is scarcely one good house in the fort. The foundery and machinery for boring cannon and musket-barrels, are certainly the works of Frenchmen: the brass guns made here, though small, are very good, but the musquetry is abominable. The palace is grand and spacious: it forms four fronts, E. W. N. and S. each of which composes a lofty colonaded hall, the pillars of them connected by scalloped arches; these, as well as the roof, are of wood. To the walls in front of the en-

trance to the east and west halls, are balconies, richly carved, raised on small pillars, and joined by arches. In the middle of each balcony is a square projection, which we suppose to have been the seat of state, whenever the Sultan held a Durbar. The north and south fronts are remarkably airy, as no wall divides them; so that you see through the palace. The whole of this part is of pillars and arches, and all the palace is richly painted and gilded.

In front of each face is a fountain. To the N.S. and W. are Jenanas not yet finished; they are low, but beautifully painted and gilt. Opposite the N. and S. fronts of the palace are small flower-gardens, to the right and left, with the Europe pink and various other flowers in them. About 108 guns, iron and brass, many from 18 to 32 pounders, were found in the fort, and an incredible quantity of all sizes of Europe and country shot, large magazines of powder, a vast quantity of grape shot, and muskets, ammunition, &c. besides a variety of all kinds of Europe entrenching-tools, and every other military store, and an abundance of country implements of war, &c. &c. &c. There are also many tanks and wells in this important fort.



M. Bangalore dis.^d ab. 3 Miles.
 A. a Rock-hill on which there is
 K. a Pagoda. R. Cyprus Garden of Tipoo.

SOUTHERLY VIEW of BANGALORE, by COL. CLAUDE MARTIN.

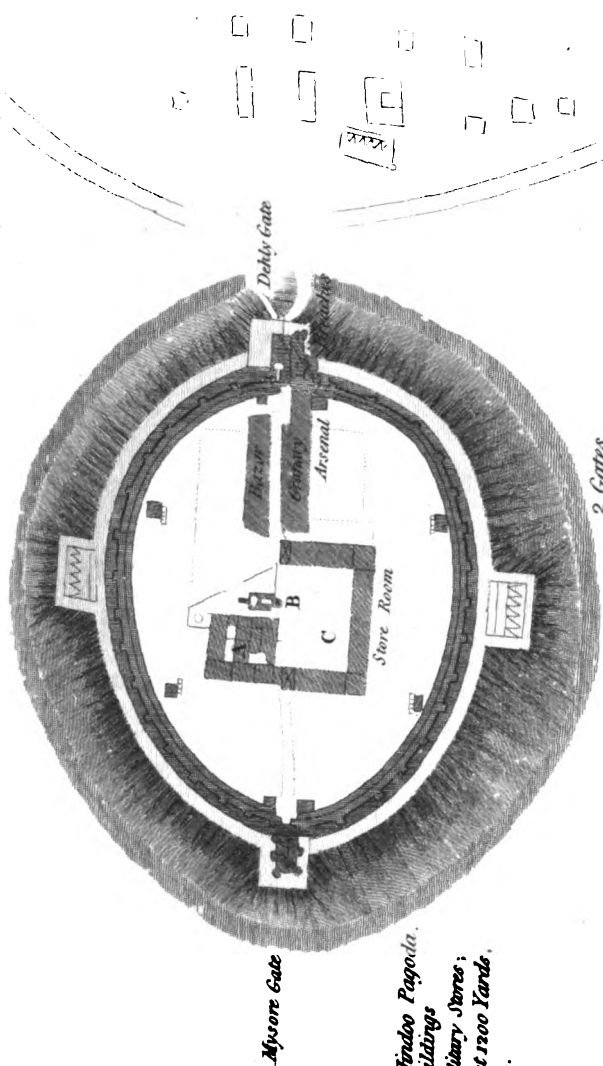
Pub.^d May 1st 1792 by J. Sewell.

T. The Pettah of Bangalore.
 I. Shevaganah Hill.
 N. Savan Droog.

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PLAN of the FORT of BANGALORE from SIGHTS, without Measurement.

All the Bastions are small, with 7 Embrasures. Wall about 17 Feet high a double Rampart about 30 Feet broad.



A Palace of Tippoo.
B a Column before the Hindoo Pagoda.
C Large Square with Buildings
 (all round filled with Military Stores;
 the whole Length about 1200 Yards,
 Breadth in proportion.

2 Gates.
 A Flat of 30 Feet for sausestraye.
 Ditch about 30 Feet deep.
 Cavaliers in the inner side.
 Large Batteries outside.

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EXTRACTS from ORIGINAL LETTERS from EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGUE, JUN. ESQ. to an EMINENT PHYSICIAN in LONDON, dec.

Rosetta in Egypt, Feb. 16, 1773.

DEAR SIR,

I AM much obliged to you for the compliment that you pay *my beard*, and to my good friend Dr. Mackenzie, for having given you an account of it advantageous enough to merit the panegyric.

I have followed Ulysses and Æneas—I have seen all they are said to have visited, the territories of the allies of the Greeks, as well as those of old Priam, with less ease, though with more pleasure, than most of our travellers traverse France and Italy. I have had many a weary step, but never a tiresome hour; and however dangerous and disagreeable adventures I may have had, none could ever deter me from my point, but, on the contrary, they were only stimuli. I have certainly many materials, and classical ones too, but I was always a bad workman; and a sexagenary one is of all workmen the worst, as, perhaps with truth, the fair sex say. This is very true, but the Patriarchs only began life at that time of day, and I find that I have a Patriarchal constitution. I live as hardly and as simply as they did—accustomed to hardship I despise luxury—my only luxury is coffee, and the concomitant of claret, *exceptis excipiendis*.

I staid a considerable time at Epirus and Thessalia—theatres on which the fate of the world was the drama. I took exact plans of Actium and Pharsalia, and should have sent them to you to communicate to the Royal Society, but there are no ships sailing directly for Europe.

I cannot tell you the pleasure I take in the success of Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander. I shall be happy when their discoveries are made public. Good God! how happy must those Gentlemen be, in having been so serviceable to mankind!

I have lately followed Moses in the Wilderness—I have since followed the victorious Israelites, and have visited all their possessions. But, with all these materials, I am idle with regard to them. What shall I say to you?—I am now so smitten with a beautiful Arabian, that she wholly takes up my time:—the only is the object of my every attention; she, though not in blooming youth, has more charms than all the younger beauties. I am totally taken up with the study of the Arabic language, and as I daily find fresh beauties in it, I become the more eager

in my pursuit. My fair mistress is not coy; she admits my caresses, but, alas! in this I find myself a sexagenary lover: I caress her as much and more than I should have done at five-and-twenty, but with less fruit. Indeed, I have so far succeeded, that though I read but little prose, I have attached myself to Arabic poetry, which, though extremely difficult, well pays my pains; its own energy and sublimity are *not* to be paid. I know not with what to amuse you, therefore I send you an account of our weather at this place since our winter began.

Nov. 27, Therm. Sun-rise 4 in the
67 afternoon.
&c. &c. &c. 70

I sent our friend Mr. Anderson, the other day, a very large asp, which, if I mistake not, is the very asp of the ancients. Pray examine it, and put it in the British Museum. Mr. Anderson can shew you my picture, and my Views of Egypt. Pray assist Mr. Anderson in the choice of some medicines that I have desired him to send me. Pray make my compliments to the goat*; she has made me a bad man, that is an envious one, for I envy her having been *three* times round the globe.

I beg you will order for me, from your Bookseller, Grammatica Arabica dicta Casia, magno et eleganti Characterere ex Typographiâ Medicâ.

You will much oblige

Your most obedient and

Humble Servant,

ED. WORTLEY MONTAGUE.

Please to continue to receive my Transactions. Direct always at Messrs. Ormech and Corrys, Leghorn, and write the news as much as suits your conveniency. The price of the above book, as well as any other in the Oriental languages, which may have been published within these ten years, Messrs. Couatts will pay you.

Rosetta in Egypt, April 26, 1773.

YOU have here a continuation of the weather, and I now should give you some account of the plague, but I can say little or nothing more than what you have heard a thousand times; however, I will tell you what happened to myself, and after that I will give you two or three remarks.

In the year 1764 I was one night taken

* Sir Joseph Banks's goat.

with an unusual heat, but, however, it went off. It could not be a fever, for it was attended with no head-ach. The next day I perceived a swelling in my groin, but, however, it was not painful to any degree. A few hours after I felt a pain under my arm (such as collecting matter caufes), and the next day a kind of bubo began to form in the lower part of the neck, above the shoulder, and a smaller about an inch below it; both grew exceedingly painful, and that in the groin diminished. The plague had been over two months, and there was no talk of it all over the country. I sent for the French surgeon, who told me, that it was lucky for me that the plague was over; for otherwise I should be separated from every body; for what I had would be deemed the plague, if it had not been so long over. He proposed what was necessary to promote suppuration in a short time, but left me to apply it myself, as he did not chuse to touch me, or even my clothes. The fourth day the lower bubo (if I may call it so, for it was not bigger than a walnut) opened and discharged much matter—the upper one had a communication with it, and so emptied by this opening. Till it opened I was in a violent fever for two-and-twenty days. This, I am told, was certainly the plague; and I have since found that it is pretty common for persons here and there to feel such a slight attack after the plague is over. These attacks are seldom or never fatal, but are thought sufficient to prevent a person from being infected a *second* time, which very rarely happens. However, in 1771, when the Plague was very violent at Damietta, I went there, and (as I never did much fear it, and thought my age, as well as what had happened in 1764, were pretty good assurances against the infection), I went then and dined at the Governor's. The Gentleman who sat next to me was infected (which nobody knew); he died *that night*. The next morning some persons (Christians) came to see me, but I observed them start as soon as they saw me. Indeed, I felt a flushing in my face, and that my eyes were swelled; but I attributed this to fatigue (as I had passed five disagreeable days and nights, riding in a violent gale of wind upon the Barr, with 150 fathom of cable out). However, when I perceived the effect the sight of me had, and knew the death of the Gentleman who sat next to me, I began to suspect, and immediately after felt violent pain and shooting in the place that had been open

in 1764. In the afternoon I felt a burning heat, as if a *hot iron* had been applied to my whole body. I was now convinced that I had the plague; but, however, I was not cast down: I had bark with me, and began to take every two hours two drachms, with two scruples of rhubarb, and sent for a number of limes (the juice of *100 hundred of which* I drank in the first four-and-twenty hours). I had a swelling in each groin, and two under my left arm. I continued in this situation for four days. The buboes diminished; but I could not promote a suppuration. The fifth day I prepared some chicken water, and gave myself a clyster. I took four without any effect. The fifth was attended with the most extraordinary effect upwards and downwards, and occasioned a sweat violent enough to overflow my room; after that I got a fine sleep, which lasted eight hours. I awaked cool, and with an appetite. I got some fish broiled, which I ate with a sauce composed of a great quantity of garlic and lime juice. The buboes went away without any opening, and I was as well as I ever was in my life. I set out for Cairo a week afterwards, where I found every body surprized to see me alive. The report of my death had flown all over Egypt. Not one *Christian*, no Doctor came near me after the first day; but my *Mussulmen* friends constantly came to me, and sent me their slaves to attend me, as in any other illness.

Now, my dear Sir, it would be impertinent in me to give you any remarks of mine, after I have given you the symptoms, as you are an able Physician, and I am an old woman. I will tell you, however, that *dogs* constantly have the Plague here, but I don't find that birds, or other animals, catch it; but it is a matter of *rejoicing* when it attacks dogs, for then it always ceases in the human species; which is quite the contrary to the Plague described by Homer.

M. — is just arrived from Arabia Felix and Abyssinia. I hoped to have had some fine account of Savao, the capital of Arabia Felix (which was the seat of a celebrated race of Kings called Tobais, long before the time of Mohammed), but he met with nothing that answered his expectation. Natural History will be much obliged to him for the great discoveries he has made indeed with incredible fatigue. He goes by this ship to Marseilles, and directly to England. I hear that he intends to complain of our Ambassador at the Porte; but as the

complaints will be without foundation, I hope they will be fruitless; for every body must do Mr. Murray justice; for we never had at the Porte so disinterested a Minister, nor one who supported our interests and privileges with so much firmness and vigour as Mr. Murray. He is admired for it by every body; and the Grand Vizir told me, he wished the Sultan had *one man in his Ministry* so attached to the interests of his country, and so little attached to his own private interest, as Mr. Murray.

—

Rofetta, May 10, 1773.

THIS town is situated in thirty-one degrees of latitude; the town is on the western bank of the Nile, and six miles from the mouth of it. It is three miles in length, and its general breadth is about one mile. It is defended from the parching southern gales by two very considerable sand-hills; they are of sand mixed with rubbish, which I suppose to be the only remains of Canopus:—*Canopus urbs est Ægypti distans 120 stadia ab Alexandria terrestri itinere*, says Strabo. I have no proof that this is really the scite of Canopus; but as they were digging there the other day for some stone, I saw taken out a quantity of *beven* stone, and eight large granite pillars; and behind this hill one may perceive the remains of a canal that went to Alexandria, in which I suppose the passage-boats mentioned I believe by Juvenal (for I have not that Author with me to consult) were either sailed or towed. The whole space between it and the sea is taken up with beautiful gardens, with each a pleasure-house of some kind on it. These gardens are *ever* green, or *never* green, as Mr. Pope used to say of what was commonly called *ever-greens*.

I thank you for the receipt of the powder. I do not know how it is, but you possess in a superior degree the great art of obliging persons, without seeming to intend it.

I shall send you soon my copper-plates. You may exhibit the plan (that of the Battle of Actium) to the Royal Society, and afterwards present it from me to the Museum. If the Society think fit to publish it, they may make use of the plates. But in that case the Dedication should be altered; and if the Society chuse to publish it, I imagine a Dedication improper, unless it is to the King.

Make my compliments to Mr. Banks and Solander, and do not forget me to Qmai, Is there no news yet of Captain

Cook? I am impatient to hear more of the Southern World.

—

Rofetta, in Ægypt, June 1, 1773.

FORMERLY there was a considerable quantity of sugar made here, but the French import that article so cheaply, that they have very few sugar-houses, not one out of fifty of the number they had formerly. From the rice-grounds, and the quantity of water, you may imagine the air bad; but, on the contrary, it is esteemed, it is excellent; for though it is rather moist, yet as there are no swamps and marshes, it is not charged with those very heavy and pernicious vapours attendant on fenny grounds: add to that the vapour, as homogeneous to water, is retained by the surface of it, and carried off by the Nile (which is a full mile broad); besides, the ventilation, from our proximity to the sea, must be of great service.

Periodical disorders are not known here, nor indeed scarce any other disorders, except putrid fevers in Autumn, but these only amongst the common people, and I believe proceed merely from the quantity of green fruit, cucumbers, and such trash, as they eat during the Summer. I imagine the purity of the blood here must be in a great measure attributed to the water of the Nile, which, when it first comes down (I mean when the Nile begins to increase, which is usually the latter end of May), is green; and the reason of this is, that they sow melons, cucumbers, and such vegetables in the settlement which the Nile leaves when she retires to her natural bed, and they never give themselves the trouble to clear away the leaves and roots; and as they know the Nile will sweep them away before they can make use of the ground again, so they lie and rot; the heat of the sun too draws from the slime or sediment of the Nile so many salts, that you see falts in large flakes upon the surface. As soon as the Nile increases the water dissolves these salts, as well as the putrid leaves and roots. These give the water a green cast, and at the same time it is so saturated with salts, that it agitates the blood in such a manner as to throw out whatever peccant humours it may have; so that when the pure water comes down, you see every body with, more or less, pimples or boils (which, though inconvenient at the time, yet, as I imagine, cleanse the blood). When the Nile is got to a great height, and rolls down with weighty rapidity, she breaks down most of her banks in Ægypt

and

and Nubia, and arrives here red and muddy. From the quantity of earth she has swallowed she then is impregnated with salts of a different kind; these carry the blood through another purification, so that there is little left for diseases to prey upon.

People here are very subject to sore eyes, ear-achs, and tooth-achs, which are generally attributed to the moisture of the air, and to people's lying out at night. The sore eyes they attribute to the constant reflection of the sun. I am of a different opinion; how far founded I know not. You see by the state of the thermometer (which I sent you), that the pores of the skin must be always in a state of dilatation, and that to a great degree. We have in winter, pretty frequently, cold easterly winds, which are brought to us from the Syrian Mountains, and northerly breezes from the snowy cliffs of Armenia. People are fond to receive these cooling breezes, and expose themselves to them; but this closes the pores, and shuts up the passages by which the blood before discharged its superfluities; which, making an obstruction to their evaporation, mult of consequence form a deposit somewhere. This I imagine to be the reason of all the swelled faces and of all the inflammations of the eyes, so common in this country. This seems pretty clearly to be the case from another observation, which is, that the better sort of people, who wear caps, are not troubled with these *fluxions*, as the Italians call them. They are worse and more frequent in summer than in winter, and that *à fortiori* for the same reason, for the pores are then more open, and the daily Etesian winds are cold, and the colder they are the more people expose themselves to them; but the better sort of people are never without at least an ermine cap upon them; for though the skin be ever so thin, as it is less porous, so it defends against the penetration of a cold wind better than the thickest cloth.

I believe you will think that this letter ought not to be seen by any one; I am sure you will think so, if you see in it (as I do) a style and language shamefully inaccurate; but you will excuse it, when you consider that I have scarce talked or read English once these ten years, and have not wrote it, except in a few letters on business to Mr. Anderson; add to this, that I am buried in Arabic MSS. I am solely and totally taken up with that language, which I myself cannot forgive. If any Arabic has been translated and published since I left England, pray send it to me; and pray send me some literary

news: Mr. Soame Jenyns's Letters on the Origin of Evil, and Dr. Robertson's History, I am anxious to have.

A French Gentleman of my acquaintance is going, by order of his Court, to the Southern Continent, Terra Incognita.

—

Lazaretto of Leghorn, June 21, 1773.

I KNOW not what to amuse you with, my Dear Sir, unless I give you a relation of the fate of Ali Bey; but I must once more entreat you not to criticise my English. Consider how long I have studied that language, and applied closely to Arabic, so that I confess I can neither speak nor write English correctly.

The beginning of last February Ali Bey reduced Jaffa (the ancient Joppa), after a siege of ten months: though it is but a small and a miserable village, yet (as the castle has been lately rep'ired) it is of some strength. The garrison consisted of 300 men only, who had no other provision than rice and water, yet nothing could induce them to surrender; they were determined to hold out to the last man; and indeed so they did, for the place was not taken till they were almost all slain, and not a single grain of rice left. Yet it could not have been taken but by the treachery of an Officer, whom Mohammed Bey had sent with a reinforcement of men, and a supply of provisions, to the besieged, but who, instead of obeying his orders, went with the whole to Ali Bey's camp.—This place reduced, Ali Bey marched to lay siege to Jerusalem, distant about fifty miles from Jaffa; but as a report prevailed that Caled Bashaw (who had been Captain Bashaw of the Black Sea, and was appointed Bashaw of Egypt) was arrived at Damascus, with troops that he had collected between Constantinople and Aleppo, and was under march to attack him; and as he knew that Mohammed Bey had received orders from the Sultan to collect all the troops of Egypt, and to march directly to join the Bashaw, apprehensive of being surrounded, he gave up all thoughts of attacking Jerusalem, and marched to Gaza, where, from the situation of the place, he could not be hemmed in. In the mean time the Shaik of Aeri persuaded him to attack Cairo before the arrival of the Bashaw, and sent two of his sons with him. Ali Bey marched towards that city with an army of 10,000 men and 36 pieces of cannon. However, he never intended to attack the Egyptian army, but proposed to join the Pilgrims who were coming from Mecca,

and enter Cairo with them (as then nobody would have attacked him, the Pilgrims being looked upon as sacred persons). Mohammed was aware of this; such a junction was all he feared; he therefore detached three Beys to put themselves between Ali Bey and the Pilgrims, and marched himself directly with the main body. On the thirtieth of April last, at a place called Salhia, two days journey from Cairo, he met his enemy. They immediately engaged; the action was bloody, and lasted three hours. Ali Bey's army gave way; a great number of men was killed; many were taken prisoners, amongst whom was Ali Bey; he had three wounds, one with a musquet, the other two with a scymetar: all the baggage and cannon were taken, and few of the whole army escaped, for the victory was complete.

As soon as Ali Bey was conducted to Mohammed Bey, the conqueror dismounted, kissed his hand, and made him a pathetic speech on his misfortune, telling him that it was the fortune of war, and how much upon all occasions *every one ought to submit with resignation and humility to the decrees of the Almighty*. He then ordered him to be put into a huter, and conveyed to his house in Grand Cairo. But it was a *doleful convey*, for the litter was surrounded by seventeen horsemen, each of whom had upon his spear a head of a Chief of their prisoner's army. You may imagine his guard was not a small one. Mohammed Bey did not suffer any of the prisoners to be put to death, but sent each of them to his respective home. The Officer who carried the succours intended for Jaffa to Ali Bey, was taken prisoner, but pardoned, and sent to his native country, Algiers. There were about 200 Europeans in Ali Bey's army; they were all killed except one Englishman, to whom the Bey gave a handful of gold without counting.

Ali Bey lived till Thursday May 7, and during the interval between his being taken and his last hour, his Conqueror visited him more than once a-day, and behaved to him as if he had been his father. Ali Bey was interred on the 8th of May, with great decency. Thus ended this very extraordinary man.

It appears that the Sheik of Æri's counsel was only to get rid of his guest, whose treasure was exhausted, for two days. After the battle the Bishaw arrived at Damietta. The Sheik had received from Ali Bey 1500l. sterling every day, and that for the expences of the troops only.

Ali Bey's diurnal expences for the last year-and-a-half have been computed at 3000l. a-day. This, however, is scarce felt in Egypt—Judge of the richness of the country.

—— is returned from Abyssinia, and I dare say that our Natural History will be greatly obliged to his abilities, and extraordinary fatigue for important discoveries; but he seems to doubt of the *existence* “*of the Written Mountain.*” Indeed he did not directly tell me so, but he said he had written to Mr. Nieupurg, the only survivor of the Danish Travellers, and received for answer, “If Montague asserts any such thing, the Lord have mercy upon him!” It is a place as well known as Cairo is amongst the Arabs, or Edinburgh is amongst us.

I failed for Alexandria on the 14th of May, and met there with a vessel just arrived from Constantinople, which brought news that the Porte would not make peace, and that the Ottoman had attacked the Russian army, had killed 5000 men, and had forced them to cross the Danube, and that they had immediately put to sea fifty vessels of war.

—— has confirmed me in my opinion, that it is a great misfortune for a man to be full of his own birth, however conspicuous it may be, particularly if he is a *traveller*; for he will never meet with that respect he *thinks* due to him, nor will he give to others what is due to them; he is affronted when he ought not to be so, and affronts when he ought not to do so. The remembrance of one's quality ought only to serve as a check to such inclinations as might induce a man to do any thing unworthy of his ancestors. It is a great misfortune for a Traveller to be *full of his own talents* (however great they may be), for this, that he holds every body cheap, thinks every body weak, by which he loaths their company; and they detest his so, he can never form friendships, nor get proper information. A man should never think of his own talents but when he is to measure how far they can go, in rendering service, or in doing good.

It is very pitiful in a man, particularly in a *Traveller*, to be full of his own knowledge; it makes him think every other person but himself ignorant, and despise him; by which he often discovers his own ignorance, and is despised in his turn. A man should never think of his own knowledge but when it is to measure how much *useful information he can give*.

Mr. —— says, that I am so illiterate and insignificant, that I have from the

Royal Society no other correspondent but ——. He may be right with regard to me; I neither pretend to importance or learning, but he is most assuredly wrong with respect to you. He never saw me but four times in his life; you perhaps he never saw; and I should imagine his opinion is not founded on general report. God bless you, my Dear Sir! Excuse all this nonsense.

Venice, Aug. 4, 1774.

THE theatre, the interesting scene (that of the battle of Pharsalia), speaks for itself. You see I am a bad Draftsman, but it is exact. I measured it every foot with my own hand. Pray beg the Society's pardon for my Latin.

(To be continued.)

MRS. DRAPER'S LETTERS.

[Concluded from Page 252.]

LETTER VI.

YOU must pardon me, my dear friend, for being somewhat longer than usual in answering your last favour—I acknowledge myself highly indebted to you for it, though not from the motive which you might naturally suspect, but because I had at any time much rather please myself with the notion of having a sensible correspondent, than in dwelling on the incense of praise you offer me.—In the former character you really are more excellent than half the women I ever had any pleasure in conversing with, and yet you will, with a little more practice, make a very good flatterer too.—But a truce to compliments; what have you and I to do with them?

Flattery, 'tis true, may sometimes help to confirm good habits, and inspire just notions—so far it may be said to be commendable; but the male sex ought to decide upon any thing further that can be urged in its favour:—it is indeed a monopoly they take some care to keep the entire possession of, from which I am led to suppose, that they hold it of inestimable worth; though to be serious, I have seldom heard of its answering a better purpose than making fools of us women.

So much for flattery; would that its dire practice were banished all civil society, for then "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitablenets," might cease to be so prevalent for want of food to gratify their several appetites! Men take an ungenerous pleasure in making us appear silly, by placing any belief or confidence in theirrodomantados; and most girls, and women too, are apt to think and feel themselves slighted, unless they are all made partakers in the adulation, though in truth it amounts to nothing more, than such an illiberal sort of preference as a sensible person would always rather be without.

Don't despise; his is, by, or imagine it is a term synonymous with insensibility; for

I'm a prodigious advocate for it, but should be loth to acquire a practical knowledge of it at the expence of any one sympathetic or other good sensation—for I adore sensibility in all its forms, when not perverted to weak and bad purposes: not but I think *that* weakness may be palliated, and even passions of the extraordinary kind justified on particular occasions; at least methinks I have compassion and enthusiasm enough in my composition to wish this were the general sense of mankind, as then we should not be fond of seeking for the most faulty aspect of things, but rather attempt to soften the dark lines in characters by such a kindly view of the bright parts, as would teach us insensibly to forget the defective, or at worst to unite them as light and shade, which, *you know*, happily blended, always sets off a portrait to the best advantage.—How altogether more delightful this practice, than that illiberal one of scrutinizing the failings of unfortunate or distinguished persons, with the malevolence too often visible in those who are even styled faultless people; and what complacency must the good mind feel, even supposing itself deceived in the kind judgment it has formed of a frail or suffering individual, when a consciousness of inward worth and kind attention only occasioned an erring decision, which even superior wisdom and experienced penetration are sometimes liable to; for there is no better rule of estimating the feelings of others, than by the natural bias of our own; consequently the good mind has cause for triumph, where it reflects that a knowledge of its own rectitude alone occasioned its being deceived; and all the contempt it could possibly acquire by means of so kind a proceeding, would in my opinion be very ill-bestowed; at least, I am sure, it would only be returned with the humane pity which goodness emblem's ever: and I am confident, that this sort of treatment would

would have the most happy effects on such erring persons, as were not lost to all sense of pride, or hopes of being readmitted into the class of the *virtuous*. For, in fact, it is rather owing to an eagerness of temper than a depravity of inclination, when people well educated, or of natural good sense, deviate from the paths established by custom or sound morality; and it is injurious to the natural order of a benign Providence to suppose, that their return to virtue would not be more sincere, than their apostacy from it; provided any endeavours were attempted to make the road tolerably easy to them: but the world too, too often oppose such emotions of grace! at least it very seldom seems desirous of exciting them; and the unhappy culprit, however penitent, has little or nothing to expect, save the forgiveness of her Maker; and that indeed is superior to every thing else, however desirable; and the very idea of it ought to influence our actions, and interest all our kind affections. But no! we judge erroneously, and are oftentimes blind enough to imagine, that we obey the dictates of justice, when in fact our purposes are regulated by the subtle insinuations of self-love, and a hydra of inimical qualities.

It is a maxim with me, That no man of sense and benevolence, and no woman of feeling, delicacy, or of an established reputation, ever judges harshly, or launches into the stream of scandal and detraction. Consequently I am assured, that I ought to be very indifferent about any opinions which the public voice may echo concerning me at B—; for the charitable-minded will not have recourse to defamation, and the only true sons and daughters of wisdom cannot;—therefore I should be perfectly easy: but I own to you that I am not so, for I always held the public opinion at a very high price, and would, as a woman, do more to acquire it, than half the people in India would believe, unless their experience of my conduct confirms the assertion. Not but I think this earnestness of mine upon such a point may be construed a weakness, because I verily believe that nine-tenths of them are not qualified to decide upon the motives of a good person's actions;—for where a disposition to stigmatize, together with a frothiness and ventosity of speech prevails, we may be assured there is a capital want of generosity, and all those qualities which constitute judgement; and such characters are as numerous at B— as two-thirds of the English inhabitants.

You please me greatly by your manner of speaking of your little darling. I have heard that he is a fine prattler, and I wonder not at your tenderness for him; indeed I rather wonder that there should be in nature so unnatural a being as a mother destitute of the fondest regards for her own offspring. May it never be my fate to have such mingle in my society! for honour her I am sure I could not; and I should be sorry to like manners, however specious, which had not intrinsic worth for their foundation. Yes! I have lost all my dear innocents save one, but in having her I think I have them all; for this reserved child was ever the object nearest to my heart; and I cannot help thinking, but there was more of justice than partiality in my preference of her, as her mind was uncommonly affectionate and good, her tender age considered, and she ever had the art of pleasing me, by seeming earnestly desirous of doing it. The present accounts of her more than answer my former expectations, and I am induced to hope that her future merit will realize my fondest wishes. Were it not for such hopes, neither wealth, power, nor any thing else which man styles good, would have any charms for me; for my whole soul is so wrapped up in this dear child, that without her I should indeed be miserable—if at all.

You must not imagine, from what I have said, that I am at all an advocate for those distinctions, which are often visible in families of numerous children—quite the contrary, I assure you, as I think nothing more unjust, if not cruel, than to let the little beings discern that they do not equally participate in parental love.

Children have in general a great share of observation and memory, and we do ill to administer such food to either the one or the other, as will not be remembered to the advantage of the paternal and fraternal claims; and I know not if the very little cordiality which sometimes subsists between brothers and sisters does not owe its rise to the faulty conduct of parents in giving a visible preference to some one of their offspring; though to avoid that enlightened preference which a sensible parent may feel from seeing that one out of many has more amiable propensities than the others, would perhaps be as difficult as it is unnatural; but this should never be manifested so as to disgust the little prattlers, who, though however incapable of reasoning, are always awake to the symptoms of favour or prejudice.

I know not a sight which gives me more pleasure, than that of a well-regulated family where the children are numerous; and had it been permitted me by Providence to have preserved all mine, the second humane principle I would have inculcated in them, should have been the impossibility of their having a separate interest while each continued amiable, and had any prospect of real happiness: and I should have prided myself more in giving them a way of thinking so congenial to my own, than if it had been in my power to invest them with distinguished honours, when they were of an age, and ceased being subject to my authority.

We still remain in total ignorance with regard to what our superiors may be pleased to decree as a punishment for the failure of the Baroach expedition, and I have expected the worst so very long, that the idea of it is now quite familiar to me, and I flatter myself that my

philosophy will stand me in some stead if it comes, though I know nothing which could afflict me so much, the loss of my child or health excepted, as Mr. D——'s suspension or removal from hence with any sort of disgrace. It is really time to bid you adieu after writing you so long a letter. The charitables at B——, including even the men of business, would be kind enough to wonder how I could contrive to fill so many pages, without having recourse to their darling theme Scandal, if the lucky appellation of an *officious scribbler* did not fortunately connect itself in their imagination with the appearance of my hand-writing, or even my name, at particular times and seasons.

Adieu, my dear Madam! I wish you every happiness, and shall always think myself your much obliged

ELIZA DRAPER.

Surat,

30th October, 1771.

ANECDOTES of JOHN KYRLE, Esq. commonly called THE MAN of ROSS.

THIS Gentleman, whom Mr. POPE's very fine lines will take down the shoal of time as long as the English language remains, was described, by a Gentleman who knew him well, to be in person six feet high, and very stout in proportion; of a countenance very grave and serious, resembling very much the portrait of him at a private house in Ross. Mr. Kyrle was the second son of his father (whose family came originally from Mercle, in Herefordshire, where there is in the church a family vault belonging to them), and was supposed to have been brought up to the law. He was a man of very active benevolence, and was the universal trustee and referee of his neighbourhood. His great amusement was to plant trees in the grounds of his neighbours, no less than in his own. He was very plain in his dress, and was often seen with a hedge-bill in his hand. He purchased a good deal of land in the neighbourhood of Ross, the hedge-rows of which he used to plant with trees. He made a present to the church of Ross of the present great bell: the spire was built at the expence of the parish—the causeway that Mr. Pope celebrates, as well as the buildings that surround the prospect, were executed by subscription. Every market-day he gave a good plain dinner to the farmers and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, with ale and cyder, and was a great pesser of his guests to eat.—*Mis Budd*, a female relation of his,

who lived with him, was a lady of a very delicate constitution, and ate little: by way of making her eat more, he used to ask his guests (who knew his humour) "Whether it was now the fashion to eat heartily?" they used to reply, "Yes."—"Well then," said he, "*Mis Budd*, you should eat heartily; you hear that it is the fashion to do so now." He was of such rigid virtue, that when one day he presented himself at the town-hall of Ross, then converted into a play-house for some strolling comedians, and asked what there was to pay for his admission, the door-keeper told him, as a Gentleman he must pay half-a-crown. This he thought too much, and went home, and put on the dress in which he used to work with his labourers in the fields and then asked how much he was to pay, and was told sixpence. He entered the room, and was soon known to the spectators, who asked him to come and take a front seat. "No," said he, "that I will not do—Odds-bud (his usual oath) I have paid for a labourer's seat, and I will have one." Mr. Kyrle died at eighty two, and was buried in the church of Ross, and at the feet of his old friend the Rev. Dr. Whiting, Rector of the Parish, as he desired. The corpse lay in state before it was interred, and was followed to the grave by the principal persons of the neighbourhood, the great bell then ringing out for the first time.

The last thing that is remembered of this respectable man was, his being carried out in an armed chair, at a very advanced age, to see a house that he was building in Rois. The King's Arms Inn in that place was his dwelling house, and in one of the rooms there is a copy of a picture of him, taken by stealth as he sat in church, a few years before he died. He is represented in a long wig and morning gown. This picture has never yet been decently engraved. On the walls that surround the Prospect at Rois, there still remain the cypher of his name and his coat of arms; they are placed upon the pediment of two doors ornamented with Corinthian columns. The basen is filled up. The beginning of his last will is very solemn:—"In the name of God, amen. I John Kyrle, of Rois, in the county of Hereford, Esq. being very ancient, but of sound and disposing mind and memory and understanding (thanks be given to Almighty God for the same), considering the incident infirmities of old age, and the uncertainty of human life, being willing and desirous to settle things in order, do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following; that is to say, First and principally, I commend my soul into the hands of God that gave it to me, hoping and assuredly believing, that by the meritorious death and passion of my Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, I shall receive free and abundant remission and forgiveness of all my sins, and be made a partaker of those heavenly mansions which he has prepared for his elect before the beginning of the world; and my body I recommend to the earth from whence it was taken, to be interred in the chancel of Rois church, in such decent and christian-like manner as to my executors shall seem meet and convenient." Amongst other legacies, Mr. Kyrle leaves forty pounds to purchase forty shillings a year freehold for the charity-school of Rois. Having in his life-time provided for Miss Budd, his relation who lived with him, he leaves her ten pounds for mourning; and by a codicil he leaves some legacies to his servants and work people.

But, however, as "*cura non ipsa in morte relinquunt*," he does not even in his last will forget his dear trees; for he says, "Having planted fruit and other trees, which are as well *ornamental as beneficial* to my estate, I do hereby direct, order, and desire, that no wilful waste or destruction shall be committed thereon, by despoiling or cutting down the timber-trees

before they come to their perfection. I direct and order that my coppice wood called Dymock's Wood (the same having been planted, preserved, and raised by my great care and industry for the improvement of the premises) shall not at any time hereafter be fallen *under sixteen years*, that being the most proper and advantageous time for the cutting thereof."

Mr. Kyrle planted several trees in the hedge-rows near the Prospect, and built a summer-house opposite to a very beautiful wood on a hill. In the inside was painted, a man's hand with a bird in it, pointing to the grove, with this motto, "*Si non tibi non ibi*,"—"Were not that grove there, this building would not have been here." It is now taken down.

Mr. Kyrle died at the age of 82. There is a handsome monument erected to his memory in the chancel of the church of Rois. The inscription tells merely, that John Kyrle, Esq. (commonly called the Man of Rois) died and is buried near this place. It appears by a deed in the possession of a Gentleman of Rois, that Mr. Kyrle's hand-writing nearly resembled that of Oliver Cromwell appended to the death-warrant of Charles the First. Dr. Johnson, with his usual justness of observation on everything that relates to life and manners, says very well in his life of Mr. Pope, "The praise of the Man of Rois deserves particular examination, who, after a long and pompous enumeration of his public works and private charities, is said to have diffused all those blessings from *five hundred pounds a-year*. Wonders are willingly told, and willingly heard. The truth is, that Kyrle was a man of known integrity and active benevolence, by whose sollicitation the wealthy were persuaded to pay contributions to his charitable schemes. This influence he obtained by an example of liberality exerted to the utmost extent of his power, and was thus enabled to give more than he had. This account Mr. Victor received from the Minister of the place, and I have preserved it, that the praise of a good man being made more credible, may be more solid."

Some years ago many of the trees in the hedge-rows, and in the church-yard of Rois, were cut down.

A Gentleman of Oxford left the following lines at the inn at Rois:

*Ille et nefasto te excidit in die
Arbos—in nepotum
Perniciem, opprobriumque pagi.*

AS late as evening's solemn gray
I took my melancholy way

XX

Where

Where Vaga's * clear pellucid wave
 Meand'ring loves those walls to lave
 That boast the Man of Ros's name,
 By Pope's muse sacred made to fame,
 On the smooth surface meteors glide,
 The circling billows quick divide,
 And strait the Goddess of the Flood,
 With aspect sad, before me stood :
 Her graceful gently-tapering waist
 A crystal-fludded zone embrac'd ;
 Her tresses with nymphæa crown'd
 Diffus'd their fragrance all around ;
 And whilst their streaming dew she prest,
 My wond'ring ears she thus address'd ;
 " Traveller, in vain thy eyes pursue
 The long-lov'd objects of their view,
 The shady grove, the antique glade,
 By Kyrle's hands venerable made ;
 The elm with tufted foliage crown'd, -
 The tapering beech's beautiful round,
 The spiral ash, the rev'rend oak,
 Have fallen beneath the axe's stroke ;
 And tho' at each fell murd'rous blow
 The Dryads utter'd shrieks of woe,
 And erst, as in Marseilles' sam'd wood †,
 Each tread pour'd forth a crimson flood ;
 And tho' indignant at the sight
 My waves, appall'd with dire affright,
 Arrested in their rapid course
 Sought with wild roar their distant source,
 No portents the fell hand appall,
 My bank's chief pride and glory fall.
 The ingenuous youth, the love-sick maid,
 In vain their supplication made ;
 Besought with unavailing prayer
 The cruel hand these groves to spare,
 Where from each mortal eye remov'd,
 By Love's propitious power approv'd,
 They told their tender ardent tale,
 Re-whisper'd only by the gale ;
 Where friendship, Heav'n's best gift design'd
 To comfort and to bless mankind,
 Jealous of Day's obtrusive eye,
 And courting sacred secrecy,
 Did to its other self disclose
 Life's motley'd sum of joys and woes.
 For this no more my bounteous wave
 With rich fertility shall lave
 His ample fields, whose dire command
 Arm'd with fell steel the spoiler's hand ;

No more shall crops of golden grain
 Wave over his accurs'd domain,
 But barren ooze and squalid filth
 My stream shall bring to cuse the tilth.
 The primrose of soft tender hue,
 The tressel white, the violet blue,
 The cowslip's bright and burnish'd gold,
 No more shall grace the hated mould ;
 But sad Oenone's herb obscene,
 Urtica's dark and deadly green,
 Couch-grass its hateful leaves shall shoot,
 And dock, of too tenacious root ;
 Whilst of the rich Saurian plain ‡
 Pomona Goddesses shall disdain
 With her sweet juice to cheer his toil,
 Who dar'd ordain the barb'rous spoil.
 Kyrle's rev'rend shade, with fell affright,
 Shall harrow up his soul each night.
 See how his eyes with fury glare,
 His hands a fun'ral cypress bear !
 Not more appall'd the valiant Thanet
 Of Fife erst stood, to Danfaine
 When Birnham-Wood in fell array
 Pursued its dire portentous way.
 Trav'ler, whom often I have seen
 With rapture haunt my margin green,
 And fated with the city's noise,
 Its senseless cares, its tasteless joys,
 Recline upon my grassy side,
 And pore upon my passing tide ;
 And these once leafy groves along
 Mutter some strain of antique song ;
 Or to thy wayward fancy dress
 Some future scheme of happiness,
 And in inactive moral strife
 Dally inglorious with that life
 By its Almighty Giver lent
 For some fix'd plan, some good intent ;—
 Trav'ler ! (like that sam'd fount divine
 Sacred to Pæbus and the Nine)
 Could my poor scanty stream supply
 The gift of heav'n-born Poesy,
 Pope's genius should thy breast inspire,
 His power of verse, his satire's fire ;
 In strains immortal as his name
 Thou should'st my injuries proclaim."
 She pau'd, the circling billows clo'se
 O'er her bright forms, and shriek her woes ;
 Whilst I with sad indignant breast
 In vain essay'd my wonted rest §.

AN ACCOUNT of some of the ANTIQUITIES of BABYLON found in the NEIGHBOURHOOD of BAGDAD : Also of what is deemed to have been the TOWER of BABEL, and of the YEZIDIS.

BY M. DE BEAUCHAMP, VICAR-GENERAL OF BABYLON, AND CORRESPONDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PARIS.

OF all the traces remaining of ancient Babylon, there are but two respecting the situation of which anything can now

be determined. These are what is called *Tak-Kesra*, near the Tigris, six leagues S. E. of Bagdad, and twelve leagues

* The Wye so called.

† Lucan's Pharsalia.

‡ Herefordshire.

§ See a farther Account of Mr. Kyrle, with a Portrait of him, in the European Magazine Vol. X. p. 160.

from Babylon; and the ruins in the environs of Hella on the Euphrates, which the Arabs call *Makloribet*, and which are the ruins of Babylon. The name of the former seems to be derived from Cosroes, called by the natives *Kotrow*; but, as I shall observe further on, the edifice appears to have been anterior to his time, and a tradition of the Arabs naturally accounts for it. They pretend, that all temples of Idols fell on the coming of their Prophet; and it is still related at Bagdad, that an old man seeing the *Tak* shake, announced that a great Prophet was born, who should convert all people to the worship of the true God. It is easy to imagine, therefore, that the first Arabian Mussulmen, who attributed to their new religion an infinite number of prodigies, would have said, *El tak kesere*, "The portico is broken;" a speech extremely applicable to this famous portico, which has been cracked for ages.

The *Tak-Kesere* is a building 270 feet [of Paris] long, and 86 high: the portico, which occupies the middle, is 148 feet long, and 76 wide, within; its two façades are each 97 feet. It is constructed of burnt bricks, ten inches square by two and a half thick, cemented with plaster taken from the spot, the earth of which, like that round Bagdad, and in a great part of the Desert, contains much gypsum. The walls which support the vault of the roof are 23 feet thick; those of the façade are 18. The arch is not a semi-circle, but consists of two arcs of equal radius, of which the centres are placed at a certain distance from each other. Those at present made at Bagdad are very differently constructed, their curvature being considerable at their commencement, whilst at the key they terminate in a right line from each side. The vault is pretty well preserved: there is no crack at the key, but it is fallen-in in two places. The first is near the centre of the façade, where it is half a foot narrower than in other places. The two walls which support it have been separated, either by an earthquake, or a sinking of the foundation. Throughout the vault are a number of holes, symmetrically arranged, and piercing it in the direction of its radii, and which have, as I believe, tubes of earth. The Arabs say, that a great number of lamps were lighted in this edifice, which they suppose to have been a temple, and that these holes were vents for the smoke. This idea, however, is destroyed by the reflection, that a vault so large, and entirely open in front, could not require such help for that

purpose. Indeed I was puzzled to guess what could have been their use, unless for erecting the scaffolding; and in this opinion I was confirmed, on finding similar holes at the west end of the building, in the ruins of an arch which formed a cornice. The architecture is rude, as appears by the façade, which is adorned with sham doors and windows. It is generally supported at Bagdad, that these were niches for statues: but they are too shallow, in proportion to their height, for that purpose, being not more than a foot deep, and are not rounded. The pillars of the lower story, which are in pairs, are plain, as are those that join the other stories, and project from the wall to the thickness of their semi-diameter. It is to be observed, that those of the higher range do not rest on those of the former, and are distributed unequally; which shews, that little taste is displayed in this vast pile of building. The portico has three gates; one at the end, eight feet wide, 14 deep, and 18 high; and two others, eight feet wide, and 23 deep each. I imagined, that the latter had led to two other apartments, according to the ancient usage of the East, which is still retained: and this I was induced to believe, from observing the ruins of an arch at the posterior part of the building: on an attentive examination, however, I remarked, that the curvature of this arch, to judge by what remained, was not considerable enough to make a room of a breadth proportionate to the length of the building; and that there was no trace of such an arch above the side gates, the walls of which were very well preserved: I concluded, therefore, that it was only a very large cornice by way of ornament. This part of the building is much less injured than the eastern front: It is plain from the cornice to a certain height, where, on each side of the porticoes, are ten false windows, separated by a projecting wall 10 or 12 feet high, by six feet thick, a part of which only remains. I convinced myself that this wall never reached the ground, as its lower part is perfectly smooth, and not a brick of it is wanting. At the height of the ten false windows the wall narrows, forming a cordon, like a kind of irregular stair, descending to the salient wall just mentioned, and ascending to the extremity of the building. The external part of the vault has suffered most injury from the hand of time. The wall which supported it appears, though disfigured, to have decreased in thickness every ten or twelve feet, in the form of steps.

Examining the position of the building with a good compass, I found it due East and West, the grand front facing the East. What leads me to attribute it to a period far anterior to Kosroes, who reigned A. D. 600, is the rudeness of its architecture. That which prevailed in 15 days we may presume to have been not very different from that of the time of the Caliphs of Bagdad. Now the remains we have of the latter are in a very different style. In the neighbourhood of *Tak-Kesre* there is a mosque, called *Soliman Pak*, in which, according to the Arabs, the Barber of Moh'mmed was buried. This has been rebuilt, though badly; but there still exists in it a gateway acknowledged to have been built by the Caliphs, in which we find a certain elegance that is also to be seen in many ancient edifices at Bagdad. I am of opinion, therefore, that the *Tak-Kesre* was built by some King of Babylon. On what grounds Delisle attributes it to Nebuchadnezzar, called by the Arabs *Bakt-Nasser*, "fortunate and victorious," I know not.

I was at first surprized to find this enormous building, situated a quarter of a league from the Tigris, and was inclined to believe, that its walls had formerly been washed by that river. But I was undeceived by a Sheik of the Arabs, who informed me, that the foundations of the walls of a very large city, which extend on both sides of the river, were still to be seen. These the Arabs call *Medaine*, or the Two Cities; that is to say, Seleucia and Ctisphen, which are placed here by Delisle. I have been told by the Chaldean Patriarch of Babylon, that it is recorded in the archives of his church, that his predecessors resided there. It is beyond a doubt, however, that *Tak-Kesre* is far more ancient than these two cities founded by the Greeks.

I ought not to omit, that near *Tak-Kesre* are found urns of clay, filled with a friable calcareous substance, which is evidently burnt bones. Eight years ago the Arabs found there a statue of an infant in white marble, admirably executed. I saw the legs, attached to a kind of pedestal. They were presented by the Patriarch of Bagdad to the English Agent, who sent them to Constantinople to Sir ——— Enslin. The head is in the possession of M. Rouffeau, the French Consul. This I presume to have been the work of a Greek.

The ruins of Babylon are very visible a league north of Hella. There is in particular an elevation flat on the top, of an angular figure, and intersected by ravines. It would never have been sus-

pected for the work of human hands, were it not proved by the layers of bricks found in it. Its height is not more than sixty yards. On my first journey to Hella, in 1784, I wrote M. de la Lande, that I could not believe this to be what was once the Tower of Babel, though it is even now called Babel by the Arabs. The learned have long ago passed their judgment on the imaginary descriptions given of this Monument by such Travellers as the Jew Benjamin, Detudeile, and others. A person skilled in Arabic will not easily believe, that the word Babel is derived from the root of *bel-bel*, which signifies to confound, as Commentators pretend. Be it as it may, this mount is so little elevated, that the least ruin we pass in the road to it conceals it from the view. To come at the bricks it is necessary to dig into the earth. They are baked with fire, and cemented with *zepht* or bitumen between each layer are found osiers.

Above this mount, on the side of the river, are those immense ruins, which have served, and still serve, for the building of Hella, an Arabian city, containing 10,000 or 12,000 souls. Here are found those large and thick bricks, imprinted with unknown characters, specimens of which I have presented to Abbé Barthelemy. This place, and the mount of Babel, are commonly called by the Arabs *Makloube*, that is, "turned topsy-turvy." I was informed by the master-mason employed to dig for bricks, that the places from which he procured them were large thick walls, and sometimes chambers. He has frequently found earthen vessels, engraved marbles, and about eight years ago a statue as large as life, which he threw amongst the rubbish. On one wall of a chamber he found the figures of a cow, and of the sun and moon, formed of varnished bricks. Sometimes Idols of clay are found, representing human figures. I found one brick on which was a lion, and on others a half-moon in relief. The bricks are cemented with bitumen, except in one place, which is well preserved, where they are united by a very thin stratum of white cement, which appears to me to be made of lime and sand.

The master-workman informed me, that there were three cities in which antiquities are found; Babel, or Makloube; Broussa, two leagues S. E. of Hella in the Desert; and Kaides, still farther distant than Broussa. I was told that many marble statues were found in the latter, but it is dangerous to go thither without a strong guard.

Next of the bricks found at Makloube have

have writing on them; but it does not appear that it was meant to be read, for it is as common on bricks buried in the walls as on those on the outside. I observed that each quarter has a peculiar impression: I mean, that we find but one series of letters, and arranged in the same manner, in one place. The bricks are everywhere of the same dimensions; one foot three lines square, by three inches thick. Occasionally layers of osiers in bitumen are found, as at Babel. The quantity of this bitumen that must have been employed in building Babylon, is scarcely credible. Most probably it was procured from *Hitt* on the Euphrates, where we still find it. The master-mason told me, that he found some in a spot which he was digging about twenty years ago; which is by no means strange, as it common enough on the banks of the Euphrates; I have myself seen it on the road from Bagdad to Jubba, an Arabian village seated on that river.

The master-mason led me along a valley which he dug out a long while ago to get at the bricks of a wall, that, from the marks he showed me, I guess to have been sixty feet thick. It ran perpendicularly to the bed of the river, and was probably the wall of the city. I found in it a subterranean canal, which, instead of being arched over, is covered with pieces of sand-stone, six or seven feet long, by three feet wide. These ruins extend several leagues to the north of Hella, and inconteibly mark the situation of ancient Babylon. I employed two men for three hours in clearing a stone which they supposed to be an Idol. The part which I got a view of appeared to me nothing but a shapeless mass: it was evident, however, that it was not a simple block, as it bore marks of the chissel, and there were pretty deep holes in it; but I could not find any inscription on it. The stone is of a black grain; and, from the large fragments of it found in many places, it appears, that there were some monuments of stone built here. On the eastern side I found a stone nearly two feet square and six inches thick, of a beautiful granite, the grain of which was white and red. All these stones must have been brought from some distance, as this part of the Desert contains none. On the same side of the city, as I was told by the master-mason, there were walls of varnished bricks, which he supposed to have been a temple: Idols would probably be found there, if any one would be at the expence of digging; but it would be necessary to satisfy the avarice of the Mussulmen, who are never

very willing for Europeans to search lands occupied by them.

Besides the bricks with inscriptions, which I have mentioned, there are solid cylinders, three inches in diameter, of a white substance, covered with very small writing, resembling the inscriptions of Persepolis mentioned by Chardin. Four years ago I saw one; but I was not eager to procure it, as I was assured that they were very common. I mentioned them to the master-mason, who told me, that he sometimes found such, but left them amongst the rubbish as useless. Black stones which have inscriptions engraved on them are also met with. These, I was told, were found at Broussa, which is separated from Makloube by the river. I was informed, that an Arab at Hella had one in his possession, and did all I could to procure it, or at least to obtain a sight of it, but I could not succeed. In 1784 one was sent to Paris, by M. And. Michaux, a botanist, who was at that time at Bagdad. I have been assured by the Arabs, that a day's journey from the last-mentioned city, and six leagues from the Tigris, there is a stone of enormous size covered with inscriptions. May we not presume, that this stone is of the same origin as the Pillars of Thaut?

I visited the ruins of Broussa six years ago. These are, properly speaking, nothing but a mountain of earth and bricks. The difficulty of transporting them across the river prevents the latter being dug for. We find there a kind of hall still standing, which I conceive to be more modern than the city itself, as well as a square tower, which, though ancient, appears to have been built on its ruins.

The City of Hella is not the remains of Babylon: it is a league more to the south. I assured myself on the spot, that Hella did not exist before Cuffa. Its name is written *Helle*, which in Arabic signifies place, habitation, and, according to the Mussulmen, the place between the two sacred places Imam-Hassein and Imam-Ali. A league from Hella, towards Makloube, is seen an ancient portico called Diemjeme, signifying in Arabic the skull of the head. It is pretended, that Ali here passed the Euphrates, in his road to Cuffa, where he was killed by Giezid. I must observe here, that Delisle, in his map of Babylonia, places that ancient city and the celebrated mosque of Imam-Ali too near each other. They are five leagues distant. Sultan Selim begun an aqueduct for conveying water to the latter from the Euphrates, which was continued by Nadir Shah, but has never been finish-

ed. Many Mussulman pilgrims assured me, that they drank very bad well-water there. The soil is a sandy gypseous desert, producing nothing.

I imagine medals must be found in the ruins of Babylon, if sought after: but the Arabs pick them up only when they know Europeans are desirous of them. One of copper was brought me whilst I was there. On comparing it with different Parthian medals, I observed, that all the heads of the latter bore a kind of mitre; that of the former, a crown of flowers. Last year I procured a cup with unknown characters, which had been found, with a hundred medals in it, a few years ago, near Nemrod, and sent it to Count de Choiseul-Gouffier. From this, I was informed by Ab. Barthelemy, no information could be drawn, without the medals. Of these I believe I now possess a part. Mr. Rouleau, the French Consul, purchased at that period just 100 medals of a base silver, and all of the same coin. They are very ancient, and I believe Parthian or Babylonian; but of this the learned will judge. M. Rousseau intrusted me with forty to dispose of for him, as well as some others which I have brought to Paris.

The latitude of Hella I have ascertained to be $32^{\circ} 38'$: its longitude I conclude to be $47^{\circ} 53' 30''$ east from Paris, from three observations; an eclipse of the moon Nov. 3, 1729, the immersion of the second satellite of Jupiter on the same day, and the entrance of Mercury on the sun's disk the 5th of the same month. Five years ago, I observed by the compass, that Hella was nearly under the same meridian as Bagdad, to the S. S. E. of which Mr. Delisle has placed it. I have constructed a map of Babylonia on the spot: that of Mr. Delisle was formed from erroneous information. By that illustrious geographer Borsippa, or Borsita, is placed on the river, near Madjed Haffem. That city, which does not now exist, can be no other than what the Arabs call Broussa, or Bouria, the ruins of which, as I have already said, are two leagues S. E. of Hella, in the Desert.

The following RECEIPT for the BITE of a MAD DOG is hung up in SUNNING HILL CHURCH, BERKS:

“SIX ounces of rue picked from the stalk, and bruised; four ounces of gallick, bruised; four ounces of Venice treacle, and four ounces of scrapings of pewter. These are to be boiled in two quarts of strong ale over a slow fire, until reduced to one quart; the liquor then to be strained off, and kept close corked in a bottle.—Nine spoonfuls, warm, to a

The city and mosque of Madjed-Haffem are equally misplaced on the map; they are not on the Euphrates, but in the Desert, seven leagues from Hella, and as many from Messib, where the pilgrims going thither from Bagdad pass the river. The same may be said of Kefil, or the tomb of Ezekiel, which Delisle places on the river in Mesopotamia. I visited that mosque after the ruins of Broussa, and took its position by the compass: it is on the other side the river, mid-way between Hella and Imam-Ali. Indeed Mr. Delisle's longitudes and latitudes are in general erroneous: Bagdad he places in long. 67° , whilst it is but 62° . Other differences will appear from the new map which I hope to publish.

I requested of the Chaldean patriarch of Babylon, who resides a day's journey from Mossoul, a catalogue in Arabic of all the books written in Chaldee or Syriac preserved in his house, in which the pastoral or patriarchal staff has been fixed for 6 or 700 years, descending from uncle to nephew, and particularly the date of the year in which they were written. Amongst them perhaps will be found some curious manuscripts.—I also requested of him some information respecting the religion of the Yezidis, his neighbours, and the Grand Sheik, Sholi-Beig, his friend. The Yezidis neither fast nor pray. It is not known that they have any book, though they pretend to have one which they keep concealed. They call it Lohi-Mani, which I am inclined to believe a corruption of Lokman, the famous Asiatic philosopher. Every morning they present themselves thrice before the rising sun. It is said, that they will not pronounce the letter *sin*, because it is the first of the word *scitan*, which signifies Satan, or Devil. Blue is a colour they hold in abhorrence. The Yezidis in the neighbourhood of Mossoul are probably Christians who have embraced the ancient sect of Manicheism; for they still retain a respect for the Chaldean Patriarch and his churches. I have even met with some of them who bore the names of our Apostles.

ings successively, and six spoonfuls to a dog. Apply some of the ingredients, warm, to the bitten part.

This RECEIPT, our correspondent says, was taken from GATHORP CHURCH, in LINCOLNSHIRE, where many persons had been bit by a mad dog. Those who used the medicine recovered; they who did not, died mad.

FRIENDLY HINTS relative to the MODERN PRACTICE OF PHYSICIANS.
BY AN OLD PATIENT.

—*Quæque ipse miserima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui.*

VIRGIL.

Notre crédulité fait toute leur science. VOLTAIRE sur l'*Astrologie.*

MEN are never such *dupes*, as when they are ill, or fancy themselves so. Physicians need not possess talents, or have much knowledge of their profession; it is sufficient if they have skill and address to captivate the understanding of a few fashionable but weak women, or if they write in quantity to satisfy the avarice of apothecaries.

Ladies of the *bon ton* must have tonish physicians, and tonish physicians are useful to give advice in more things than one.

Women, especially old ones, are quacks. These must be humoured; by no means contradicted, at least abruptly. Partly by gratifying their vanity, partly by surprising them by divulging some nostrums as wonderful arcana, those physicians who have the most knowledge of the world, and the best talents for pleasing, will ingratiate themselves into the good opinion of females, when men of profound learning, but awkward manners, will be neglected. On these occasions the nurses are intitled to their share of adulation. The fact is, that a case that requires great penetration does not occur once in a hundred instances; and Nature being left to herself, a physician often acquires credit where no credit is due.

The recommendation of a brother physician is the most suspicious thing imaginable either for a consultation, or to prescribe in the absence of the family doctor. In the first instance, it is meant only as a cloak or a pretence to enlarge fees. In the second, a man recommends one who in his turn will recommend him; in like manner as the master of the Black Bear in one town will recommend the publican of the White Bear in another. If the Apothecary speaks well of a Doctor, you may be sure that Galen will not be sparing to commend the drugs, and the great care of the Apothecary in preparing them.

A London patient is sent to Tonbridge, Bath, or Bristol; but not till the whole Pharmacopœia has been exhausted. His Physician, at taking leave, gives him the name of a Doctor who is in league with him; and supposing him to have great vogue in the metropolis, he has more than one ally at these places—men who return the compliment, when they have an opportunity. On such occasions, the question cannot be too direct: To whom, Doctor,

do you trust yourself? or to whose care do you commit your wife and children, when you wish to preserve them?

If money does not pass by way of gratuity (and God knows whether such largesses have not been made to men extremely avaricious), the London Esculapius may be gratified in various ways; and if he is so elevated as to be superior to the recommendation of the poor country Doctor, baskets of game, and the choicest fish at Christmas-time, are not unacceptable presents to the President or Censor of the College. For the Faculty are no enemies to high living; and repletion, so dangerous to their patients, is rendered harmless by their preventatives.

Nationality stands a young Licentiate in great stead. A Scotchman says of Saevney, "that he is the braest chiel that e'er studied physic at St. Andrew's or Aberdeen;" an Irishman prefers Paddy bred at Dublin or St. Omer's; whilst the dunpleton of an Englishman is gulled by both, and, to *show his impartiality*, swallows every quack medicine that is advertised; at one time tries Animal Magnetism, at another with the same alacrity descends into the Earth-Bath, and ascends the Celestial-Bed. A seaman thinks the navy the best school for physic; the soldier an army hospital. A Scotch diploma, conferred for a few pounds on a navy or army surgeon, is more than equivalent to the most laborious and learned education at Oxford or Cambridge, and to all the knowledge that can be obtained in chemistry, in botany, in anatomy, in the *Materia Medica* both ancient and modern.

The greatest *dupes* is, that the less time and attention a noted physician can give to your case, the more he is to be paid. The physician in the greatest practice in London, who tires three pair of horses in a day and who (besides diurnal visits to great folks who pay him annual pensions to make it his interest to prolong their miserable existence), sees sixty occasional patients in a day, and receives from many double-fees, to tempt him to come again, and neglect those who pay him less—I say, such a luminary can allow only five minutes in his rapid course, whilst another, not arrived at a chariot, can bestow a great part of the day or night to watch your distemper, and give you some small chance for your life, supposing drugs can save you.

Do what you can, the glorious uncertainty of physic is a proverb, and will continue to baffle to the end of time the most expert practitioners. The boldest therefore are the most fortunate; at least the dead (as in the case of murder) can tell no tales.

In many respects a physician must make his court not by silence, but by prying and telling all he knows. A small part of his fee is estimated a full consideration for his advice, especially in chronick disorders; the greatest part is for the news he picks up and dispenses, whether publick or private. The spirits of a hypochondriac lady are wonderfully revived by a dose of scandal well applied. As for the Apothecary, whose drugs bear no proportion to the amount of his bill, he likewise is paid for his tittle-tattle.

A stale trick ought to be mentioned, that of a young physician being called out of company by a servant or a porter, as if he was sent for in a great hurry by a patient in the agony of death; when, alas! nobody has required his assistance, or is likely to do so.

It remains that I offer an opinion concerning the prognostics of a physician's skill. I say then, if you employ a man that shews common sense and penetration in other matters, you have a chance of his possessing a reasonable share of the learning to be acquired of the various seats of disorders, and the hidden powers of medicine.

"Acute diseases (said Dr. Bathurst to Dr. Johnson) cure themselves; chronic diseases are never cured."

"Why Doctor (said Dr. Johnson one day to Dr. Laurence), you physicians seem merely to be called in to see your patients die, you do so little."

"Why Doctor (replied that learned and honest physician), a physician who has done little for his patient, passes in general a better night than when he has done

much, however it may be with the sick person."

"Ars conjecturalis experimentis nitens," says Celsus of the medical art; and art indeed it is too often, and not a science. "Fiat experimentum in corpore vili," said one French Physician to another, when poor Passerot, the celebrated French scholar, was brought into the hospital of La Charite, "Corpus non vile est, Domini Doctissimi (replied the patient, to the astonishment of the two sons of Æsculapius), pro quo Christus ipse non dedignatus est mori."

Dr. Moore used to say, that "at least two-thirds of a physician's fees were for prescribing to *imaginary* complaints."—Among several instances of this nature, he mentions one of a clothier, who, after long drinking the Bath waters, took it into his head to try the Bristol Hotwells. Previous, however, to his setting off, he requested his physician to favour him with a letter, stating his case to any brother Galen. This done, the patient got into a chaise and started.

After proceeding about half way, he felt an itch to pry into the contents of the letter, when the following words presented themselves: "*Dear Sir, The bearer is a fat Wiltshire clothier; make the most of him.*" It is unnecessary to add, that his cure was from that moment effected, as he ordered the chaise to return, and immediately proceeded home.

It has been said, that of all men of letters who attach themselves to any profession, none so willingly quit their professional studies to enter on other subjects, as physicians. Why physicians write so little on their own art, is a question not easily to be resolved, unless we suppose that as they are better acquainted with it than other persons, they are the best able to judge of its futility.

CARBO.

LONDON REVIEW

For MAY 1792.

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

Vanœnza; or, The Dangers of Credulity. By Mrs. Maria Robinson. 2 Vols. 12mo. 6s. Bell.

SCARCELY had the refined mental pleasure subsided, which the Poems of this justly-admired Authoress had afforded to every feeling heart, when the elegant prosaic composition now before us made its appearance.

It is a tale more than well told, full of horror, exciting pity, and commanding admiration. We are not favoured with any features of its origin; yet, from many circumstances, we are led to believe that it is not altogether fiction; but that species of romance, the superstructure of which is raised upon the foundation of historic truth. An ancient Spanish record of domestic woe, extremely interesting and pathetic, has been decorated by the pen of our fair enchantress with peculiar taste, elegance, and variety.

We do not believe this lady has ever read that part of "Mason on Elocution," which treats of the power of numbers in prosaic composition; but certain we are, that by the impulse of a fine natural genius, she has been enabled to exhibit a perfect model of that rare species of writing. Every period is full and harmonic, and not one sentence throughout the descriptive part terminates finally, that is to say, with an insignificant particle, which Mason calls "a lame foot." To extract the essence of this entertaining *bagatelle*, that may be read through in two or three hours, would be something like the conduct of those petty depredators, who being admitted into a beautiful flower-garden, and allowed to cull a few choice flowers for a nosegay, are not content with this indulgence, but dig up the best by the roots, in order to transplant them into their own *parterre*. With concern we have observed the plot and chief incidents of these slender volumes thus pulvined under the specious title of *Requies*; and disapproving of such manœuvres, we shall confine ourselves to specimens of the uncommon, and, in our opinion, truly excellent style of the descriptive and sentimental parts, leaving the story untouched, as well for the benefit of the Authors, as of many a youth and many a maid, who will eagerly pursue all its winding mazes with unremitting attention, till the long confined swelling tear, gushing from its lucid orb, shall fall involuntarily on the concluding pages, and half obliterate the dreadful catastrophe.

The opening scene, which conducts us to the Castle of Vancenza, we produce, in evidence of the strength and beauty of her descriptive powers:

"Upon the side of a beautiful forest, sheltered from the northern blast by a chain of mountains, bordered with trees and shrubs, the growth of many centuries, rising above a canopy of luxuriant foliage, the gilded vanes of Vancenza glittered to the eye of the far-distant traveller, while the lofty turrets cast their

long shadows across an extensive lake, that partly overspread the neighbouring valley.

"The towering precipice, from whose giddy height the fearful shepherd gazed with terror and astonishment, hung over its woody skirts, tremendously sublime, while down its winding paths the rushing torrents scattered their white foam, sometimes lost in unseen channels, at others dividing in small currents towards the lake beneath!

"So wild, so romantic a spot seemed rather the work of enchantment than the earthly habitation of anything mortal! The harmonious warblings of the feathered minstrels—the murmuring sound of intermingling streams—the lulling moan of the confined breezes, amidst the flint-rooted pines, that waved their tall heads, rocking their cellow tenants in leafy cradles—the verdant glades here and there opening to the skies, and feathered over with sheep and wild goats—the adjacent hills hanging their dark brows over a vast sheet of quivering water, presented a scene so magnificent, so abstracted from the busy world, that the beholder's heart thrilled with delicious transport, harmonized by the sublime sensations of enchanting melancholy.

"The Castle of Vancenza had been built in the beginning of the twelfth century. The structure consisted of a spacious court-yard, encircled with a vast pile of architecture, of the most exquisite order. At each corner a lofty tower commanded a variety of luxuriant prospects. The front facing the lake was raised upon an invulnerable rampart, whose ivy-covered battlements formed a beautiful and extensive terrace. The southern aspect presented innumerable avenues, cut through the venerable forest which led to the boundaries of Old Castle. The northern view was terminated by mountains grandly romantic. The valley beyond the lake led to a verdant opening of some miles in length, revealing at once a thousand undescribable and fascinating attractions!

"The numberless small cottages besprinkled in the vicinity of the castle, bespoke the hospitality of its lord. The happiness and good fellowship of the rustics conferred a degree of lustre on his name, that idle ostentation might have blushed to behold; while he enjoyed in this secluded paradise that health and tranquillity of mind, which is rarely to be found in the palaces of the most splendid cities."

Of the beautiful Elvira, the Orphan of the Castle, the object of universal adoration, the principal character in the story, whom the neighbouring rustics in their

enthusiastic fondness had named "*The Rose of Vancenza*," we have the following beautiful delineation.

"Elvira had just attained her fifteenth year. Her form was the animated portrait of her mind: truth, benignity, pure and unstudied delicacy, the meekness of sensibility, and the dignity of innate virtue, claimed the esteem, while the exquisite beauty of her bewitching countenance captivated the heart of every beholder. She was tall, and finely proportioned; her complexion was neither the insipid whiteness of the lily-bosomed Circassian, nor the masculine shade of the Gallic brunette: the freshness of health glowed upon her cheek, while the lustre of her dark-blue eye borrowed its splendour from the un sullied flame that gave her mind the perfection of intellect! Her voice was mild as the cooings of the ring-dove, and her smile the gentle harbinger of tenderness and complacency!—She was everything that fancy could picture, or conviction adore!—Perfection could go no farther. The lovely maid had acquired considerable eminence in the science of harmony; her voice was the seraphic echo of her lute*, whose chord spoke to the soul, under the magic touch of her skilful fingers. She was well acquainted with the works of the most celebrated French and Italian authors; the beauties of Ariosto and Petrarch by turns captivated her heart; she felt the force of their compositions, though she was a stranger to the sensations that inspired them. Happy Elvira! who, nursed in the tranquil bosom of retirement, feared not the vicissitudes of fortune, nor the corroding pangs of agonizing disquietude."

Almanza, a Spanish Prince, who becomes the hero of this moral tale, in the hot pursuit of the chace leaves his attendants far behind, and encountering the wild boar, is so dreadfully wounded by the tusks of the enraged animal, near the Castle of Vancenza, that his page, in consternation, on approaching his Royal Master, called aloud for help. The Count flew, with the eagerness pity ever prompts to succour the unhappy. At the outward gate he met the bleeding stranger, borne in the arms of two friends, whose afflicted countenances proclaimed the virtues of their illustrious associate. He was instantly conveyed to a lower apartment, and, surrounded by a train of attendants,

laid upon a couch, pallid, and to all appearance lifeless. Affliction seemed to prey upon every bosom! "The lovely and tender Elvira, who stood like a weeping angel over the reliques of a martyred saint, raising her fine eyes towards Heaven in silent invocation, drew from her polished brow a veil of transparent lawn, and, unmindful of the group that stood wondering at her exquisite beauty, began to bind it round the lacerated arm of the unfortunate Prince—then, recollecting the impropriety she had been guilty of in exposing her face to the prying eyes of so many strangers, burst into tears, and retired to a window at the farthest end of the apartment."

It is the standing etiquette of all novels and romances, that every perfect beauty should have a number of admirers, and at least *two* contending lovers; one to be made happy, and the other miserable.—It was a case in point, in the present tale, to make the Prince the fortunate man, and, by way of contrast, to throw into the back-ground a *fiery Don*, a Duke del Vero, the bosom-friend of the Prince, who according to custom, and the manners of the well-bred gentlemen of "St. James's air," turns out an arrant traitor when all seducing lovely woman steps in between him and his friendship to the Prince; and the sequel presents us a chain of perfidious contrivances to gain the new mistress of his affections, which are described upon similar occasions, in such strong terms, in our newspaper details of trials for *crim. con.* that we shall take the liberty to pass them over, and, pursuing our first intention, notice only the following energetic remark:—"The tender passion, which it takes root in stern and violent nature, like the raging of a fever in the strongest constitutions, becomes more fatal from the force that opposes it, and, perpetually fed by its own fire, frequently consumes the object it encounters."

The recovered Prince takes a grateful leave of his noble Host and the fair Elvira, between whom a fond exchange of hearts had taken place, and the probable hope of his speedy return consoled the solitary maiden for his absence. The interval is seized by the Duke del Vero, who suddenly leaves Madrid (to which city his duty had obliged him to attend the Prince), returns to a village near the castle, and, lurking in disguise, impales, by

* The Reviewer, in confidence, imparts to the Reader a small alteration.—Substitute for the lute the *forte piano*, make some grains of allowance for maternal fond partiality, and you will have a just portrait of the amiable Miss Robinson, the only child of Mrs. M. Robinson.

an artful stratagem, on the *credulity* of Elvira, who is induced to believe she shall meet the Prince at a certain cottage, and is thereby exposed to the *dangers* of Credulity, the secondary title of our moral tale. She escapes from the snare, however, without ruffling a single feather in the pinion of chastity: but the risk furnishes a fine lesson for the ladies, and a lecture for those insolently-presumptuous married women, who glorying in the single virtue of chastity, and considering it as a full compensation for the want of every other amiable, endearing qualification, domineer over their wretched husbands, with a conscious sense that the captive for life cannot break the galling chain without deranging his worldly affairs, and exposing himself to the ill-natured reflections of a censorious world. Thus pride, domestic tyranny, insolence to inferiors, moroseness and rigour to children, and callous insensibility, are sanctioned and protected under matrimonial rights, while the discontented, secretly-repining Benedict droops, sickens, and dies a martyr to the high-vaunted chastity of his all-commanding wife; and thus the town is filled with bemoaning widows!

“Elvira felt unusual delight on entering the gate of the castle, that seemed as if thrown open to receive the oppressed.—As the poor mariner, escaped from the tempestuous surge, gazes in speechless wonder on the foaming ocean, she looked back with horror and dismay upon the gulph she had avoided. The reflections that followed were both natural and useful: Bred in the society of Innocence and Honour, she was the dupe of her own purity. She now perceived, that to *be* and to *seem* were very distinct things: Villainy frequently assumes the most specious appearance; and the heart where Rectitude holds unfulfilled dominion, seldom has the cunning to guard against that duplicity to which it is a stranger.

“There is nothing so difficult to preserve as female reputation; as it is rare, it creates universal envy: those who possess it, proud of the treasure, often become its detractors, merely because they cannot brook the presumption of a rival; while they practise, with insolent superiority, every vice that can contaminate the soul! How ridiculous is the woman who conceives a single perfection, which chiefly benefits herself, sufficient to counterbalance the total want of every social virtue!—Small is the triumph of chastity that has never been assailed by the cunning of the seducer. The snows of Lapland preserve their whiteness and solidity

as long as they escape the dissolving glances of the burning orb. The female heart has little right to exult in its resolution, till it has resisted the fascinations of pleasure, the voice of insidious flattery, and the fatal allurements of corrupt example. No woman can say, I will venture so far, and then recede; for chastity exposed to the breath of slander, is like a waxen model placed in the rays of the meridian sun; by degrees it loses its finest traits, till at length it becomes an insipid mass of useless deformity.”

The annexed outline of the Duke del Vero's character seems to be a stroke aimed at a person of higher rank, nearer home than Spain:—“Hitherto he had followed the dictates of a warm imagination, and dashed through the broad torrent of dissipation; Vanity for his guide, and intemperate gratifications the objects of his pursuits.” So killed as our fair Monitor must be allowed to be, it would be unpardonable to omit her advice to her own sex on the management of a lover; and we cannot close our account of this pleasing performance, which has nearly passed through *three* editions in a very short time, more agreeably.

“A lover should be perpetually employed; he should have every-thing to fear, and very little to hope for: take from him the necessity of constant assiduity, and he will very soon lose the wish to please. Security is the poison of love: the little God, if suffered to be conscious of possessing wings, will never rest till he has tried their strength; and if once permitted to tear from the shackles of allurements, he never will return, except to reproach his tyrant for past inhumanity.

“Every thing that lives delights in liberty, except the lover; like the feathered warbler, who, long confined, sings contentedly in his wry habitation, he enjoys his slavery: give him his freedom, and he roves a miserable wanderer, seeking new pleasures and new chains: nor does he recover his wonted felicity till he is again fascinated by the spell of female enchantment.—If we have no object to please, we soon lose the desire of appearing amiable. If you would secure the affections of your lover, teach him to deserve you, by a proper respect for your own attractions, and be assured that the moment he ceases to dread the punishment of losing you, you will have no farther claims upon his constancy or affection.

“Why do we often see the assiduous and doating lover metamorphosed into the churlish and spleenetic husband? Not because the object of his passion becomes less

amiable or desirable. Why thus he spurns from him the kind assiduities of social comfort, the attentions of friendship, and the endearing solitudes of affection? Not because his mind is incapable of enjoying these delights, but that the heart, gratified in every wish, has nothing more

to hope for! The appetite palls upon a banquet of unvarying sweets: and when we repine at the fluctuations of fortune, and the little vicissitudes of the world, we are guilty of injustice towards Heaven."

M.

The History of Rome, from the Foundation of the City by ROMULUS to the Death of the Emperor MARCUS ANTONINUS, 3 Vols. 8vo. And an Abridgment of Mr. Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 2 Vols. 8vo. Cadell and Kearsley. 11. 10s. Boards,

WE scarcely ever remember to have perused a more complete and satisfactory compilation than that which is presented to the public in the five volumes of Roman History now under review. It is with no small degree of pleasure that we announce it to be the performance of the much-admired author of the History of France, from the first establishment of the monarchy to the existing revolution; of which we gave an ample account in our Magazine, Vol. XVIII. for 1790. The recommendation we gave of that work was supported by the concurrent testimony of our brother-reviewers; a circumstance which does considerable honour to the author, as it so rarely happens that critics agree unanimously upon any given subject.

It will readily be admitted, that books of general utility should be comprized within such limits, if possible, as may render the purchase easy to persons in the middle ranks of life; at the same time, elegant and sumptuous editions should be prepared for the libraries of men of taste and affluence, and a twofold encouragement will thereby be given to the best art that ever was invented for the general benefit of mankind.

No better method can be pursued to answer both these purposes than that which has been taken in the present instance. The excellent History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, a most elaborate and useful work, made its first appearance in a shape calculated to render it one of the chief ornaments of all the public and private libraries of Europe. After this had passed through the extensive, yet limited circulation to which six volumes in quarto must necessarily be confined, an octavo edition in twelve volumes made its appearance, and rendered the acquisition of so useful and instructive a performance more universal; yet, till two very desirable objects remained to be accomplished. The first was, if we may be allowed the expression, to work backwards, and dexterously to connect the former with the latter part of the history of a people so re-

nowned in all countries and through all ages. The next was, to obtain from the liberal indulgence of the celebrated author of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, if not an actual order to undertake a judicious abridgment, yet such an implied assent, as should clear it from impeachment of piracy, and entitle it to that degree of literary credit, which is attached to reputable modes of publication.

Under these favourable circumstances, the complete body of Roman History reduced to five volumes, comprizing every important event worthy to be recorded or remembered for the instruction of youth or the investigation of the learned, deservedly claims the protection and favour of the public at large; but more particularly of all managers, directors, and masters of seminaries for the education of generous youth of both sexes. It is pleasing to behold the improvements that have been made of late years in most of our respectable Academies. The study of ancient and modern history has been made, as it ought to have been long before, a principal branch of useful, as well as polite education; and as no historians of any modern nation whatever have exceeded the British, either in impartiality, correctness, or elegance of style, it is a further subject of felicitation, that by these means the cultivation of their native language has been more closely attended to: and where this is not the case, we may make no scruple to deliver this dictatorial opinion—That parents and guardians should instantly remove their young relations and friends from such schools. It is a duty they owe to their country, whose native dignity should be supported in every department, but principally in that which is to assert and maintain our claim to an equality, if not a superiority, for the English language in the annals of literature, from the commencement to the present concluding decade of the eighteenth century.

Having said thus much respecting the plan, we shall now proceed to an examination of the merits of its execution; in doing

doing which, after having made some progress, we shall make our report, and then ask leave to sit again, and continue upon so interesting a subject through the next, and the following month.

At first sight, it should seem that the history of Rome, especially that considerable part of it which begins with the foundation of the city, and terminates with the subversion of its renowned Republic, has been so often written, and in so many languages, that nothing new or interesting can be expected from any author who undertakes to go over the same ground, that has been so successfully explored by a crowd of predecessors; yet candour obliges us to acknowledge, that in the instance before us, we have found some instruction and considerable amusement, in reading this well-known ancient history in the new dress in which it has been clothed by our enterprising and industrious author. An early specimen of his judgment, in rejecting the fabulous and absurd fictions of antiquity, and adhering solely to rational conjecture, respecting those remote periods of history in which tradition supplies the want of authentic evidence of facts, is exhibited in the following account of the origin of the Romans.

“In common with the other nations of Europe, the Romans have endeavoured to trace their origin from the most remote periods of antiquity. The voyage of *Æneas* from the shores of Asia to those of Italy, has been consecrated by the Muse of Virgil: but the fond tale which the Poet has so happily adorned, the historian is not permitted hastily to adopt; and though the Latin writers unanimously concur in claiming their descent from the Trojan Prince; yet, according to *Dionysius Halicarnassus*, more ancient critics have rejected the doubtful narrative, and have limited the enterprises of *Æneas* to the Coast of Thrace.

“If these dark traditions soothed the vanity of an enlightened and victorious people, yet the rude state in which they first presented themselves to public observation, but ill accorded with their proud pretensions to an illustrious ancestry. About four hundred and twenty-six years from the destruction of Troy, and about seven hundred and forty eight years before the commencement of the Christian *Æra*, an hardy race of herdsmen and shepherds, who are supposed to have emigrated from Alba, and whose humble cottages were scattered along the banks of the Tiber, seem to have acknowledged the joint authority of the twin-brothers **ROMULUS**

and **REMUS**. These probably had been raised to command by their superior courage, and more ferocious manners; qualities that, in a superstitious and barbarous age, might naturally impress the idea, that they owed their birth to the God of War, and their infant nourishment to a she-wolf.

“By whatever means the brothers attained to power, the passions which it inspired were such as have too frequently polluted the annals of history. Fraternal affection was overwhelmed by rival ambition, and the lust of undivided sway; the enmity of the leaders was communicated to their adherents; and, in a tumultuous conflict that ensued, the guilty triumph of *Romulus* was established by the death of *Remus*.

“The victor, yet stained with the blood of his brother, prepared to perpetuate by policy, the power which he had acquired by force. He determined to collect his followers from distant fields within a more narrow compass, and to accustom their minds to the restraints of civil government. He fixed on Mount Palatine as the seat of future empire; his intentions were seconded by the zeal of his rustic subjects; about a thousand thatched huts, hastily and rudely constructed, proclaimed the poverty and simplicity of their inhabitants; that of the chief was composed of the same unpolished materials, and was distinguished only by its more ample size: they were encompassed by a deep and wide trench, and surrounded by a wall of clay and wood. The name of the new city, or village, was borrowed from that of the founder; and the fame of *Romulus* has been indissolubly blended with the glory of Rome.”

Nothing remarkable occurs during the reign of *Romulus*, which has not been noticed by former historians; but the manner of his death being variously related, the decided opinion of our author upon his catastrophe merits our attention.

“Towards the conclusion of his reign, the same inflexible severity which his laws display, the same vigour which had been exerted to enforce the submission of his rival neighbours, had been employed to humble the Roman Senate, and he reduced that assembly to an empty shadow of authority. Nor were the spirits of the members more wounded by his pride, than their lives were endangered by his arbitrary administration of justice. Surrounded by the ministers of his vengeance, he issued from his seat of judgment in the forum the bloody dictates of his will, and, disdaining the very institutions that he had made,

made, appeared to hold his power by no other title than the sword.

“He soon experienced that no precautions could shield him from the resentment of those whom he had presumed to injure. Though the circumstances of his fate are involved in obscurity, yet it is unanimously agreed, that he sunk beneath the tumultuous rage of the Senate. It is probable, the moment their fury subsided, that his murderers dreaded the vengeance of the multitude; and that they concealed beneath their robes, and privately conveyed away, his mangled remains. A furious tempest that arose at the same instant was dexterously improved by their ingenuity: it was asserted, that Romulus was surrounded by flame, and suddenly conveyed in a whirlwind from earth to heaven; he was afterwards reported to have appeared to *Proculus*, a Senator who had long shared his friendship, and who still commanded the confidence of the people. The awful tale was industriously propagated, and readily believed; divine honours were decreed to the new deity, and the Senate were content to adore as a god, him, whom they could no longer endure as a king.”

In the life of Tarquin the First we find an observation, which may serve as a specimen of the free spirit that guides the pen of our historian, and points him out as the friend of the civil liberty of mankind. Romulus had instituted a body guard for his personal security, consisting of three hundred noble youths, who were distinguished by the title of *Celeres*, and a noble office indeed, was in vain allotted to them! to protect a tyrant who had assassinated his brother, and stained his robes with the blood of the Senators; whose daily oppressions and cruel executions called aloud for that vengeance which at length overtook him.

Not to his successor Numa Pompilius: ascending the throne with all the dignity of conscious innocence and unfulfilled virtue, he threw himself on the affections of those whom he was chosen to govern; and transferred the service of the band of noble youths from an attendance on the royal person, to that of assisting in the sacred rites of religion; “he appropriated them to the service of the Gods. Thus the palace of a Roman Prince was rendered accessible to the meanest citizens; those guards which repel remonstrance from the foot of modern thrones were yet scarcely known; and the Sovereign was accustomed to consider the fidelity and attachment of his people as his most natural defence.”

We may now be allowed to overleap

the beaten path which conducts from the reign of Numa to that of Tarquin the Second, furnished the Proud; the great revolution which was accomplished in his time, and brought about by the misconduct of himself and his family, being an event of such magnitude, and attended with such affecting and interesting circumstances, that the little portion of our variegated miscellany we can spare for reviewing meritorious works of literature cannot be better employed, than in offering the warm picture, as it is drawn by the animated pencil of our author, to our readers, for the finale of our animadversions for the present month. The new æra commencing with the establishment of the Republican government will be the proper subject for the next.

“The reign of Tarquin the Second was distinguished by the most ancient digest of laws called the *Jus Papirianum*, to perpetuate the name of *Papirius*, the learned and indefatigable compiler, who flourished at this period, and whose labours bestowed upon his countrymen that code which for successive ages was referred to as the sacred deposit of jurisprudence:—but the happiness which the subjects of Tarquin might have derived from the studious toils of *Papirius* was embittered by the avarice and cruelty of the monarch, and by the licentious pleasures of his sons. The power, or the possession, of the Rutulians had awakened the jealousy, or allured the desires of Tarquin; with a royal army he had invested their capital *Ardea*; and the Roman Chiefs, who employed the day in the boldest attacks, devoted their evening hours to social conversation. The charms and virtues of their absent consorts afforded a natural and frequent theme; and Collatinus, who derived his lineage from the same source as the elder Tarquin, praised with fond but improvident partiality the beauty and modesty of his wife *Lucretia*. His royal kinsmen still asserted the equal merits of their own consorts; and to terminate the rising dispute, they agreed to embrace the interval of the night to visit unexpectedly their homes, and to acknowledge the superiority of her who should be found most prudently occupied during the absence of her husband. The tables of the daughters-in-law of Tarquin were adorned with royal luxury, and the mirth of the feast seemed clouded by the appearance of his sons: from the splendid repast, to which they were invited with cold civility, they hastened to the house of Collatinus, which was situated at some distance from the capital.

“Although the night was already far

advanced when they arrived at the mansion, they still found Lucretia encompassed by her maids engaged in the labours of the loom. A blith of joy proclaimed the modest transport which the unexpected appearance of her husband inspired; the simple fare that was presented bespoke a family that persevered in virtuous frugality; but though the pampered appetite of Sextus Tarquinius might disdain the homely board of Collatinus, his eyes were richly feasted with the charms of Lucretia.

"The duties of the camp compelled, however, his return to Ardea; and the enamoured Prince with his companions reluctantly quitted the object of his guilty desires: yet the image of the absent fair still haunted his imagination; her reserve, instead of repressing, had served to augment the amorous flame; and the passion of Sextus soon suggested a pretence for returning to Collatia, and lodging in the house of Collatinus. He was received by Lucretia with that respect and attention which were due to the son of her Sovereign, and to the kinsman of her absent consort. But suit precluded Sextus from enjoying that repose to which the rest of the family resigned themselves. At the silent hour of midnight he entered the chamber of Lucretia; a drawn sword glittered in his hand; and the affrighted fair, awakened from her sleep, beheld with terror the daring intruder; who, after revealing his name, and menacing her with immediate death, if she presumed to call for assistance, declared the object of his unseasonable visit and adulterous desires.

"A Roman matron, in the virtuous ages of Rome, might have been insensible to the loss of life; but the dread of ignominy triumphed over the fortitude of Lucretia; she yielded to the threat of Sextus, that he would involve in her destruction one of her slaves, and, placing his corpse by hers, proclaim that he had only avenged the injured honour of Collatinus. Her mind shrunk from the idea of posthumous infamy; and the passion of the son of Tarquin was gratified in the arms of the reluctant Lucretia. From the imperfect enjoyment he was summoned by the approach of day; and exulting in his crime, he hastened to join the army before Ardea.

"The very name of Lucretia has become expressive of the virtue of chastity; but she would ill have merited the admiration of successive ages, could she have endured the thoughts of surviving the barbarous outrage. Scarcely had the base ravisher departed, before she wrote to Collatinus to hasten from the camp, and to meet her at the house of her father Lucretius. Clad

in deep mourning, with a poignard under her robe she proceeded to Rome. As her chariot passed along the streets, her friends in vain demanded the source of that affliction which her dress and features displayed; she answered only by deep and incessant sighs; or declining to disclose the cause of her sorrows but in a full assembly of her own and her husband's relations.

"Amidst the concourse of Patricians who thronged the house of Lucretius, the most distinguished were Publius Valerius, and Junius Brutus impatient to relinquish the mark of idiotism which he had assumed, and to avenge in the blood of Tarquin the murder of his father and his brother. In the presence of these, and of her husband Collatinus, Lucretia disclosed her own shame and his dishonour, and proclaimed the treacherous author of both. She protested the unpolluted innocence of her heart; but at the same time declared her firm resolution not to live, and conjured them not to suffer the crime of Sextus to pass unpunished. While she received with transport the solemn vow of vengeance, her lofty spirit rejected the cold consolations of those who would have reconciled her to life, by representing her mind unpolluted by the violation of her body. "No," exclaimed she, with generous indignation, "it never shall be said that any woman survived her honour, and justified her shame, by the example of Lucretia." A tender embrace to her father and her husband allowed but a short and mournful delay; with manly resolution she plunged the poignard in her bosom, and the instant death that followed the stroke, attened her contempt of life and generous dread of disgrace.

"While the spectators gazed in silent horror on the bloody corpse of Lucretia, a new and unexpected incident augmented their astonishment and aroused their dormant indignation. The undaunted spirit of Junius Brutus burst forth from beneath the clouds that had hitherto obscured it; and, emerging from the degrading disguise of idiotism, the deliverer of his country drew the reeking dagger from the bosom of Lucretia, and as he held it aloft, "Yes," exclaimed he, "I swear by this blood, once so pure, and which royal villainy alone could have presumed to pollute, to pursue with incessant vengeance the haughty Tarquin, his guilty wife, and his children; and I call the gods to witness, that I will never suffer either that family, or any other, to bear the title of king in Rome." Surprise and repentment then occurred in the surrounding multitude; and the empire of the passions was propri-

tious to the freedom of Rome. Not only Collatinus, Lucretius, and Valerius, who felt as the husband, the father, and the patriot, but the whole assembly, with one unanimous acclamation, pronounced the same oath; and could the shade of Lucretia have been sensible, the Roman matron must have beheld with virtuous transport, the liberty of her country inscribed in her blood."

A Pious Meditation composed in the last and compassionate Friend to the poor Alderman of that City, &c. To which is prefixed some Account of the Author. By George Symes Catcott. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Beckett.

THE reflections of this venerable citizen shew great knowledge of the world and of the human heart, no less than they evince the greatest piety, and the most exemplary goodness. Mr. Catcott, the friend and patron of the unfortunate Chatterton, has prefixed to them some account of their excellent writer. They contain many curious particulars, extracted from authentic records; as some account of the plague in Bristol, in the year 1603, and of Mr. Whitson's wife and benevolent conduct during that horrid visitation. The following anecdote is curious: "As Mr. Whitson was one day employed in his private closet, he overheard his nephews loudly conversing in another room, and found the subject of their discourse turn upon himself and the great fortune they were to inherit at his death; and at the same time, they declared they would spend it like gentlemen of fashion in pleasurable and expensive pursuits. The good old gentleman upon this burst

Account of the Expence incurred by the Solicitors employed by the House of Commons in the Impachment against Warren Hastings, Esq. with Observations. 8vo. 4s. Debrett.

THE Creditor side of this Account, from the commencement of the prosecution to the 8th of March 1791, as stated by Messrs. WALLIS and TROWARD (the Solicitors), is as follows:

Amount of Bill from the Commencement of the Prosecution to 1788, May 14, - - -	8565	14	10
Ditto, from 1788, May 17, to 1788 Sept. 15. - - -	2332	9	4
Amount of money paid to Witnesses, India Clerks, and Officers of the House of Commons for Session 1788, as settled by the Managers, and allowed by the Treasury - - -	1782	1	6
Amount of Bill from 1788 Sept. 17, to 1789 July 14, - - -	7652	16	6
Ditto from 1789 July 15, to 1790 June 9 - - -	2782	1	4

Ditto from 1790 June 16, to 1791 June 6 - - -	6984	13	11
Ditto from 1791 June 12, to 1792 March 8 - - -	1860	6	4
	<u>£ 36,960</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>

The above Account includes as well all Payments made to Witnesses, Fees on the Treasury Warrants, Payments to India-House Officers and Clerks, to the Officers of the House of Lords and House of Commons, and Court Fees, as all Law Fees, Expences, and Charges.

Of this sum they acknowledge to have received at different times in Cash, by Treasury Warrants, 32,157 12 6
 Ballance due to Wallis and Troward - - - 4802 10 3

On the above Account we shall leave our Readers to make their own comments.

The harangue of Junius Brutus, which fixed the resolution of the assembly, and determined the fate of the Tarquins, has been so often translated, and inserted in Treatises on Elocution, and other English works, that we omit the present, only observing, that it is a correct and classical translation.

(To be continued.)

Century, by that truly benevolent Patriot Citizens of Bristol John Whittion, Esq. is prefixed some Account of the Author.

in at once upon them, and with an honest indignation told them, that since he had heard from their own mouths their resolution with respect to his fortune, they should now hear *his*; that he had been long a witness to the vicious and abandoned course of life into which they were plunging themselves, and had often remonstrated, to no purpose, against it; that they now stood self-convicted; and to prevent the infamy which they might entail upon him, themselves, and the public, by such irregular excesses, he was resolved to put it entirely out of their power. He accordingly made his will soon afterwards, and after the death of his wife left his money to charitable purposes." The whole narrative may be perused with great pleasure by all those who wish to see the success in general attendant upon diligence, worth, and honesty, and who wish to become acquainted with a character now nearly lost amongst our merchants—a character of benevolence and simplicity.

A Voyage from Calcutta to the Mergui Archipelago, lying on the East Side of the Bay of Bengal; describing a Chain of Islands never before surveyed, that form a Strait on that Side of the Bay, 125 Miles in Length, and from 20 to 30 miles in Breadth; with good Mud Soundings and regular Tides throughout: which Strait lying nearly North and South, any Ship may work up against the South-west Monsoon, and so get out of the Bay of Bengal, when otherwise she might be locked up for the Season. Also, An Account of the Islands Jan Sylan, Pulo Pinang and the Port of Queda; the present State of Acheen; and Directions for sailing thence to Fort Marlbro' down the South-west Coast of Sumatra. To which are added, An Account of the Island of Celebes; a Treatise on the Monsoons in India; a Proposal for making Ships and Vessels more convenient for the Accommodation of Passengers; and Thoughts on a new Mode of preserving Ship Provision: Also, An Idea of making a Map of the World on a large Scale. By Thomas Forrest, Esq. Senior Captain of the Honourable Company's *Blonde* at Fort Marlbro' in 1770, and Author of the Voyage to New Guinea. Folio. 11. 1s. Robson.

CAPT. FORREST, in this Voyage, was destined to survey the Andaman Islands, but falling to leeward of them, he fell in with what surely was an object of consequence, a Chain of Islands never before surveyed, forming a Strait 125 miles in length, and from 20 to 30 miles in breadth; which Strait, as the title page says, lying in a north and south direction, any ship may work up in good anchoring ground against the South-west Monsoon, and so get out of the Bay of Bengal, when otherwise she might be locked up for the season. This surely is an advantage both to European and Country ships; which last will no doubt increase much in number when peace is happily restored in India.

In his preface Capt. F. is sanguine for our success against Tippoo; but seems to think our vast success in conquering distant lands may ultimately corrupt our manners; in which opinion, we apprehend, he is not singular. He then expresses his hopes that sugar will be imported from Bengal, also tobacco, and makes honourable mention of James Christie, Esq. of Apele in Bengal, a great planter and rum-maker, who pays 1000 Sicca rupees *per ann.* rent to the Company for a large tract of land, which he has by mild management settled with free natives; and says, that some years ago, the price of Bengal sugar was seven current rupees (14s.) *per* factory maund, as he calls it; a weight settled by the Company to agree, we suppose, with our English weight, as he says two hundred weight Bengal makes three factory maunds.

We observe Mr. Law, in his late Treatise on the same subject, values sugar at six current rupees, or 12s. the factory maund, or 12s. the hundred weight. Capt. Forrest's valuation of sugar is exactly two-pence farthing *per* pound; Mr. Law's something less.

Our Author mentions, with great truth we believe, the natives of Bengal being inclined to early matrimony, in a country

where rice, their bread, is excessive cheap, and their being inclined to follow the occupations of their ancestors from prejudice and education; and seems to think where rich lands may be had for taking up (we suppose he means uncleared lands), sugar may be cultivated in great quantities.

He next takes notice of the China skull: "I forgot to mention, that at Queda I saw the exertion of an aquatic manœuvre, never used, I believe, but by Chinese. The annual Chinese junk had got aground on the left-hand side of the river looking up, and it was found necessary to carry out an anchor to get her off. There was so much fresh in the river at the time, that the tide ran strong down even at high water. A wooden anchor, the bills of the flukes shod with iron, and the shank above 30 feet long, was put into a kind of punt, about 24 feet long; the flukes hanging over the starboard bow of this boat, whilst the horizontal stock of the anchor lay level over the larboard quarter. Eight men were in this boat, four of them provided with large handspikes; the other four managed a long oar, like a skull, at the stern, that hung and turned upon a strong pivot, or iron semiglobe, fixed in the middle of the stern, which went into an iron socket in the skull. The exertions of these four men were very violent for about a minute, in which time they effected their purpose of being able to drop the anchor a little above the junk in deep water: they seemed to make the skull vibrate like the tail of a fish, on which principle it certainly acts: no number of oars could have done what they did.

"The Chinese work vessels of above 200 tons in this manner; many more than four men at a skull, and with several skulls: the skull seems to be absolutely necessary in the narrow canals of Canton, where oars cannot be used. The English sailors give the name of Tom-gainst Tide to the tea lighters that go from Canton to

Wampo: they seldom drop along-side of their respective ship, but skulk up against the current of the tide, as being the safest way. Such an improvement as the Chinese skull introduced amongst revenue cutters, not too much bound up with wood and iron, but like the fly ketch, would greatly help to suppress smuggling, whilst an act of Parliament should prevent the same being used by any other vessels, except pleasure-boats, and that by special license. What I have said of the Chinese skull and winding-up boom of the sail of the Bugge's padukan and Atcheen kolay, are subjects worthy of discussion by the Society for Naval Architecture, where there are many able judges of these and other naval matters."

We hope the Society for Naval Architecture, of which his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence is President, will take notice of Capt. Forrest's remark.

We next come to our Author's Introduction, which opens a new field of geographical as well as interesting commercial information, as our readers will perceive from the following extracts:

"Was this chain of islands (says he, p. ii.) one continued island, it doubtless long before now would have attracted notice; but the maps extant having thrown down a parcel of islands at random, generally small, and no soundings, the Navigator, afraid, looks on them all with a suspicious eye; and having no chart on which he can in the least depend, chooses to have nothing at all to say to them, and puts his ship's head another way.

"The islands are generally divided by bold channels, and I am certain there are many more than what are represented in the map: some rocky islands, some hilly, some flat; but, in general, covered with trees on a good soil, in a climate always cool and favourable to vegetation; great plenty of fish; and the rocks which border the smaller islands are generally incrustated with a small delicate oyster, between high and low water mark, with which a boat presently gets a loading: there are also larger oysters found in the mud, at low water, and a particular clam sort with red rows."

"The climate and soil being good, I make no doubt but that many European vegetables and tropical fruits would grow in great abundance. There are also several harbours and good roads for shipping."

"The immense riches of the continent of Pegu—whether in the necessaries of life, teak timber for ship-building, bees wax,

tin, dammer, earth oil for preserving teak built ships, stick lack, shell lack, jars of all dimensions, some of immense size, much sought for all over India, rattans, and many other bulky commodities—are well known; without mentioning the more precious articles of gold, silver, and precious stones, especially rubies. A small traffic has always been carried on from Coromandel and Bengal to this country; but it might be greatly extended."

"The cocoa-nut (which the Peguers, Birmahs, and all the inhabitants of the continent on this east side of the Bay of Bengal, are particularly fond of) does not thrive but near the sea: the Mergui islands would produce millions of them. The nut, when sweet, is used much in common cookery all over India: and, even when rancid, gives oil for various uses, especially in mixing with lime to put on ships bottoms, to exclude the worm. The rind or husk makes good rope, called coir; and the palm wine, called at Madras toddy, if not used sweet, makes excellent vinegar.

"We, much to our credit, gave a bounty to ships to go to Greenland to catch whales, because oil must be had for lamps as well as for ships bottoms. The whale gives only oil and a little whalebone; the cocoa-nut gives oil and a most excellent rope. Were these islands colonized by Indians from the coast of Coromandel and Bengal, groves of cocoa-nuts would soon appear. Coromandel does not produce cocoa nuts sufficient for its own consumption, perhaps at present less than formerly; and yet, during Mr. Saunders's government in 1754, I have known Chulia (Moors) vessels carry cocoa-nuts from the Nicobar Islands to Madras, a distance of seven hundred miles. I fear universally the late depredations of war have much diminished the number; for, to a hungry Seapoy, the cocoa-nut tree is both food and fuel*. The coir makes excellent rope; and, being elastic, gives so much play to a ship that rides hard at anchor, that, with a cable of one hundred and twenty fathoms, the ships retire or give way sometimes half their length, when opposed to a heavy sea, and instantly shoot a-head again; the coir cable, after being fine-drawn, recovering its size and spring."

"I believe the Pegu government care little about these islands, and I dare say would not oppose our settling in them."

"The Peguers consume a deal of iron, not only in bars and bolts, but wrought up in all kinds of tools for ship-building,

* The heart of a cocoa-nut tree weighs from twenty to thirty pounds, and is as good as young cabbage.

and all sorts of common cutlery. They have built for Europeans many excellent ships, paid for in nothing but Indian or European merchandize. Our woollens find a good market, even sold dear as they are at second-hand: the consumption would be immense had we an agent at Ava.

"In a country of such great extent, and where mere territory is of little value, some parts are utterly neglected; but even this neglect has its advantages in a particular instance. A great way above Ava there is a tract of country lying between the kingdoms of Pegu and China: here an annual fair is held during the fine months of January and February; for the other ten months it is a desert. This I learned from a Monsieur Chapel at Calcutta, who had long resided at Pegu; and shews great political wisdom, as it prevents the possibility of disputing about borders.

"In Bengal they build ships, but they have no good timber. The teak comes mostly from Pegu: some from Batavia and Bombay. A teak ship, oiled yearly with earth oil, will last against four oak ships. At Surat and Bombay they oil the inside of their ships regularly when they come off a voyage.

"In time of war, we certainly could have frigates built in Pegu, and paid for entirely in merchandize; the merchandize is sold for teecalls, a round piece of silver, stamped, and weighing about one rupee and a quarter. The teecalls are of different fineness, and the stranger must employ a throff. These teecalls are forbid to be exported.

"I have mentioned coir for cables: coir makes also small cordage for running rigging; and it passes much freer through the blocks than hempen rope, which, if wet, grows hard, and does not run free, owing to the tar casing it, by the heat of the climate; and the rope is stubborn, especially after rain.

"There is great choice of timber on these islands; possibly there is teak, but I did not find it. I found the Malay poon excellent for masts; and saw many other tall and stately trees in the woods.

"There are many beds of black slate and marble, much dammer, swallow (*biche de mer*), for the China market; and edible birds nests, I am told, are found in plenty amongst the Aladine Islands. There is every where much coral rock fit for burning into lime."

"I have said these islands can be colonized by natives of Indostan, whose discretion of character would be most likely to assimilate with the natives of the continent, and with whom in a short time they

certainly would have intercourse. The unequivocal proofs we could give both to the courts of Ava and Siam, that we did not aim at any thing on the continent; the sight of our force, in ships which might occasionally touch at St. Matthew; and the favour we might obtain from both these courts, by offering mediation in their quarrels, which often happen, they having been at war about five years ago—would impress high ideas not only of our power, but moderation. The commercial advantages we might by our address obtain from both these courts, and the consequent increase of shipping, are surely objects of importance; besides having a sea-port equal to any in the world, within a week's sail of Madras, in the vicinity of a country abounding with cattle and rice; and through that country, over the isthmus of Kraw, a speedy intercourse between Bengal and China by letter, without going round the Malay peninsula, by the Malacca strait."

Capt. Forrest next begins the nautical part of his journal, and informs us, that he left the Ganges the 14th of June 1783; and on the 24th saw the island Preparis, of which he gives a distant view. On the 25th he saw the island Narcondam making like a cone with the top obliquely cut off. By the view of it, it much resembles an old volcano. On the 2d of July saw the island Clara in 11° 15' N. Lat. which he considers as a key to the strait to which he gives his own name. He then proceeds through the strait, describing various islands, shoals, &c. that he passed. To most of the islands he gives names, some after respected friends, others from striking appearances of figure and relative situation: he also calls many of the passages or straits between the islands by proper names. To Lord Loughborough he takes the liberty of giving a most beautiful island; and a smaller one near it, flat a-top, he calls Westminster Hall. Of all these islands he has given bold and masterly views, which must greatly help and direct the navigator in sailing through this beautiful strait, as he calls it, never before surveyed.

He next mentions the island St. Matthew, which seems to be the largest in the strait, being above 100 miles in circuit, and takes notice of a noble harbour, which he names Hastings's Bay. He mentions also a shallow bay, but with good anchorage at the mouth of it in four fathoms soft ground, where he found great plenty of fish; he calls it Fish Harbour, having a remarkable white rock at its entrance.

On this island, on the 18th August, he remarks having seen the dung of elephants, which the Lascars picked up fresh and brought on board. These elephants, we may suppose, came certainly from the main land originally, which is in some places only fourteen miles distant. The height of the highest land on St. Matthew, which is entirely covered with wood, he reckons about 1200 yards.

He then describes Tongue Island, lying close to St. Matthew, and behind it Macartney's Bay. On the 28th of August he takes notice of his being deceived by the set of the tide, and says, that in a former voyage he found anchoring ground without St. Matthew, *which must make the approach to his Archipelago the safer*. He then proceeds, "Until sunset of the 31st of August, we had a moderate breeze from the westward: The Dolphin's Nose from our deck was then just out of sight, bearing N. half E." *This Dolphin's Nose is a remarkable promontory to be left on the left hand going into Hastings's Bay, as appears from the general map.*

Capt. Forrest next gives an account of the port of Queda and of Pulo Pinang, Bafs Harbour, and the Pulo Sambolong, or Nine Islands, generally made by our China ships sailing through the Malacca Strait; recommends watering behind Pulo Ding-ding; and pays a compliment to the vigilance and care of Mr. Hallings. He talks favourably of the climate of Pulo Pinang; and which, by Captain Anderson's account, and from what Capt. Forrest says, we are certain was formerly inhabited. He then mentions Pera River, and the short interview he had with the King, in the following terms:

"I went up in a country covered boat from Tanjong Putus, where the vessel lay, to pay my respects to the King of Pera, who received me in a large upper-room house with great state, having about twenty guards in the room, dressed in black satin garments embroidered on the breast with a golden dragon; they wore mandarin caps, and appeared altogether in the Chinese style: some were armed with halberts, some held pikes in their hands, and a few had musquets without bayonets. The King made me sit on a chair before a sofa on which he sat himself; his courtiers, about twelve or fourteen in number, all stood. After some little conversation, the King asked me if the Dutch meant to return to Pera: I answered that I believed they did; on which he looked grave: he then withdrew; and his brother entertained me with a cold collation, at which two more persons sat down. I had pre-

sented the King with two pieces of Bengal taffeta, and found, when I got into the boat, a large present of jacks, durians, custard apples, and other fruit."

We are next presented with an account of the Island Jan Sylan, called commonly Junk Ceylon, and of our author's visit to the Viceroy (being subject to Siam) Peepcoment.

"I travelled thither (says he) with Capt. James Scot, who resided then at Terowa, on some commercial business, his vessel lying in Popra harbour; a very sensible and intelligent Gentleman, to whom I was much obliged for his civilities and services on many occasions. We travelled on an elephant, through a path worn like a gutter, in some few places, where it was over a flat rock, the path being worn by the elephants feet, and so narrow as not to be above an inch or two wider than his hoofs: I wondered how the huge animal got along. This bad road was for a very little way through the skirt of a wood; and about two miles from Terowa we got into the open country again, full of rice fields, and well watered, yet not swampy. In about three hours we reached the Governor's house, which is larger and more commodious than the one at Terowa, and seven miles distant from it. In his garden we found limes, oranges and pummel noses. Chyfung, the son of a Chinese with whom I lived, told me the island produced most tropical roots and fruits; and I am persuaded many of our vegetables might be raised, the climate is so cool; very like what is at Pulo Pinang.

"The Governor gave us a very good dinner, but did not eat with us. He did not speak Malay, but had a linguist who spoke Portuguese. Our drink was the water of young cocoa-nuts and sherbet. After dinner we were entertained with three musicians, who played on such like string instruments as the Chinese play on at Canton. Having drank tea we took leave.

"They have a good many elephants, which they get from Mergui, none wild; no horses; they have bullocks and buffalos for labour; wild hogs and deer, a few tame goats, no sheep, domestic dogs and cats. They have the common poultry, but not in abundance. The climate is very agreeable; no violent heats; the rains come on gently in July, and continue till November, with frequent intermissions; fine weather then succeeds, with very cool north-east winds at night, which must be favourable to the cultivation of vegetables, as it is at Calcutta."

The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL. D. Comprehending Account of his Studies and numerous Works, in chronological Order; a Series of his Epistolary Correspondence and Conversations with many Eminent Persons; and various Original Pieces of his Composition, never before published. The whole exhibiting a View of Literature and Literary Men in Great Britain, for near half a Century, during which he flourished. By JAMES BOSWELL, Esq. 2 Vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. Dilly.

[Continued from Page 290.]

THE flow of spirits which, at the age of seventy-four years, Dr. Johnson constantly preserved in the company and conversation of his friends, contributed in some measure to conceal from their view, and perhaps from his own, the precarious state of his health. Almost immediately after the sprightly interview at Lady Galway's we discover an occasional petulance in his conversation, and in his epistolary correspondence a continual disposition to complain of bodily decay. Of the first of these Mr. Boswell has preserved the following instance: A smart altercation had taken place between Dr. Barnard and him upon a question, whether a man could improve himself after the age of forty-five; when Johnson in a *hasty humour* expressed himself in a manner *not quite civil*. Dr. Barnard made it the subject of a copy of pleasant verses, in which he supposed himself to learn different perfections from different men. They concluded with delicate irony:

“JOHNSON shall teach me how to place
 “In fairest light each borrow'd grace;
 “From him I'll learn to write:
 “Copy his clear *familiar* style,
 “And by the *roughness* of his file
 “Grow—like *himself*—*polite*.”

The state both of his *body* and his *mind* he thus describes in a letter to his old friend Langton, dated 20th March 1782. “Of my life from the time we parted, the history is mournful. The spring of last year deprived me of *Thrale*, a man whose eye for fifteen years had scarcely been turned upon me but with respect or tenderness; for such another friend, the general course of human things will not suffer man to hope. I passed the summer at Streatham, but there was no *Thrale*; and having idled away the summer with a weakly body and neglected mind, I made a journey to Staffordshire on the edge of winter. The season was dreary, I was sickly, and found the friends sickly whom I went to see. After a sorrowful sojourn, I returned to a habitation possessed for the present by two sick women, where my dear old friend *Mr. Levett* died a few days ago, suddenly in his bed”—“I have myself been ill more than eight weeks of a dis-

order, from which, at the expence of about fifty ounces of blood, I hope I am now recovering.” In the year 1783, however, he was more severely afflicted than ever, as appears in the course of his correspondence; but still the same ardour for literature, the same constant piety, the same kindness for his friends, and the same vivacity both in conversation and writing, distinguished him. As an instance among many others which Mr. Boswell has recorded of his kindness to his friends, we shall extract the following recommendatory letter of Miss Philips (now *Mrs. Crouch*.)

“To the Right Honourable William
 “Wyndham.

“SIR,

“THE bringer of this letter is the father of *Miss Philips*, a singer, who comes to try her voice on the stage at *Dublin*. Mr. Philips is one of my old friends, and as I am of opinion that neither he nor his daughter will do anything that can disgrace their benefactors, I take the liberty of entreating you to countenance and protect them so far as may be suitable to your station and character; and I shall consider myself as obliged by any favourable notice which they shall have the honour of receiving from you.

“I am, &c.

“SAM. JOHNSON.”
 London, May 31, 1783.”

But it was not long that this good and learned man was suffered to enjoy the pleasure of conversing with his friends; for in the month of June he was afflicted by a paralytic stroke in the night, so dreadful as to deprive him of the power of speech, of which there are very full and accurate accounts in letters written by himself, which shew with what composure his steady piety enabled him to behave. From the effects of this disorder, however, he was in some degree recovered by the assistance of Dr. Heberden, Dr. Brocklesby, Mr. Cruikshanks, Mr. Pott, and other medical gentlemen, the most eminent in their profession, who all flew instantly and voluntarily to his relief.—In the autumn of this year he received a visit from the celebrated *Mrs. Siddons*, of which he

gives this account in one of his letters to Mrs. Thrale.—“ Mrs. SIDDONS in her visit to me behaved with great modesty and propriety, and left nothing behind her to be censured or despised. Neither praise nor money, the two powerful corrupters of mankind, seem to have deprived her. I shall be glad to see her again. Her brother Kemble calls on me, and pleases me very well. Mrs. Siddons and I talked of plays; and she told me her intention of exhibiting this winter the characters of Constance, Catherine, and Isabella, in Shakspeare.”

Mr. Kemble has favoured me with the following minute of what passed at this visit.

“ When Mrs. Siddons came into the room, there happened to be no chair ready for her, which he observing, said with a smile, ‘ Madam, you who so often occasion a want of seats to other people, will the more easily excuse the want of one yourself.’ ”

“ Having placed himself by her, he with great good-humour entered upon a consideration of the English drama; and, among other enquiries, particularly asked her which of Shakspeare’s characters she was most pleased with. Upon her answering that she thought the character of Queen Catherine in Henry the Eighth the most natural; ‘ I think so too, Madam (said he), and whenever you perform it, I will once more hobble out to the theatre myself.’ Mrs. Siddons promised she would do herself the honour of acting his favourite part for him; but many circumstances happened to prevent the representation of King Henry the Eighth during the Doctor’s life.

“ In the course of the evening he thus gave his opinion upon the merits of some of the principal performers whom he remembered to have seen upon the stage. ‘ Mrs. Porter, in the vehemence of rage, and Mrs. Clive in the sprightliness of humour, I have never seen equalled. What Clive did best, she did better than Garrick; but could not do half so many things well; she was a better romper than ever I saw in nature. Pritchard, in common life, was a vulgar idiot; she would talk of her *goround*; but when she appeared upon the stage, seemed to be inspired with gentility and understanding. I once talked with Colley Cibber, and thought him ignorant of the principles of his art. Garrick, Madam, was no declaimer; there was not one of his own scene-shifters who could not have spoken *To be, or not to be*, better than he did;

yet he was the only actor I ever saw whom I could call a master both in tragedy and comedy; though I liked him best in comedy. A true conception of character, and natural expression of it, were his distinguishing excellencies.’ Having expatiated, with his usual force and eloquence, on Mr. Garrick’s extraordinary eminence as an actor, he concluded with this compliment to his social talents: ‘ And after all, Madam, I thought him less to be envied on the stage, than at the head of a table.’ ”

Johnson, indeed, had thought more upon the subject of acting than might be generally supposed. Talking of it one day to Mr. Kemble, he said, “ Are you, Sir, one of those enthusiasts who believe yourself transformed into the very character you represent?” Upon Mr. Kemble’s answering that he had never felt so strong a persuasion himself; “ To be sure not, Sir (said Johnson). The thing is impossible. And if Garrick really believed himself to be that monster Richard the Third, he deserved to be hanged every time he performed it.”

We cannot, however, conclude this article without noticing an instance of the generous attention of Johnson’s friends during his illness, and we shall insert it in Mr. Boswell’s own words. “ In a letter to one of the Miss Thrales, he writes, “ A friend, whose name I will tell when your Mamma has tried to guess it, sent to my physician to enquire whether this long train of illness had brought me into difficulties for want of money, with an invitation to send to him for what occasion required. I shall write this night to thank him, having no need to borrow.” And afterwards, in a letter to Mrs. Thrale, “ Since you cannot guess, I will tell you, that the generous man was Gerard Hamilton. I returned him a very thankful and respectful letter.”

“ I have applied to Mr. Hamilton, by a common friend, and he has been so obliging as to let me have Johnson’s letter to him upon this occasion, to adorn my collection.

To the Right Honourable WILLIAM GERARD HAMILTON.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ YOUR kind enquiries after my affairs, and your generous offers, have been communicated to me by Dr. Brocklesby. I return thanks with great sincerity, having lived long enough to know what gratitude is due to such friendship; and entreat that my refusal may not be imputed to fullness or pride. I am, indeed, in

no want. Sickness is, by the generosity of my physicians, of little expence to me. But if any unexpected exigence should press me, you shall see, dear Sir, how cheerfully I can be obliged to so much li-

berality. I am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.†

Nov. 19, 1783.

[To be continued.]

Sermons by the Rev. John Dun, Minister of Auchinleck. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. Dilly.

THE theological works that have been lately imported from Scotland, are no small addition to the literature, as well as the divinity, of the present age. The works of a Blair and a Leechman now bid fair to rival those of an Atterbury and a Stillingfleet. For some readers, however, those Sermons are of too grave a cast, and there seems to be wanting to persons of this description something that should amuse as well as instruct, something that should scatter flowers amidst the rugged thorns of divinity, something that *lectorem delectando pariterque monendo*, unite entertainment with instruction, and make the ways of divine wisdom no less the ways of pleasantness than they are those of peace. This the ingenious Author of the Sermons before us has effected. He may, indeed, with great propriety be called the STERNE of Scotland; but he is Sterne without his extravagance and his laxity. Mr. Dun is not a mere closet divine, the illustrations of his doctrine and precepts are brought from actual life and real manners; he, like Socrates, appears to have made wisdom familiar and agreeable to mankind. We are glad to find that in a church like that of Scotland, not greatly distinguished for its orthodoxy, there should be a divine who in the most direct and explicit manner stands forth the Champion of that faith which was delivered to the saints, against those modern innovators who, under different denominations, would reduce our holy religion to something little better than mere heathen morality. Under the title of "Men of Reason," he attacks, with a poignancy of wit and a delicacy of irony peculiarly his own, Dr. Priestley and the other followers of the dangerous heresy of Socinus. Mr. Dun, who is what people call a High Church Presbyterian, has not permitted his zeal for orthodoxy to infect his notions of government with those slavish principles for which it has been too often and too justly reprobated. On the contrary, he does not forget the citizen in the priest; and had every able divine, like him, made the same judicious and excellent di-

stinctions between religion and politics which he has done, orthodoxy and toryism would not have been considered as synonymous terms, and the labours of an Atterbury and a Sharp would not have given offence to the followers of a Locke and a Somers. Not only indeed in these Sermons, but in his excellent letters in the Whitehall Evening Post of September last, addressed to Mr. Burke and Mr. Paine, he has, with a delicacy of judgment and a power of appreciation very uncommon, settled the respective merit of these two much read and celebrated writers. Mr. Dun with exquisite nicety and management steers between the two equally-to-be-avoided extremes of tyrannical monarchy and a licentious democracy, and fixes the principles of government upon that only firm and immoveable basis the public weal, or the true substantial and real happiness of the many. But to return to Mr. Dun as a divine. His work consists of sermons upon the following subjects: Two on Consolation in the View of Death; three on Providence; one on Early Piety; two on the Glorious Revolution; two on the Miracles; one on the Immortality of the Righteous; one on the Duty of Minister and People; one on the Vicissitudes of Human Affairs; one on the Christian Philosopher; and, what one does not usually meet with in the compositions of modern divines, two Latin Sermons, one *De Personâ Christi*, the other *De Satisfactione Christi*, in which we are at a loss whether to admire most the profundity of the divine or the elegance of the scholar. He has also given us two pieces appropriated to that church of which he is so distinguished a member, viz. a *Lecture* or explication of a portion of Scripture, and (what must be very valuable to English readers who wish to be acquainted with the peculiarities of the Church of Scotland) a full account of the Presbyterian form of administering the sacrament. To the whole is subjoined a series of letters, written in a style easy but not familiar, and an appendix of Notes and Illustrations, abounding in curious and valuable information on

different subjects, and, what is but too greedily sought after in the present age, a collection of interesting and amusing anecdotes, taken apparently from a wide range of reading, and an extensive commerce with human life. But were any testimony requisite to corroborate the opinion we have ventured to entertain of the volumes now before us, the most ample confirmation is afforded us by the following letter of the late justly celebrated Doctor Price to their author, Mr. Dun :

Hackney, near London, May 20, 1790.

“DEAR SIR,

“IT was a long time after the date of your letter that I received your two volumes of Sermons. Accept of my thanks for an instance of attention which I had for little reason to expect. I find with pleasure that on political points we think nearly alike ; and tho’ on some theological points our opinions are different, this is of little consequence, provided candour and charity are maintained.—You enquire, whether as your second *Jubilee* Sermon is dedicated to the President of the Revolution Society in London, it would not be right to make Earl Stanhope a present of your sermons. This would, I doubt not,

be kindly taken ; but it seems to me that it is not necessary. Earl Stanhope was Chairman of the company at the feast on the 4th of November, but he is not properly the Chairman of the Society ; and, though a nobleman of a very respectable character and the best public principles, he seldom, I believe, reads or even attends sermons. My time being much engaged, and my health and spirits but indifferent, I hope you will excuse a short letter, and believe me to be with the best wishes and sincere regard, your obliged and very humble servant,

RICHARD PRICE.”

“It is now about six weeks since I received your letter and the two volumes of your sermons, and I am sorry I have not acknowledged the reception of them sooner. Your second volume contains an interesting history, and both volumes much serious and good advice.”

In a future Magazine we propose to introduce a few specimens of the manner in which Mr. Dun has treated the subjects he discusses, and which will enable our readers to judge of the entertainment, information, and instruction to be derived from his volumes, as well as of the justice of Dr. Price’s character of them.

OBJECTION AGAINST MIRACLES ANSWERED.

WHOEVER will consult Dr. Lardner’s Evidence of Christianity will find the most decisive external evidence of the genuineness of the books of the New Testament, and whoever will pay attention to the internal evidence of their genuineness will find it equally strong ; the decided marks of truth which the books carry in themselves, and the proof from heathen authors of the authenticity of various facts recorded in them, must be sufficient to convince every one of their authenticity. The precepts which these books contain are pure, benevolent, and salutary in the highest degree, and the promises of the Gospel are agreeable to our noblest wishes. It is plain therefore that the only difficulty attending the reception of Christianity by some, must arise solely from a reluctance to believe in the miraculous parts of it. Let us consider this objection.

And here I would first observe, that miracles appear perfectly consonant to a divine Revelation, and therefore that they are found in the New Testament in those circumstances, in which of all others they are most likely to have been performed ; and also that a want of miracles would have been accounted by those very persons who object to them, and certainly by

others, a deficiency in the evidence for a divine Revelation.

I believe no one has ever yet denied that a miracle may be wrought : indeed as the original formation of the earth and of its inhabitants, and many other appearances which we daily see, must have been at first miraculous, we have proof positive that a miracle may be wrought and has been wrought !—But it has been said that a miracle, if wrought, can never be sufficiently evidenced to produce a rational belief, for a miracle is a deviation from the common laws of nature, that is, from our experience : a belief in testimony is built on experience, therefore we may as well suppose our experience should be contradicted in the latter as in the former case. It is not difficult to answer this specious argument. Let any one fix upon three persons with whom he is well acquainted, who are all men of strict integrity and good common understanding ; suppose these three should agree in the relation of a fact totally contrary to experience and the common laws of nature ; let the fact be of a kind which they should have no direct nor indirect interest to relate ; suppose them seriously to affirm that they were eye-witnesses to this fact ; I say, in this case would the friend of these three

men believe their relation? No doubt, if he believed on reasonable grounds; for it would most undoubtedly be a greater miracle, more contrary to experience, that their testimony should not be true, than that such men should deceive without any temptation to it, than that any single supernatural event should really happen. A supernatural event, that is, an event contrary to common experience *may* happen. That honest men should deceive knowingly cannot be the case; it is a plain contradiction in terms; it is *impossible*: no man can deceive without some inducement, and an *honest* man cannot knowingly deceive at all. If therefore the friend of these men (who are free from even a temptation to deceive) do not believe the event which they relate, he must believe that the senses, or perception, or minds of the three were instantly changed by miraculous means; that is, he must believe *three* miracles instead of *one*; he cannot possibly avoid believing in something miraculous, in the violation of either the moral or physical laws of nature. He surely would determine more reasonably in believing one supernatural event than three, in believing what is the least than what is the most contrary to experience. I conclude, therefore, that there may be sufficient evidence to induce the rational belief of a miracle.

Now the only qualities which we expect, or indeed which we can desire in witnesses of any fact are *honesty* and *common sense*, or *the free use of their faculties*. In a court of judicature two witnesses, in whom only the latter of these is proved, are judged sufficient to decide on the life of a man: now if in any witnesses we can prove honesty as well as competency to judge, we have all that we can have in a human being; and enough, as I have just been proving, to produce a rational conviction of even miraculous events.

To apply this to the authors of the New Testament: There is every reason which operates on similar occasions to induce us to believe that they really wrote the whole of the books attributed to them. This, as I observed before, is abundantly proved both by internal and external evidence*; the Apostles, therefore, and their companions are the persons whose credibility is to be examined by the above-mentioned standard.

Were they honest? Is it possible to receive from any one a more unequivocal decided proof of honesty than his persisting in a relation which exposes him intentially to danger and to great inconvenience; which inconvenience he not only exposes

himself to by a bare testimony when called upon, but which he also willingly encounters by a laborious spreading of his belief? Now, could it even be proved, as some have imagined (though there are decisive proofs to the contrary) that the Apostles and their companions did not really suffer much during their mission, yet it is perfectly clear that they had everything to apprehend; that they readily offered themselves to receive the hatred which had raged against their Master, and that they had little reason to expect mild treatment when he himself had been crucified: besides this, Christ forewarned them of the reception they should meet with in the world, that they should be hated and despised; yet these men persevered in their course, and that without the most distant prospect of worldly advantage. Can there be any doubt then of their *honesty*?

With respect to their *competency as witnesses*, it may be observed, that St. Matthew and St. John were eye-witnesses, as we find from their Gospels, &c.; that St. Mark and St. Luke wrote from the relations of eye-witnesses, or from what they had themselves seen; and that the authors of the Epistles were also eye-witnesses, or immediately connected with them: that the miracles recorded in the Gospel are of a kind which could not be counterfeited: that the mere use of their senses (and this I suppose will be granted them) was all which the witnesses needed to possess, to be adequate judges whether a paralytic man was instantly cured or not; whether they saw Jesus Christ after he had been dead and was risen again, or whether they did not; whether they themselves spoke in languages which they had never learnt or heard, or others who were intimately connected with them did so speak, or whether they did not; and so of the other miracles. We infer therefore that the Apostles and Writers of the New Testament possessed the qualities requisite for adequate witnesses on any occasion whatever: and if belief is not given to their testimony, must it not be inevitably believed, that honest men could deceive knowingly, and injure themselves by so doing, which is impossible; or that the senses, faculties, or minds of these men were frequently changed by miraculous means? But is this less miraculous than any supernatural event which they relate? Is it not increasing very much the number of the miracles? And would not these miracles be no less a proof of a divine Revelation?

* See Dr. Lardner's "Credibility," and "Sermons on the Internal Evidence for Christianity."

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

In your Magazine for October 1789, you have inserted Dr. SYMONDS's Character of a very learned and respectable Person who deserved the Tribute of Respect paid to him. Believing that further Particulars would not be unacceptable to your Readers, I send you some

**BRIEF MEMOIRS of the LIFE, CHARACTER, and WRITINGS, of
THOMAS HARMER.**

THE Rev. THOMAS HARMER was born in the city of Norwich, in the year 1715, of parents who manifested great care to train him up in the knowledge and fear of God, and to improve those distinguished talents of which he gave very early evidence. And they soon had the pleasure to see their pains rewarded by his piety, diligence, and uncommon proficiency in literature. The christian ministry among the Protestant Dissenters was the object of his own choice; and though his friends were in a situation to provide advantageously for him, could he have been prevailed upon to engage in the manufactures of their city, he would on no consideration relinquish it.

Having made considerable progress in grammar-learning, he entered upon academical studies under the direction of the learned Mr. Eames in London, with whom he continued till his twentieth year. At that time the Independent church in the village of Wattfield, in Suffolk, being without a pastor, Mr. Harmer was invited to preach to them. The very great zeal and earnestness of his preaching, joined with the ability, and knowledge, which he discovered (much beyond his years), induced them to give him not only an unanimous, but a most affectionate and urgent invitation to take upon him the pastoral office among them.

The situation was certainly obscure for a person of his shining talents, which promised to raise him to a station of distinguished eminence among his brethren. But he listened to the call of this society, wisely judging that a connection with such a plain and serious people would be particularly favourable to his own religious improvement, and that so retired a situation would afford him much leisure for pursuing his favourite studies.

Upon his settlement here, Mr. Harmer devoted a great part of his time to the perfecting his knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, in each of which he became a critic. He acquired likewise an extensive and accurate

knowledge of history both ancient and modern, and no inconsiderable skill as an antiquarian.

But the favourite object of his pursuit was oriental science, which he applied for the illustration of the Sacred Writings. Observing a striking conformity between the present customs of the eastern nations and those of the ancients, as mentioned or alluded to in various passages of Scripture, he conceived a design, at a very early period, of making extracts of such passages in books of travels and voyages as appeared to him to furnish a key to many parts of Holy Writ. That he might avail himself of the assistance of foreign publications of this kind, he applied to the study of the French language, with which he soon became perfectly acquainted.

An account of such foreign and other publications as he had read and digested, with a view to his useful design, is given by himself in the preface to his "Observations on divers Passages of Scripture;" a work which he executed with great labour and accuracy. It was first published in one volume octavo, and met with a very favourable reception, though it suffered greatly from the inaccurate manner in which it was printed.

Mr. Harmer, continuing the pursuit of this branch of knowledge, was soon in possession of various new observations, and in the year 1776 he published a second edition of this work in two octavo volumes. The late learned Dr. Lowth Bishop of London much approved his undertaking, and not only honoured the work by quotations from it in his translation of the Prophecy of Isaiah, but was pleased to correspond with the author on the subject of it. By the interest of this eminent and amiable prelate, Mr. Harmer was favoured with the manuscript papers of the celebrated Sir John Chardin, which furnished him with a variety of curious additions to his work.

After the appearance of this second edition Mr. Harmer still continued indefatigable in further researches, till he col-
lected

lected materials for two additional volumes, the publication of which he completed a little before his death.

Besides this, which was his principal and favourite work, he published a very learned and ingenious performance, which he modestly intitled, "Outlines of a new Commentary on the Book of Solomon's Song;" the chief design of which, as well as many passages in it, he places in a new and pleasing light. He also printed "An Account of the Jewish Doctrine of the Resurrection of the Dead."—"Remarks on the Ancient and Present State of the Congregational Churches of Norfolk and Suffolk."—"An Address to those who are religiously disposed," as a persuasion to church-fellowship, drawn up at the request of the associated ministers of Norfolk and Suffolk.—Likewise two or three single sermons, of which one was preached on the death of Mrs. Crabb, a worthy member of his church*.

His literary knowledge procured him the esteem and acquaintance of the learned of all denominations. And in Ireland as well as in England his correspondents were amongst men of the highest dignity in the established church. For Mr. Hamner, though a zealous dissenter, was a man of such candour and moderation, of such piety, learning, and affability, that he conciliated the esteem and obtained the confidence of the worthiest men of all parties. But it is not easily conceived how much regard was paid to him by those of his own denomination. In the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk more especially he obtained peculiar respect and influence. Mr. Hamner was generally considered as that person who was of all others best qualified to advise his brethren, and the churches under their care, in cases of weight and difficulty. Among his own people he was truly laborious. Besides the ordinary services of the Lord's day (for when to the last he was indefatigable in his preparatory studies) he took great pains in visiting the sick, in catechizing the children, and instructing the youth of his flock, many of whom he had the pleasure of receiving into the communion of his church. It was moreover

his constant practice to meet a number of his congregation in the vestry every Tuesday evening for prayer, when he used to read a sermon from the French of Saurin, Massillon, or some other favourite author. He also preached two monthly Lectures in neighbouring villages, and was frequently engaged in other occasional services at a distance.

It may truly be said of him, that he was "in labours more abundant;" and his reward was great. Beloved by all and useful to many, he passed his days in more comfort and happiness than is usually enjoyed by those who are placed in more public situations †.

His train of preaching was practical and evangelical. Though he frequently entered into a critical examination of his text, and in his explications of scripture (which made a considerable part of his public work) he displayed great learning, yet he was not content to leave the pulpit till he had addressed the hearts and consciences of his hearers, which he did with great plainness and affection, frequently "with many tears."

His last sermon was uncommonly affectionate, and the concluding expressions peculiarly striking. Having exhorted his hearers to peace and unanimity, he concluded with these remarkable words: "May an attention be paid by you all to these solemn counsels, that when my eyes are sealed in death, you may continue happy and prosperous."

It was his earnest and frequent prayer, that he might not outlive the affections of his people, nor his usefulness among them. It is needless to say that his request was granted.

On the following Tuesday he met his friends in the vestry as usual, and having translated a sermon from the French, he commended his flock to the care of Heaven. He passed the next day in perfect health, and after the devotions of his family retired to rest. He slept well till about four o'clock in the morning, and then awoke complaining of pain. But before any assistance could be afforded, he expired, without a struggle or a sigh, on 27th Nov. 1788.

AN ACCOUNT of DULWICH COLLEGE †.

ABOUT five years after the dissolution of religious houses, King Henry VIII. granted the manor of Dulwich to

Thomas Calton and Margaret his wife, with remainder to the heirs of Calton; and from this family it was conveyed, by

* The mother of the Rev. Mr. H. Crabb, afterwards Mr. Hamner's successor.

† It is remarkable, that during the space of 49 years he was not prevented once from the exercise of his ministry on Sunday, not then only, or a single day during the rest of his life.

‡ Extracted from No. III. of Mr. Bell's *Campaign of Learning*, just published. See a View of Dulwich College in the *European Magazine*, Vol. XX. p. 87.

finances and recoveries, to Edward Alleyn in the fourth year of King James I. It was then of the annual value of about eight hundred pounds; although at the dissolution, the revenue of the Abbey of Bermondsey, of which Dulwich formed only a part, was estimated at no more than four hundred and seventy-four pounds four shillings per annum. The sum paid by Mr. Alleyn for the purchase, was five thousand pounds.

Mr. Edward Alleyn was a celebrated actor in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He had been accustomed to the stage from a very early period of life, and had acquired such a comprehensive knowledge in his profession, that Shakspeare is supposed by some, to have formed his instructions to the player in Hamlet, from hints communicated by him; and from observations on the various beauties exhibited in the different characters which he sustained. In the course of his theatrical pursuits he became proprietor of the Fortune play-house in Golden-lane; where he performed with a company under his own engagement; and sought the favour of the public, in a spirit of generous emulation and opposition to our great dramatic bard. He was likewise master of his Majesty's sports of bull and bear baiting; and had the conduct of the theatre called Paris Garden, where those diversions were exhibited.

Having by this office, by the profits of his play-house, and by marriage, accumulated an affluent fortune, he settled at Dulwich; and formed the benevolent plan of appropriating, during his life, the property he had acquired to the service of those whose career had not been so fortunate as his own.

In the year 1614 he began to erect a commodious building for this purpose, from a design by Inigo Jones; and having with some difficulty obtained his Majesty's letters patent for settling lands on it, he executed a deed of trust, by which he conveyed the manor of Dulwich and other estates to the use of the college for ever, in the presence of the Lord Chancellor Verulam, the Earl of Arundel, Sir Edward Cecil, and of several other persons, who subscribed the same as witnesses, and whose names are recorded by the Continuator of Stow's Chronicle.

This institution he named THE COLLEGE OF GOD'S GIFT; and appointed it to consist of a Master, Warden, and four Fellows; of which three are ecclesiastics, and the fourth an organist, six poor men, as many women, all of whom are enjoined celibacy; and twelve

boys, who are educated by two of the Fellows of the college.

The right of presentation to this institution he vested in three parishes, with which he was immediately connected; and in the Matter, Warden, and Fellows of the college; thus distinguishing them into four separate parties; who have each the right of introducing an equal number of poor persons, to partake of the charity of the founder. The parishes are, St. Botolph Bishopsgate, where he was born; that part of St. Giles Cripplegate now formed into St. Luke Middlesex, which contained the Fortune play-house; and St. Saviour Southwark, where the Bear-garden was situated. He ordained, that the churchwardens of these parishes should have a vote in the concerns of the college, under the title of Assitants; and that they should audit the college accounts twice every year. The power of visitation he assigned to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The plan being thus completed, the founder passed the remainder of his life in a kind attention to the welfare of the little community he had formed; and to the regulation of its future domestic concerns. He died at Dulwich, Nov. 21, 1626, in the 61st year of his age, and was buried in the chapel of the college, without any further memorial than an inscription on a stone in the pavement.

Scarcely were the new collegiates settled in the possession of what their founder had so liberally bestowed on them, than their tranquillity was disturbed by the intrusion of regal power. The place of Warden being vacant in the year 1643, an order came from King Charles I. commanding them to elect John Alleyn Master; by which the rights of the college were not only invaded, as to the election of their own members, but the founder's intention expressly counteracted; who had ordained that the Warden should succeed to the place of Master whenever a vacancy should occur. During the civil war the same dispensing power was exerted by the House of Commons, who appointed two persons to fill up the four fellowships, which happened at that time to be vacant.

The Master, Warden, and Fellows, having in vain applied to Parliament for redress of these grievances, at length petitioned the Protector Cromwell, who on the 11th of February 1655, appointed a committee with full powers to visit and settle the institution according to the statutes and directions of the founder, which they completed on the 19th of March 1657.

As far as the college was concerned the restoration of royalty was equivalent to

that of arbitrary power. A vacancy occurring in the year 1669, King Charles II. sent a mandamus for the appointment of a particular candidate. The collegiates and assistants, in whom the election was vested, being willing to cover their own obscurity under the appearance of respect for the law of the land, after a pretended deliberation on the propriety of complying with the King's command, came to the following resolution:—"That the founder was not empowered to make any statutes repugnant to the prerogative royal." They therefore elected John Alleyn, the court candidate, Warden: but shortly afterwards another letter was received from the King, informing them that his Majesty had been imposed upon, the candidate he had directed them to choose having concealed his marriage; and "recommending to them in a very particular manner," the person they had before been ordered to reject; notwithstanding which, the members re-elected the former candidate, who was now become a single man. This determination was made by the advice of the Visitor, who perhaps thought, that if the right of election were to be taken from those in whom it was originally vested, it might as well be annexed to the Archbishopric as to the Crown; and accordingly filled up several vacancies at his pleasure.

From that period to the present, it does not appear that Government has at all interfered; and the benevolent intention of the founder seems now to be completely fulfilled, in the prudent administration of the college concerns, by the present superiors; whose kind attention to the happiness of the society is acknowledged by those who have the good fortune to be under their care.

A tradition prevails at Dulwich, that the soldiers of the parliamentary army were suffered by their officers to disturb the remains of those who were buried there, for the purpose of converting the leaden coffins into bullets. From this may be inferred, that the College of God's Gift underwent a similar fate with that of Sir Thomas Greinam, at the time the chair of the astronomical professor was filled by Sir Christopher Wren. When one of his friends attempted to enter, in order to hear the lecture, he was met at the gate by a man with a gun on his shoulder, who told him, that he might spare himself the trouble, for the college was reformed into a garrison.

The institution does not seem to have originated from a vain and ostentatious disposition, but from a mind replete with humanity and benevolence. An idle tale

was however propagated—that the Devil had appeared to Alleyn on the stage, and frightened him into this act of charity. Mr. Oldys, in his life of the founder, thought it necessary to enter into a serious refutation of the charge; but the story was an old one, variously applied by Prynne, and other puritans, though never so injudiciously as in this invidious attack on Satan's sagacity.

Mr. Alleyn left behind him a diary of transactions, after the foundation of the college, which, in the following extract, as well as in many others that might be made, expresses his gratitude for the ability of doing good to those around him.—"June 6th, 1620, My wife and I acknowledged the fine at the Common Pleas, of all my lands to the college. *Blessed be God that has lent us life to do it.*"

Before his decease the founder inconsiderately made an additional charge on the estate, towards the support of thirty poor persons, for whom he had erected habitations in the three parishes before-mentioned, and six junior chaunters for the chapel, forgetting that what he had once appropriated, as before stated, was no longer at his own disposal. This occasioned an unfortunate litigation between the heads of the college and the officers of the three parishes, till it was at length settled in favour of the college; the thirty poor persons being excluded any participation in the college estate, but allowed the privilege of being the only candidates for admission at Dulwich.

On a vacancy in any department, two persons are chosen by the Master and Warden of the college, out of the parish from which the deceased was admitted; these draw lots, consisting of two pieces of paper, in one of which is written "God's Gift," which constitutes the successful candidate. The place of Master is however an exception to the above mode. To this the Warden succeeds; and he must take it on himself within twenty-four hours after the death of the former Master, and must appoint the Monday fortnight for the election of his successor; at the conclusion of which they all receive the sacrament, in token of their unanimity; and the new Warden provides a dinner for the whole college at his own expence.

Mr. Alleyn directed that the offices of Master and Warden should be confined to "the blood and family of the founder;" but if the family should become extinct, that those officers should be chosen from persons of the name of Alleyn, or Allen,

On the death of one of the poor inhabitants, the furniture which he brought with him is sold, and the money being divided into twelve equal shares, is distributed among the survivors; the matron who has the care of the boys, having two shares for her portion. When the boys arrive at a proper age, they are either sent to the universities, or placed out apprentices. A premium of ten pounds is given with each of the latter; and if they behave well, they are presented with five pounds at the expiration of their servitude.

The letters patent for the institution of the college bear date June 21, 1619; the deed of foundation September 13, in the same year; and the deed of uses April 24, 1620. From the foundation to the end of the year 1791, there have been 11 masters, 17 wardens, 33 preachers, 26 schoolmasters, 39 ushers, 20 organists, 749 brethren, 109 sisters, and 242 scholars.

The college is at present composed of the following gentlemen:

THOMAS ALLEN, Esq. Master; WM. ALLEN, Esq. Warden; Rev. THOMAS JENYNS SMITH, Preacher; Rev. NEVILLE STOW, Schoolmaster; Rev. JOHN NEWELL PUDDICOMBE, Usher; Mr. RICHARD DOWELL, Organist.

An idea has prevailed, that the founder excluded all future benefactions to the college; but this is erroneous. In the year 1686, Mr. William Cartwright, a celebrated comedian and bookseller in Holborn, gave to the college, by will, his collection of books, pictures, linen, and four hundred pounds in money; and in 1776, a legacy of three hundred pounds was left to the college by Lady Falkland, which was placed in the public funds; and the interest is divided among the poor brethren and sisters, according to the will of the donor.

The college contains a small library of books, chiefly the productions of our own language in the latter end of the sixteenth, and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries. Amongst these was a collection of old plays, which Mr. Garrick obtained of the college by an exchange of modern publications. The plays however are not withdrawn from the public use, having been since deposited in the British Museum. There is likewise a gallery of pictures, composed of those above-mentioned, and of others which were left by the founder. Some of them are valuable for their merit; some for their singularity; and others on account of their being authentic portraits of remarkable persons. Amongst these are, Henry Prince of Wales, eldest son of King James I.; King Charles I. and his

Queen Henrietta Maria; James Duke of York; a portrait said to be that of Queen Elizabeth, but the authenticity of it is not ascertained. At the upper end of the gallery is a collection of portraits of the Monarchs of England, and their Queens; among which is one of Anne Boileyn, which is considered as genuine, but which by no means answers the idea of beauty usually annexed to this lady; it rather agrees with the account given of her by Saunders the Jesuit; who describes her as "lean-visaged, long-sided, gobber-toothed, and yellow-complexioned." I quote from Dr. Fuller, who stands forth as her Majesty's champion, and enters the lists in defence of her beauty; but as the former of these authors was a bigoted Catholic, and the latter a zealous Protestant, the one thought it incumbent on him to degrade, and the other to exalt the character of this unfortunate lady. As the truth may, perhaps, be found between them, it is not improbable that Anne was a majestic woman; but deficient in those more elegant and feminine charms which are essential to real beauty. Harry is said to have preferred masculine women, resembling his own robust constitution. There is also a whole-length portrait of the founder; and another of Mr. James Alcyon, a Curator Baron, who held the office of Master of the college several years, and founded an additional school at Dulwich, for the education of children. Mr. Cartwright's portrait is likewise amongst them, as is that of Burbage the actor, painted by himself. He was cotemporary with Shakespeare, and is said to have painted the only original picture of him now extant. Cartwright was the Falstaff of Charles the Second's time.

An error was certainly committed in the first erection of the edifice, but whether it arose from inattention in the surveyor, or from his being obliged to build on a parsimonious estimate, I cannot take upon me to determine; though the latter is not probable. The college has however been incessantly in want of repair. It had originally a steeple, rising from the west end of the chapel, over the centre of the whole; but this fell about twelve years after the death of the founder; and I imagine was replaced either by the present, or a similar wooden turret. On the 28th of May 1703, the college porch, with the treasury chamber, fell to the ground; and shortly after the east wing was found in so ruinous a state, that it was judged necessary to rebuild it; which was completed in 1739. Part of the centre has just undergone considerable repair, and the society have it in contemplation, to rebuild

the west wing, as soon as sufficient money is accumulated; they having for several years liberally appropriated a considerable sum for that purpose.

By the fall of the steeple the building sustained so much injury, that the college suffered a dissolution for the space of six months, by order of the Visitor. During this dispersion, the superiors received no emolument; but the poor were allowed pensions.

Dr. Allen, the late Master of the college, is one of the few surviving persons who circumnavigated the globe with Commodore Anson. He now resides on Dulwich common; having married some years ago, and resigned the Mastership in consequence.

Within these few years a copious collection of manuscripts, that had lain unnoticed from the death of the founder, was discovered at Dulwich college, which has enabled the editors of Shakespeare to ascertain various points relating to the stage at that period; of which they were before ignorant. By these assistances, and by the indefatigable researches of the many learned commentators of that admired author, a gleam of intelligence has been communicated to a peculiar branch of our history; the knowledge of the familiar habits and customs of our predecessors; which, if not so important, is at least as entertaining as any other historical information. The remembrance of the lesser incidents of life; the modes of dress; the fashion of amusements; and the various transitory pursuits which occupy the greater portion of time; as they appear unimportant, so they pass unnoticed, and are soon lost in the revolutions of caprice; but when these are by laborious investigation traced back thro' the oblivion of ages, and applied to persons and to circumstances, we find ourselves introduced to a familiarity, where we were scarcely acquainted; and the circle of our amusements is enlarged by a participation of those which engaged the attention of our ancestors.

At the period in which Mr. Edward Alleyn lived, every play-house was under the protection of a particular Nobleman, and the performers were called his servants; a custom still preserved by the Drury-lane company, who stile themselves His Majesty's servants. Those of the Fortune were considered as the ser-

vants of the Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral of England. It has, I believe, hitherto escaped observation, that the front of the Fortune play-house in Golden-lane is still standing, decorated with emblematical figures, and the arms of England in the time of James I. Mr. Maitland says, that theatre was the first instituted in London.

It has been observed, that Mr. Alleyn had the superintendance of his Majesty's bear-garden. In this capacity he was stiled "Master of all his Majesty's Mastiff Dogs and Mastiff Bitches;" and was empowered to seize on any that were proper for the sports of bull and bear baiting. The following letter, the original of which is in the college, proves the exertion of the privilege; and shews at the same time, with what pliant condescension one of the first Noblemen in the kingdom could seclude the restoration of his own property from the hands of the King's servants.

"Mr. Allen I am given to understand that of late you sente downe into the Country y^e officers, for the takinge of certain mastiffe dogs in his Majesties name, for Paris-garden; & amenge the rede that were taken yo^r officers tooke one of mine from my Servante Edward Parkines of Wo-burne not beinge perswaded (as I heare) that he was mine. Wherefore upon the receipte of these my lynes, lett me gaine to myn kindness at yo^r hands, as that you would be pleased to redeliver him to my servant Burcher, the bearer hereof againe; & you shall find me ready to acknowledge your love & willinge to requite, And ic-maine

Your very loving friend
Cathol-house this E. BEDFORD"
13 of April: 1612.

To the Right Worthfull
Mr Allen Esquire, give these"

What degree of attention his Lordship experienced from the Master of his Majesty's Bears does not appear; but as a warrant for the exertion of this authority was issued by the Earl of Pembroke a few years afterwards, which states the deficiency of these animals at Paris-garden, it is highly probable the dog was promoted from the suite of an Earl to that of a King.

ORIGINAL LETTER from Dr. FRANKLIN to N. WEBSTER, Jun. Esq.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1789.

DEAR SIR,

I RECEIVED, some time since, your *Dissertations on the English Language*. It is an excellent work, and will be greatly useful in turning the thoughts of our countrymen to correct writing. Please to accept my thanks for it, as well as for the great honour you have done me in its dedication. I ought to have made this acknowledgement sooner, but much indisposition prevented me.

I cannot but applaud your zeal for preserving the purity of our language both in its expression and pronunciation, and in correcting the popular errors several of our States are continually falling into, with respect to both. Give me leave to mention some of them, though possibly they may have already occurred to you. I wish, however, that in some future publication of your's, you would set a discountenancing mark upon them. The first I remember is the word *improved*. When I left New-England in the year 1723, this word had never been used among us, as far as I know, but in the sense of *ameliorated* or *made better*, except once in a very old book of Dr. Mather's, entitled *Remarkable Providences*. As that man wrote a very obscure hand, I remember that when I read that word in his book, used instead of the word *employed*, I conjectured that it was an error of the printer, who had mistaken a too short *l* in the writing for an *r*, and a *y* with too short a tail for a *v*, whereby *employed* was converted into *improved*; but when I returned to Boston in 1733, I found this change had obtained favour, and was then become common; for I met with it often in perusing the newspapers, where it frequently made an appearance rather ridiculous: Such, for instance, as the advertisement of a country-house to be sold, which had been many years *improved* as a tavern; and in the character of a deceased country gentleman, that he had been, for more than thirty years, *improved* as a justice of the peace. This use of the word *improve* is peculiar to New-England, and not to be met with among any other speakers of English, either on this or the other side of the water.

During my late absence in France, I find that several other new words have

been introduced into our Parliamentary language. For example, I find a verb formed from the substantive *notice*: *I should not have noticed this, were it not that the gentleman, &c.* Also another verb, from the substantive *advocate*: *The gentleman who advocates, or who has advocated that motion, &c.* Another from the substantive *progress*, the most awkward and abominable of the three: *The Committee having progressed, resolved to adjourn.* The word *opposed*, though not a new word, I find used in a new manner; as, *The gentlemen who are opposed to this measure, to which I have also myself always been opposed.* If you should happen to be of my opinion with respect to these innovations, you will use your authority in reprobating them.

The Latin language, long the vehicle used in distributing knowledge among the different nations of Europe, is daily more and more neglected; and one of the modern tongues, viz. the French, seems, in point of universality, to have supplied its place; it is spoken in all the Courts of Europe; and most of the literati, those even who do not speak it, have acquired knowledge enough of it to enable them easily to read the books that are written in it. This gives a considerable advantage to that nation; it enables its authors to inculcate and spread through other nations, such sentiments and opinions on important points as are most conducive to its interests, or which may contribute to its reputation, by promoting the common interests of mankind. It is perhaps owing to its being written in French, that Voltaire's *Treatise on Toleration* has had so sudden and so great an effect on the bigotry of Europe, as almost entirely to disarm it. The general use of the French language has likewise a very advantageous effect on the profits of the bookelling branch of commerce, it being well known that the more copies can be sold that are struck off from one composition of types, the profits increase in a much greater proportion than they do in making a greater number of pieces in any other kind of manufacture. And at present there is no capital town in Europe without a French bookeller's shop corresponding with Paris. Our English bids fair to obtain the second place. The great body of excellent printed sermons in our language,

and the freedom of our writings on political subjects, have induced a number of divines of different sects and nations, as well as gentlemen concerned in public affairs, to study it, so far at least as to read it. And if we were to endeavour the facilitating its progress, the study of our tongue might become much more general. Those who have employed some part of their time in learning a new language must have frequently observed, that while their acquaintance with it was imperfect, difficulties, small in themselves, operated as great ones in obstructing their progress. A book, for example, ill printed, or a pronunciation, in speaking, not well articulated, would render a sentence unintelligible, which from a clear print, or a distinct speaker, would have been immediately comprehended. If therefore we would have the benefit of seeing our language more generally known among mankind, we should endeavour to remove all the difficulties, however small, that discourage the learning of it. But I am sorry to observe that, of late years, those difficulties, instead of being diminished, have been augmented. In examining the English books that were printed between the Restoration and the accession of George the Second, we may observe, that all substantives were begun with a capital, in which we imitated our mother-tongue, the German. This was more particularly useful to those who were not well acquainted with the English, there being such a prodigious number of our words, that are both verbs and substantives, and spelt in the same manner, though often accented differently in pronunciation. This method has, by the fancy of printers, of late years, been laid aside, from an idea, that suppressing the capitals shews the character to greater advantage; those letters, prominent above the line, disturbing its even, regular appearance. The effect of this change is so considerable, that a learned man of France, who used to read our books, though not perfectly acquainted with our language, in conversation with me on the subject of our authors, attributed the greater obscurity he found in our modern books, compared with those of the period above mentioned, to a change of style, for the worse, in our writers; of which mistake I convinced him by marking for him each substantive with a capital, in a paragraph, which he then easily understood, though before he could not comprehend it. This shews the inconvenience of that pretended improvement.

From the same fondness for an even and uniform appearance of characters in the line, the printers have of late banished also the Italick types, in which words of importance to be attended to in the sense of the sentence, and words on which an emphasis should be put in reading, used to be printed. And lately another fancy has induced other printers to use the short round *s* instead of the long one, which formerly served well to distinguish a word readily by its varied appearance. Certainly the omitting this prominent letter makes the line appear more even; but renders it less immediately legible; as the paring all men's noses might smooth and level their faces, but would render their physiognomies less distinguishable. Add to all these improvements backwards, another modern fancy, that *grey* printing is more beautiful than *black*; hence the English new books are printed in so dim a character as to be read with difficulty by old eyes, unless in a very strong light and with good glasses. Whoever compares a volume of the Gentleman's Magazine printed between the years 1731 and 1740, with one of those printed in the last ten years, will be convinced of the much greater degree of perspicuity given by black ink than by the grey. Lord Chesterfield pleasantly remarked this difference to Faulkener, the printer of the Dublin Journal, who was vainly making encomiums on his own Paper, as the most complete of any in the world: "But, Mr. Faulkener," says my Lord, "don't you think it might be still farther improved, by using paper and ink not quite so near of a colour?" For all these reasons I cannot but wish that our American printers would, in their editions, avoid these fancied improvements, and thereby render their works more agreeable to foreigners in Europe, to the great advantage of our book-selling commerce.

Farther, to be more sensible of the advantage of clear and distinct printing, let us consider the assistance it affords in reading well aloud to an auditory. It so doing the eye generally slides forward three or four words before the voice. If the sight clearly distinguishes what the coming words are, it gives time to order the modulation of the voice to express them properly. But if they are obscurely printed, or disguised by omitting the capitals and long *s*'s, or otherwise, the reader is apt to modulate wrong; and, finding he has done so, he is obliged to go back and begin the sentence again; which lessens the pleasure

of the hearers. This leads me to mention an old error in our mode of printing. We are sensible that when a question is met with in reading, there is a proper variation to be used in the management of the voice. We have therefore a point, called an interrogation, affixed to the question in order to distinguish it. But this is absurdly placed at its end, so that the reader does not discover it till he finds he has wrongly modulated his voice, and is therefore obliged to begin again the sentence. To prevent this, the Spanish printers, more sensibly, place an interrogation at the beginning as well as at the end of the question. We have another error of the same kind in printing plays, where

something often occurs that is marked as spoken *afide*. But the word *afide* is placed at the end of the speech, when it ought to precede it, as a direction to the reader, that he may govern his voice accordingly. The practice of our ladies in meeting five or six together, to form little busy parties, where each is employed in some useful work, while one reads to them, is so commendable in itself, that it deserves the attention of authors and printers to make it as pleasing as possible, both to the reader and hearers. My best wishes attend you, being, with sincere esteem, Sir, your most obedient and very humble Servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

[Continued from Page 223.]

TUESDAY, April 24.

THE Trial, by a previous adjournment from the 17th, recommenced this day, after the Easter recess.

After the usual formalities Mr. Hastings came to the Bar.

Mr. Plomer immediately addressed their Lordships upon the subject of the Benares Charge. After giving his humble thanks for the attention which their Lordships had honoured him with, he proceeded to shew that the charge of cruelty towards Cheyt Sing was wholly unfounded; that he was merely a tributary Zemindar, who owed his very existence to the India Company; that being invested with superior powers, he would prove they were abused, even in Benares, the capital of the Zemindary, where murders and every other degree of violence and mark of insubordination prevailed.—But the principal topic upon which Mr. Plomer rested his client's defence was, the rebellion at the time that Hyder Ally was successfully invading the Carnatic:—at that period he, as a Tributary, was required to send all the horse to the assistance of the Company which he could with safety spare. He neglected to send an answer. The Resident at Benares complained, and it had no effect. In the event he offered 250 horse, although he had at the moment 3000 in his army, and on no pretext did he want the service of a third part of these forces.

Mr. Plomer then shewed, that when the distress of the English, after the defeat of Colonel Baily and Colonel Fletcher was well known to all India, and when Fizula Cawn, the Zemindar of the Province of Bahar, was

required to send troops to assist, to the amount of two thousand, Cheyt Sing, in fact, joined with the other Indian Powers, and set up the signal of revolt, assisted by the widow of Asoph ul Dowla. Mr. Plomer pressed this subject very powerfully.

At half after four the Lord Chancellor asked Mr. Plomer whether he meant to finish his defence that night. Mr. Plomer apprehended that it was impossible.—The Court immediately adjourned to the Upper Chamber of Parliament.

THURSDAY, April 26.

Mr. Plomer at five o'clock finished the whole of his pleadings in defence of Mr. Hastings, referring their Lordships to the evidence that would be produced at the bar, to prove the justice of his assertions.

The Court immediately after adjourned to their own Chamber.

TUESDAY, May 1.

The Council for the defendant this day produced a body of evidence to disprove the allegations made in the Charge relative to Cheyt Sing.

They first shewed the conditions upon which Bulwant Sing had held the Zemindary of Benares, by documented proofs—the rebellious disaffection of his conduct, in both which, the secession and the sentiments, Cheyt Sing had proved himself a Rajah of the same probity and gratitude.

They next substantiated the cause of Mr. Hastings's claim upon the Rajah to be important and pressing in the actual intimation of intended hostilities.

Mr. Law here called upon Lord Strev-

short to answer to an interrogation upon the subject. His Lordship arose, and, addressing the Court, said, that he had not the smallest objection to the demand, reserving to himself, however, the sense of propriety (his Lordship's diplomatic situation considered), whether consistently he could be explicit.

The question was, "Whether, during his Lordship's residence as Ambassador at the Court of France, he had notified to any one, designs in the French Cabinet hostile to the British interests in India?"

His Lordship, with a clear but cautious reply, entirely satisfied the Court.—"When the subject of this question had been first communicated to him, he had read Mr. Alexander Elliot's letter stating such information—it aided his recollection of a matter seventeen years back.—Lord Stormont saw Mr. Elliot several times: He had given him the information alluded to, with an especial charge of secrecy as to the channel through which it reached him—he was at liberty, however, to communicate it to Mr. Hastings.—Lord Stormont read the letter of Mr. Elliot to their Lordships himself, and then assented to the truth of every thing therein intimated.

After this, other documents were produced, to prove the subsequent communications of the same nature; and this done, the series of Correspondence between the Board and the Rajah, and the Resident and the Board, was read, to establish Cheyt Sing's contumacy and hypocritical plea of poverty, so constantly renovated through the dilatory negotiations for three years subsidies.

THURSDAY, May 3.

The Court was employed during the whole

of the day, in reading evidence tending to substantiate the assertions made by Mr. Plover, relative to the contumacious refusal of Cheyt Sing to obey the orders of the Bengal Government, and the extreme danger of the British Empire in India, between September 1780 and September 1781.

Some objections were made by Mr. Burke to a part of this evidence; but he did not persist in them. At one time he asked the Counsel in what manner the very long detail of distresses into which they had entered applied to the case of Cheyt Sing? To this Mr. Law replied, that he had read the letters from the Government of Madras, and from Sir Eyre Coote, in order to shew, that at that period of universal alarm and danger all parties looked up to Mr. Hastings; and it was a strong aggravation of the guilt of Cheyt Sing, that at the moment the British Empire might fairly be said to be trembling to its foundation, he should have contumaciously disobeyed those orders, which any other than a disaffected Zemindar would instantly have complied with.

Mr. Burke replied, that he had no doubt as to the exact of the distresses in which the Company's affairs were involved during the Government of Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Law then proceeded, and proved by a body of irresistible evidence, that in the period of the utmost danger and difficulty Mr. Hastings was the man on whom all India depended for safety. After finishing this evidence, the Counsel proposed to call Major Osborne; but it being now five o'clock, the Court adjourned to the Wednesday following.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, April 18.

SCOTCH APPEAL.

COUNSEL were called to the Bar upon the further hearing of the cause, Jamieson and Maxwell, distillers, at Lochrin, Appellants, and John Russell, of Roseburn, Etq. Respondent.

Mr. Anstruther was heard for the Respondent till three o'clock, in reply to the Appellants Counsel.

The Lord Chancellor left the woolfack, and, after recapitulating the principal part of the evidence, made his observations upon the whole case. We will briefly touch upon the heads, as they are of importance to the proprietors of lands through which streams and rivulets of water pass. His Lordship

observed; that the cause originated in an action or pursuit of respondent Russell, to prevent the appellants from carrying on a distillery upon a burn or rivulet close upon the south side of the city of Edinburgh, which was some distance from him upon the elevation of the stream, and that by the effect of the dregs and refuse of the work the water was rendered unserviceable; that his horses were taken ill, and he was obliged to dig ponds for their use; at the same time all the new buildings erected on the south side of Edinburgh, consisting of can-yards, brew-houses, dye-houses, and a number of other trades, had their common drains into this brook. The defendants had pleaded this fact in issue; but upon several

affidavits being made and filed in the Court of Session, it appeared, that notwithstanding this common drainage, yet the water was useful until the distillery began to discharge its dregs into the water. Upon this proof the Court of Session had ordered the appellants to desist from carrying on their works; and thus the appeal came on before their Lordships. The Lord Chancellor further observed, that in the course of the evidence several of the erections and manufactories upon the banks of this rivulet were more noxious than the distillery, particularly a cow-house, but having continued a series of years no complaint was made.

Upon the whole of this cause, which materially concerned the proprietors of manufactories situated upon every river and stream in the kingdom, there ought to have been very strong and minute proof of the following facts: namely, Whether time out of mind the stream had not been used as a common sewer?—At what particular time of the year the dregs were the most noxious and offensive?—Whether the distillery was the greatest of the nuisances through which the stream passed?—And what time it had been first discovered?—These facts were material; for his Lordship observed, that it would be a dreadful perversion of law and justice to restrain the distillery, or any public work situated upon a river, from its operations, under the pretence of a nuisance, when other works of a more dangerous nature were proved to stand upon the same footing;—“the cause ought therefore to be remitted back to the Court of Session.” Ordered.

No public business of importance worthy of despatch passed in the House from the 19th till

FRIDAY, April 27; when,

The order of the day for the second reading of the bill relative to Libels being read, Lord Kenyon said, that he was a friend to any endeavours for effecting necessary reforms, as far as they were constitutionally made, and did not endanger the spirit of the existing laws. His Lordship, after some observations upon the seriousness and importance of the present bill, read a list of questions, which he should move to have proposed to the Judges, that their opinions might be known before the House proceeded to any further discussion upon the subject.

Earl Stanhope in a few words defended the principle of the bill, and the manner in which the reform to be effected by it was offered.

Lord Loughborough admitted the propriety of the questions to be proposed to the

Judges, and did not then intend to enter at great length into the principle of the bill.

With respect to what might be held libellous doctrines, he would, however, venture to make this distinction. Enquiries into the general principles of government, and the nature of general liberty, he thought perfectly legal. If absurd doctrines were offered by enquirers upon such subjects, they carried their own punishment with them, and might be ranked amongst the many *Utopian* systems which have had their day, and are forgotten. But any application of such doctrines to present occasion and imaginary grievances, any endeavour to excite immediate tumult by publishing them, he held criminal and libellous. The quotation of texts from Holy Writ was as unlikely to endanger the peace of a country as any thing which could be mentioned; and a collection of them, whatever might be the tendency, could scarcely be held criminal; yet if certain words, such as “To your tents, O Israel,” and others extracted from the scriptures, were distributed amongst a number of persons collected for some purpose of resistance, that publication of them would be an offence. The general doctrine of resistance might be affirmed, without impropriety; but if the people were invited to resist upon statements of a particular and imaginary grievance, that invitation was certainly a breach of the peace.

As to the right of Juries to decide upon the law as well as the fact, in cases of libel, it had always been admitted, that Juries might, if so they chose, bring in general verdicts, both upon the law and the fact, wherever there was a general issue. The only possible mode to withdraw a question of law from their cognizance, if they chose to decide upon it, was by a demurrer to the evidence; in which instance, the demurring party submitted to the evil of admitting all the facts stated by the evidence, and all the inferences to be drawn from it, contending only for the illegality of admitting such testimony. Such was the power of Juries, universally admitted, if they chose to exercise it; but subject, indeed, to some subsequent superintendance of the Court, who, in civil cases, granted new trials.

Formerly, when the law was so clear that no man could be supposed to misinterpret it without intention, juries were punished for unjust verdicts by the writ of *attaint*. This writ, however, lay only in civil cases; for so tender was the Constitution of the Jury's right to determine upon all the law and all the fact in criminal cases, that there was no instance of any punishment

sisted for errors in their decisions upon them. This writ, however, since the completion of the law, by men's desire to produce various limitations of their property, and by other circumstances, had ceased; and, about the beginning of the last century, the custom of giving special verdicts arose.

Even in civil cases then there existed no restriction against the right of the Jury to decide both upon the law and the fact, though there had once been a punishment upon them for errors, and there was now a mode of submitting the law to the Court from which the issue was directed, if the Jury chose so to submit it. But in criminal cases the Constitution had taken an essential distinction. The criminal law was supposed to be within the comprehension of every man; so much so, that no man could be justified for offences against it by his ignorance. In civil cases, on the contrary, an ignorance of the law was often presumed for the benefit of the party. In the case of a will, for instance, it was presumed that the party did not understand the legal form of making it, and it was therefore interpreted favourably for him. From this presumption, that in civil cases the law might not be known to the Jury, while in criminal circumstances no man was held to be ignorant of it, his Lordship argued for the superior right of Juries, in the latter instance, to decide both upon the law and the fact, though in the former they had the right, if they chose to exercise it, subject not to interruption from the Court, but to subsequent superintendance. Here his Lordship read an extract, in support of his opinion, from the works of Judge Vaughan, of whose character he spoke with much praise.

His Lordship, after apologizing for being thus drawn into the general question, said, that he should reserve his further sentiments upon it till a future occasion. At present, he would only say, that the danger of injustice from Juries arose only from a disposition to limit their rights. In the whole of his legal walk he had found, that when a plain charge was given to a Jury, they never mistook either the law or the fact. It was only by endeavours to puzzle their understandings, that they were provoked to lose sight of justice. They then thought themselves engaged in a contention with the Judge, and forgot the subject before them.

The Lord Chancellor was sorry to perceive, that any investigation of the general subject had taken place, when only a *by-question* was before the House. He should go into it no further than was necessary in reply to some observations of the Noble Lord who spoke last.

It had been said, that general discussions of the nature of government, and of the principles of liberty, were not illegal, however they might be erroneous. He did not know that such a doctrine could be supported; but he knew, that this was not the moment when such discussions were to be encouraged; and he lamented, that it should go out to the world under the authority of having been uttered in that House, that any man might dare to speak disrespectfully either of the persons of magistrates, or of the constitution of magistracy; that he might dare to traduce the one, or give the public an ill opinion of the other. As to what had been said of publications addressed to persons who were in a state of resistance, he thought such a publication amounted to a higher crime than that of libel.

The simplicity of the law in criminal cases was not such as had been represented. A work which was probably in the hands of many of their Lordships, published by a Gentleman of the name of LEACH contained a list of all the questions which had been referred to the Judges, on the first days of terms, in Serjeants-Inn-Hall*; and it would appear from that work, that the criminal law was not free from intricacies which required the decision of the Judges. That an ignorance of the civil law was presumed from its superior difficulty, he denied. In a case of trespass, would a man be excused for the injuries committed by his cattle, on account of his ignorance concerning the true nature of his tenure? Did not men daily suffer for their ignorance of the nature of contracts? Did it not often happen, that four or five arguments in the Courts below, one in Serjeants-Inn Hall, and another in that House, were necessary to inform them concerning it?

His Lordship read an extract from the works of Judge Vaughan, to the excellent character given of whom he perfectly subscribed; it exactly followed that read by a learned Lord, but *being on the other side of the leaf*, it had probably escaped notice. He also quoted an opinion of Judge Foster, who had formed himself upon the model of Judge Hale. Judge Foster, his Lordship observed, had become highly popular by despising popularity, and was, properly as his Lordship thought, of opinion, that nothing was so contemptible as a popular Judge. He hoped, that arguments upon the general principle of the Bill would be reserved for a more suitable occasion, and was sorry, that he had been induced to occupy the attention of the House by noticing them.

Lord Porchester, after a few words,

* Alluding to "Cases in Crown Law," 8vo. the Second Edition of which was published last month.

snowed some additional questions to be proposed to the Judges.

Lord Kenyon said, that among some statements which he could not admit, was that of any difference between Judges, as to the duty of permitting the Jury to determine both upon the guilt and upon the fact of publication. There had never been any doubt that such a question was very proper for the decision of the Jury. An hawk might circulate, with the King's proclamation against vice and immorality, a seditious paper, and might be ignorant of the contents of both. The question relative to his motives, would certainly be determined upon by the Jury.

His Lordship observed, that he had no particular reason to be anxious as to the present Bill, for he had never had the slightest contest with a Jury. The only difference of that sort to which he had ever been witness, was in the case of the Dean of St. Asaph.

Lord Loughborough hoped that nothing like altercation would appear upon the present question. That he might not appear to have lightly adopted opinions which he should probably carry with him to his grave, he would, upon a future occasion, produce his authorities for them. They differed certainly from a series of opinions entertained by great numbers of respectable persons, but he could shew, that in number at least they had as many supporters, and it would be for the House to decide whether they had not also as much weight.

His Lordship moved two questions to be referred to the Judges, for the decision of which he waited anxiously; for nothing was so far from his purpose, as the defence of any thing like libels, which he believed would be more effectually repressed by the present Bill, than by any other means.

Lord Mulgrave, in a few words, defended the Bill.

The Earl of Lauderdale rose only to reply to one observation of a learned Lord's (Lord Kenyon), affirming, that no Judge had ever restrained a Jury from considering the guilt as well as the fact of publication. It was no longer ago than in the case of the Dean of St. Asaph, that the Judge not only neglected to direct the attention of the Jury to the consideration of the guilt, or innocence, as well as of the fact of publication, but directly told them that they had nothing to do with it. His Lordship read an extract to this purpose from the trial of the Dean of St. Asaph.

Lord Stormont supported the questions proposed.

Lord Grenville, after some compliments to Lord Mulgrave, pronounced a paucyric

upon the British Constitution, which he was confident was admired, and would continue to be so. At a more suitable opportunity he should deliver his sentiments upon the present Bill, which related to a part of that Constitution certainly most serious and valuable. At present it was sufficient to say, that he thought the measure of proposing questions to the Judges extremely proper.

The following questions were then proposed, and ordered to be put to the Judges:

1st—"Whether, on the trial of an information or indictment for a Libel, is the criminality or innocence of the paper set forth in such information or indictment as the Libel, matter of fact or matter of law, where no evidence is given for the defendant?"

2d—"Is the truth or falsehood of the written paper material to be left to the Jury, upon the trial of an indictment or information for a Libel; and does it make any difference in this respect, whether the epithet *false* be or be not used in the indictment or information?"

3d—"Upon the trial of the indictment for a Libel, the publication being clearly proved, and the innocence of the paper being as clearly manifest, is it competent and legal for the Judge to direct and recommend to give a verdict for the defendant?"

4th—"Is a witness produced before a Jury in a trial as above by the plaintiff, for the purpose of proving a criminal intention of the writer or by the defendant, to rebut the imputation, admissible to be heard as a competent witness in such trial before the Jury?"

5th—"Whether upon the trial of an indictment for sending a threatening letter, the meaning of the letter set forth in the indictment be matter of law or of fact?"

6th—"Whether on the trial of an indictment for high treason, the criminality or innocence of letters or papers as set forth as overt acts of treason, or produced as evidence of an overt act of treason, be matter of law or of fact?"

7th—"Whether, if a Judge on a trial or an indictment or information for a Libel, shall give his opinion on the law to the Jury, and leave that opinion, together with the evidence of the publication and the application of the innuendoes to persons and things, to the Jury, such directions would be according to law?"

Adjourned.

MONDAY, April 30.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to thirty-two Bills; among which were, the Militia Pay Bill, the Lottery Bill,

the Indemnity Bill, the Greenland Fishery Bill, and several Road, Canal, and Parish Bills.

WEDNESDAY, May 2.

SCOTS EPISCOPAL BILL.

Lord Elgin rose to move the second reading of this Bill. His Lordship shortly explained the principle of it:—By the 19th and 21st of Geo. II. for “the more effectually preventing Pastors and Ministers from officiating in Episcopal Meeting-Houses in Scotland, without duly qualifying themselves,” certain pains and penalties were inflicted on such Pastors and Ministers, unless it shall be proved, by the oath of two credible witnesses, that they did pray *twice* in the year for his Majesty by name, and for all the Royal Family.

His Lordship admitted, that at the period those Bills were passed, the prevailing temper of the times was such as demanded some security for the safety of the whole Kingdom; but now that knowledge was diffused, and philosophy had driven away ignorance and dark prejudices, and the whole Scottish Nation were loyal to the King upon the throne, and firm friends to civil liberty and free toleration in religious principles; and that in every Episcopal Church and Chapel the Ministers and Pastors actually prayed for his Majesty and family, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England; it was high time that such laws should be erased from the Statute Book. This was the object of the first clause.

The second had another point in view, viz. to regulate the consecration of Pastors, &c. and place it upon a more permanent and respectable footing than heretofore.—This clause might be debated in the Committee. His Lordship moved the second reading.

The Lord Chancellor had no objection to toleration, when properly guarded and restrained. It was likewise evident that the welfare and safety of society demonstrated, that an established religion ought to prevail, and that it should be supported with a degree of dignity suitable to the important interests which it held amongst mankind. This consideration was of vast import in this country, where so many sects and persuasions, with respect to religious tenets, prevailed, and were all, by the mild system of our law and constitution, protected and tolerated. The Noble Lord had stated the fact of praying for the Sovereign upon the throne according to the Liturgy of the Church of England—Undoubtedly that part of the Act of the 21. Geo. II. must under those circumstances be repealed. The custom of praying for Kings and other Supreme Magistrates, he apprehended, originated since the reign of

Constantine. He found no traces of it previous to that period—it was not mentioned in Eusebius, or any other of the primeval Bishops of the Christian Church, whose writings had reached us. The custom had continued, with some slight interruptions, to the present day. It was ceremony that gave additional dignity to the character of the Supreme Magistrate, on whose welfare so much depended. This consideration, undoubtedly, in troublesome times gave rise to the Acts in question. It was not so with the mode and religious ceremony of Consecration and Ordination of the officiating Ministers of the Gospel. He therefore should very well weigh the consequences of breaking in upon the long-established rules of such ordination.

The Bishop of St. David's began a most excellent and liberal speech, with declaring his sentiments upon religious toleration. It must be premised, that a national religion, unique in its principle and practice, was absolutely necessary for the general happiness, more especially where the great interests of society and its religious concerns are so closely united. But whatever sect or persuasion dissent from the Established Church, and their primary and fundamental principles accord, although the practice in point of religious forms and ceremonies are evidently different; yet when those sects pay a due and strict obedience to the laws; do not endeavour to create religious feuds; are friends to toleration themselves; are equally friends to good government, order in civil society, united with rational liberty—in that case, it is *now* my firm opinion, and ever has been, that such classes of citizens should enjoy full liberty of conscience, and be protected by that Government which they so effectually support. [This beautiful and enlightened sentiment gave high satisfaction to the House].

The Right Reverend Prelate then adverted to the arguments of the Lord Chancellor. The Learned Lord had mistaken the date of the origin of offering up prayers for Kings, and all that bear legitimate authority. So far from this ceremony being posterior to the time of Constantine, it was to be traced to a source at least *three hundred years* anterior. It was, in fact, coeval with Christianity itself. This fact could be proved from authorities which in no subsequent age were ever doubted; the practice had continued down to the present time under various forms, and attached to different persons. For several ages it was applied to the then Supreme Head of the Church, and hence a prayer for the Church is a part of our Liturgy.

He then entered into a most extensive and profound dissertation of Primary Ordination

for several ages, and pointed out the several religious and civil distinctions of that awful and religious ceremony; and in following the Lord Chancellor, he pointed out a variety of circumstances which his Lordship had not fully comprehended in his admirable speech. He shewed the particular mode in Scotland long before the Union, and down to the time of the Abdication of James II. at which period there were thirteen Bishops of the Episcopal Church: six of these fled; three were suspended; and nine were added. The ceremonials of Ordination, Induction, &c. continued the same, and would undoubtedly continue so, if the clause in the Bill now in question were passed into a law.

The Noble Bishop very feelingly observed, that it would wound him to the very soul to be in the least the cause of creating any invidious distinctions between the different orders of the Protestant Dissenters, or any of the true followers of the undefiled doctrines of the Author of our holy religion; but his duty compelled him to submit to the House a subject at least of a very serious nature; but if considered in all its tendencies and consequences, it was highly important.

What moral affection could fairly be assigned, or what cause, either political or religious, could be urged as sufficient justification, if this Bill passes into a law, for depriving the great body of the English Protestant Dissenters from experiencing the same liberality, and a free participation of similar benefits? There could exist none, in the eyes of Eternal Justice. The English Dissenters were loyal to the Sovereign; and they now were riveted to the great leading principles of the Constitution, as established at the Revolution. They in common with the other classes of citizens revered legal authority, and were (he verily believed) equally friends to good order and civil liberty.

Lord Hay spoke a few words warmly in favour of the Bill; when it was handed to the Lord Chancellor, who put the question, and it was read a second time without a dissenting voice.

THURSDAY, May 3.

SLAVE TRADE.

The Duke of Leeds reported, that he had received from the Managers of the Conference on the part of the Commons, the Resolutions upon the Slave Trade.

Lord Grenville gave notice, that the papers delivered by the Managers of the Conference for the Commons should be printed; after which he should propose a day on which he should move that their Lordships should agree with the Commons in their Resolutions on the Slave Trade.

Lord Stormont maintained, that, by the privileges of the House, they were entitled to insist that the case should be proved at

the Bar. As a case to prove it, he quoted that of the Irish Propositions. He gave notice that he should hereafter move to that effect.

Lord Stanhope execrated the Slave Trade. As a proof of the odiousness of it in the minds of all ranks and descriptions of persons, the petitions on the table of the House of Commons were decisive. As to the Irish Propositions, they were not analogous to this—that was mere speculative—commercial intercourse. This was the cause of humanity and justice against the iron hand of cruelty and oppression. He conceived that the *onus probandi* lay on the oppressor, not on the oppressed, upon the point of form.

The Lord Chancellor admitted that the *onus probandi* in this case lay on the African merchants, but to strike suddenly at so great a branch of our commerce, was a serious consideration.

The Duke of Clarence declared he had come down to the House without a single idea that the Slave business would be brought forward on this day, therefore he had the more need to claim the indulgence of their Lordships, as the want of being prepared was to be added to the deficiencies he naturally must experience, from not being in the habit of public speaking; yet he could not reconcile it to himself to be silent on the occasion. From having been stationed for some time in the West Indies, he had been an eyewitness of the treatment of these slaves, and therefore could speak from local knowledge; and from all that he had seen, he verily believed that the greatest hardships of their slavery was in the word. As, however, the business was not now directly before the House, he should avoid entering into a discussion of the question at large, but which he should be very ready to do with any Noble Lord, when that was the case. Considering the Trade, in every point of view, & of the highest magnitude to the welfare and prosperity of this Kingdom, its Abolition should ever meet with his most serious opposition; and that it was of this magnitude, he could assure their Lordships; for, to his knowledge, there were at this moment foreign agents in town waiting their decision, and ready to engage all the vessels that would be out of employ, should the House agree to those Resolutions, which would, in effect, tend to its Abolition; but which the love he bore to the welfare of his country made him sincerely wish he should never live to see.

A conversation then took place between the Lord Chancellor, Bishop of London, Lord Stanhope, Lord Abingdon, and Lord Porchester, as to the proper mode of proceeding according to the rules of the House; at length it was settled to postpone the determination of that point to Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, April 17.

UPON the Order of the Day for the second reading of the bill for reforming the state of the Magistracy and Police for the City and Liberties of Westminster, Mr. Mainwaring declared himself obliged to dissent from the present bill for its insufficiency in obtaining the objects proposed by it. Of the present mode of administering justice there was undoubtedly much to complain; but it was equally true, that much good was found to be derived from it; but of the bill before them he could not promise himself any specific good; for he found no objects specified, all was vague and undetermined, and every change of administration, or change of opinion of the same administration, might vary the plan adopted. Independent of this, he objected to the bill, as tending to throw a greater weight in the scale of administration. For these and other reasons, he wished not for the present, but a better bill on this subject.

Mr. Secretary Dundas replied to the several objections, which would, he conceived, come forward better when it was in a Committee, where such amendments as might be deemed necessary could be adopted.

Mr. Fox, without opposing the Bill, or giving any opinion upon it *in toto*, objected to its tending to increase the influence of the Crown by the appointment of the new justices.

Mr. Pitt shewed, that the same power had hitherto, and must necessarily reside in the Crown, with this difference, that in the present case the Crown was obliged to appoint persons who had a temptation to act wrong, their advantages accruing from the fees of office; by the intended Bill, the chance was, that those appointed would be stimulated to discharge their duty, from the danger of being discharged from their offices if they should not.

Some other observations were made from different sides of the House without opposing the Bill, which was read a second time.

WEDNESDAY, April 18.

Mr. Sheridan rose to make his promised motion for a Committee of Enquiry into the Grievances stated by the petitions before the House presented from the Royal Burghs of Scotland.

The petitions invariably stated as the

grievances of the Burghers the misrule and mismanagement of their Corporations by persons over whom they had no control—they complained of exactions by the Corporations—of a waste of the public Property—of debts contracted without their consent; and that there was no judicature in Scotland possessing powers to grant the petitioners redress upon any of the grievances he had stated. He was ready to avow the remedy in this early stage, which he proposed for the grievance; it was to abolish the self-electing power of the magistrates.

The present times, he said, had by some been considered as improper to bring forward any motion for reformation in the Constitution; and such an argument had been advanced as a bar to his proposition; but with him it had no weight; the Constitution could not be endangered by reform; nor by reform it had been brought to its present state; and the perfection of the Constitution he considered to be in its principle of admitting of continued reforms. Reformation had been reprobated as a word calculated to cover revolution; and a reformation at the present moment, when the revolution in France was fresh in the public mind, was stated to be dangerous; but public opinion upon that Revolution had materially changed; there had been a time when every allusion to it was studiously avoided, and when it had been considered as an impious mystery not to be touched; but it was now to be met whichever way you turned; it was wasted upon every breeze, and was the general subject of discussion; it became then the duty of the House, and the country at large, to see what wisdom was to be obtained by it; the people of Great-Britain needed to have but one feeling from it, which was, that it had destroyed an old and detestable enemy, Despotism, which had cost them many lives, and two-thirds of their debt;—the new Government, substituted in France in its stead, was known alone by the advantages it had given to this country—the National Assembly had proved the best Committee of Supply to this country it had ever seen; and if such intelligence from India should arrive as was expected, that intelligence was to be attributed to the Revolution in France; it would not therefore be fair to urge the Revolution as a bar to his motion for a reform in the Scotch Burghs,

Burghs, or to any reform that might be proposed in our Constitution; for that Revolution afforded us the best of all opportunities of examining into our defects or grievances, and reforming them in a period of peace and safety. The present were not fit times to warrant the House to be shy of the word Reform; on the contrary, the period was arrived when it became absolutely necessary to shew a readiness to hear and redress grievances, the better to contradict and counteract the assertions of those who laboured to induce the people to believe that they had no friends in the House of Commons or Lords. Every good act of the Legislature to remove grievances, and in conformity to the wishes of the public, would do more to defeat the exertions of malice and sedition, than any number of eloquent volumes. It was but a bad compliment to the British Constitution, to assert that it was dangerous to meddle with it, or to propose reform; such assertions appeared grossly libellous; the British Constitution was not so brittle or decayed, as to be endangered by a touch, or by an examination.—No danger, he was convinced, could arise from the reform he proposed, which, if at present it should be rejected, would, he was positive, be followed up by a steady and manly perseverance until the House must comply: he meant nothing further, than that it would be compelled to act by the irresistible force of justice operating to the conviction of every member in the House. He concluded by moving, That the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the grievances alledged by the petitioners, and of an adequate redress.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland stated his objections to the motion, and gave his negative to the going into a Committee.

Mr. Fox said, in the last session the House pledged itself to go early in the present into the enquiry. Should that enquiry be refused, the House would be guilty of a breach of promise. Enquiry could produce no evil; on the contrary, the most effectual way to study the peace of any country, and the maintenance of its constitution, was by attending to the petitions of the people.

Mr. Anstruther was against the motion: he contended, that the Court of Session was fully competent to take cognisance of all illegal assessments, and every dilapidation of the public revenue.

He then endeavoured to prove, that the constitution of the Royal Burghs resembled in almost every particular the boroughs of England; and that if a reform was granted to one, it would perhaps be looked for by the other.

Mr. Secretary Dundas called on Mr. Sheridan to bring forward a specific proposition, which he was ready to meet and discuss. The proposition for subverting the old election for the Corporations, if carried, would prove the greatest curse that could fall on Scotland; it would introduce, in place of industry, the lowest profligacy, corruption, and idleness, and was a measure he should ever most strenuously oppose.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, if the Hon. Gentleman had a specific proposition to submit to the House, he might offer it at present for discussion, or move the House to go into a Committee for that purpose; but to a Committee for an enquiry at large he objected, seeing no substantial ground made out to render such Committee necessary.

After several replies from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Dundas, the question was put and negatived, by a division of Ayes 27, Noes 69. Majority 42.

THURSDAY, April 19.

The House met to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the Steyning Election Petition, when only seventy-one Members attending at four o'clock, an adjournment took place.

FRIDAY, April 20.

Mr. Taylor gave notice, that on Friday, April 27, it was his intention to move for a Committee of Inquiry into the Evils arising from Lotteries. Adjourned.

MONDAY, April 23.

Mr. Pitt moved, That the different orders for ballots on the remaining controverted elections should be discharged; which was agreed to.

SLAVE TRADE.

The order of the day being read, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the best means of effecting a gradual Abolition of the Slave Trade, Mr. Beaufoy took the Chair.

Mr. Dundas rose to submit to the consideration of the Committee the outline of a plan for the gradual Abolition of the Slave Trade. He observed, that he had some years ago determined on bringing forward this measure, in consequence of the report made by the Council of Trade of its mischiefs, its enormities, and oppressions; and he trusted that his plan to effect so salutary a measure would be agreeable to all parties.

There were, he observed, two sets of Gentlemen to satisfy. One party objected to

any thing short of an unequivocal abolition; the other complained that the smallest innovation would be ruinous in the extreme. He wished harmony to subsist between all parties, as the more likely to insure success to the present project. If this were the case, the experiments would have a fair trial, and no impediments should be cast in the way by either party, that might mar the general wish of the people. He said, in conversing with the merchants and planters he found, that they expected a long period to stock their plantations with negroes. In conversing with the enemies to this traffic, they were for a short period, and their sentiments seemed congenial to the wishes of the people.

There was a third class, whose situation was also to be considered. Such as had mortgages on West-India property might feel alarmed; and if the Abolition did not meet their sentiments, they would consider their property insecure, and the West-India Planters must of course be involved in manifold difficulties.

There was a fourth class of men, to whom also he wished to call the attention of the Committee, and those were the persons concerned in trading to Africa, who were particularly confined to London, Bristol, and Liverpool. The vessels fitted out from those ports were employed not merely to supply our colonies with slaves, but also foreign colonies; as in the year 1791, out of 74,000 negroes imported from Africa, 30,000 had been for the service of foreign nations. In allowing a compensation to these persons, he would have their claims examined by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, and he did not suppose the compensation would be a matter of great consequence, when compared to the magnitude of the object.

A fifth important object was, he observed, to cut off, as much as possible, the importation, on the principles of the gradual abolition of aged negroes; He wished that none should in future be imported, that were not capable of adding to the permanent population of the West-Indies.—In a moral point of view, the importation of young negroes should most particularly be encouraged, as their minds were more susceptible, and their manners less formed. Such minds could be cultivated in the precepts of religion, which must incline them to act faithfully, and excite a due attachment towards their masters.

He had attempted to extract opinions from each party with respect to the period when the Trade should cease. The most moderate Abolitionists were of opinion, that it should expire at farthest in five years, while the

anti-abolitionists were of opinion that ten years should at least be allowed for the further importation of slaves. Consulting merely his own judgment, he had fixed the term of SEVEN years, to commence from the first day of next January; and it was his intention to propose that a duty should be paid on the importation of all slaves after the expiration of five years. This he hoped would cause a discontinuance, in a great measure, of the barbarous traffic at that period.

He next adverted to the peculiar situation of the Ceded Islands, and for these he thought that some specific regulations ought to be made, as their situation was quite different from that of the other islands. He said, that the importations for the last three years, must afford much consolation to the House. In Antigua, during the years 1788, 1789, and 1791, the numbers imported were 311, the numbers exported 140. Barbadoes imported 126, retained only 28. Montserrat imported 8, exported 1. Nevis imported 1, exported 2.

He also adverted to several other islands, and proved that population had so much flourished, as to give the most sanguine hopes, that the expectations of the friends of the Abolition, in this particular, would be realized.

With respect to Jamaica, if that island did not flourish equally in population, it was because a mortality raged among the Negroes in consequence of the number of Slaves imported.

He wished to call the attention of the Committee to the adoption of some specific resolution for the punishment of those who should in future be found guilty of any outrage on the Coast of Africa; and that Parliament should be in possession of the sentiments of the Colonial Assemblies on the business. The laws of these Assemblies, he maintained, were wisely calculated to enforce a due obedience to the Christian Religion among the slaves.—It was the wish of Gentlemen in power that the precepts of religion should be intilled in the Slaves. This was a duty imposed by the Legislature on the matters and overseers of those unfortunate men; but he was sorry to say, that the Clergy neglected their duty, through idleness, and an unfeeling disposition, and seldom attempted to remove that darkness which prevented the light of religion and morality from shining on those unhappy men. Here he took an opportunity of bestowing a handsome compliment on the Bishop of London, who, he had no doubt, would take the misconduct of these unworthy pastors into immediate consideration.

Mr. Dundas concluded by stating, that it

was his intention to move an Address to his Majesty on the subject. It would, he confessed, be extremely galling to the merchants to find themselves outwitted; and that after Parliament had relinquished this branch of commerce, it was still to be carried on by other powers. The Address, he said, should be calculated to get the most substantial assurances from other nations, that they would annihilate this species of Slavery, so as that our resolutions should not cause our commerce to suffer.—He then moved, That the further consideration of them be postponed to Wednesday.

Mr. Pitt pledged himself to prove, that the West-Indies were even in 1787 in a situation for which the Legislature was desired to wait, and that they were prepared *at this moment for an immediate abolition.*

Mr. Wilberforce supported the declaration of Mr. Pitt, and contended that the gradual abolition of a year would be more than sufficient.

Mr. Fox maintained, that nothing had been done which precluded a vote for an immediate abolition, which he trusted would take place, and that a bill for that purpose would be passed in the present session.

Lord Sheffield declared that the majority of the people were for a gradual abolition. His Lordship defended Capt. Kimber, whose innocence he knew could be proved.

Colonel Tarleton spoke in favour of the Slave Trade, and defended the conduct of the six Captains who had been accused of firing on the Town of Calabar. They had only fired over it. Nevertheless the proprietors of the ships had dismissed the masters of two of them immediately on their return.

Mr. Wilberforce enquired if they had been dismissed for firing over the town.—Col. Tarleton replied, that their dismissal was for a omission of duty.

The Chairman then reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Wednesday.—Agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, April 25.

The House, pursuant to the Order of the Day, having resolved itself into a Committee, to consider and determine the proper measures for the Abolition of the African Slave Trade, Sir William Dolben in the chair;—

Mr. Dundas recalled their attention to his resolutions for the gradual Abolition. He mentioned, that although some alterations might appear to him necessary in several of the resolutions, as he proceeded in the discussion, yet he would at present content himself with simply moving the first, which is as follows:

“ That it shall not be lawful to import any African Negroes into any British Colonies or Plantations, in ships owned or navigated by British subjects, at any time after the 1st day of January 1800.”

Lord Sheffield deprecated the dangerous and mischievous consequences resulting from the frequent agitation of the question. An immediate Abolition would be the most pernicious experiment which could be adopted. It might be attended with effects in some degree similar to the shutting the Port of Boston, which was the source of all our posterior calamities. It would arouse opinions of freedom and refinement among our Negroes in the West Indies, which in their present state of ignorance they were not capable of receiving with advantage. Should a revolution ensue, the declaimers against suppressed rapine and murder would alone be culpable.

Lord Mornington bestowed the highest encomiums upon Mr. Dundas for the zeal which he had evinced in the production of the plan for the Gradual Abolition; but he must impute the defects and absurdity of this system of Abolition to the insurmountable difficulties which he had to encounter in the defence of a bad cause. A compensation had been demanded for the losses which might be sustained: if a compensation were necessary, according to the rule of rectitude, the British Parliament were too wise and just to reject the claims. The question, however, in this stage, wore a very different aspect. In this single question the whole measure might be comprehended—Whether or not we chose to renounce the infamous traffic, or continue to disgrace this country by its further encouragement? If a continuance of the Trade was agreed to, we should state the motives which induced us to the abominable practice.

Some gentlemen were advocates for ten years; others five years; and another class for three; but in his Lordship's opinion, an immediate Abolition would be the only means of retrieving our tarnished honour. His Lordship concluded a long speech by moving, as an amendment, instead of 1800,—“ *from and after the year 1793.*”

Mr. Beaufoy recited a compromise with the Planters. It was the duty of Parliament to abolish the abominable traffic. “ The Slave Trade was a dreadful legacy bequeathed us by our ancestors.” Recommending to inculcate principles of religion among the Blacks, instead of “ making the *Earth a Charnel House—a Slaughter House*”—he supported the Gradual Abolition.

Coloq

Colonel Phipps said, Mr. Dundas's measure was founded in the best policy. He censured Mr. Fox for saying that if he did not obtain an immediate Abolition, he would vote for the shortest duration possible. The stories of horror and murder were mostly the phantoms of disturbed imaginations—Could Parliament consider the contemptible and ridiculous petitions as sufficient evidence to induce them to consent to an immediate Abolition? Hence arose a kind of *logical catechism*: the petitioners ask—Are ye Freemen and Englishmen? Then why support Slavery? Are ye Christians? Then do as you would wish others to do to you. The petitioners consisted of the most uninterested description. They were schoolmasters, labourers, and others of the inferior classes of society. The sentiments of the traders of Bristol and Liverpool certainly deserved much more attention. Let the regulations in contemplation be adopted, and the trade with Africa must diminish yearly.

Mr. Ryder, having avowed erroneous sentiments on a former occasion when the subject had been discussed, solicited the indulgence of the House while he declared his re-neration. Having expressed his doubt that the immediate Abolition would be attended with ruin, he receded every iota of what he had formerly advanced. He was an advocate for the earliest Abolition. If the immediate Abolition were not carried this night, Mr. Ryder affirmed, that he would vote for the system which was the best calculated to destroy the Trade. He would not abandon the pursuit of a great good for a temporary evil. He hated a doubtful and a dangerous expedient. He could not estimate the merits of the new measure by putting *blood* in one scale and *gold* in the other!

Mr. S. Thornton lamented that there remained the smallest hopes of a continuance of the horrid traffic which had sacrificed thousands of our fellow-creatures. In defending it, Gentlemen defended robbery and murder. He vindicated the humane conduct of the petitioners, whose motives deserved the highest praise. He deprecated a Gradual Abolition, as the enemies to the immediate Abolition hoped through that medium to lull the House and the Country into a fatal security, and thus continue the Slave Trade.

Mr. Este censured Mr. Fox for threatening to renew the question till the Abolition were accomplished. Rather than be teased perpetually, many Members might chuse to vote for any proposition to get rid of the business. The trade was not so much sanctioned by British Charters as by the African

Princes themselves. In extending the cultivation of waste grounds in the West Indies, considerable sums had been expended. Some compensation should certainly therefore be granted, because the proprietors of the new estates had adventured under the express sanction of an Act of Parliament. The Trade should consequently be permitted till these estates be properly cultivated.

Mr. W. Smith declared himself in favour of an immediate Abolition. With regard to the Petitions, which had been reviled as contemptible and ridiculous, they had been considered two ways. The first was, the mode by which they had been obtained; the second, the due deliberation of them. As to the mode by which they had been obtained, he derided the absurdity advanced by Colonel Phipps, that none but schoolmasters and the inferior classes of society had been active as petitioners. Many of the petitions were from the most respectable and most opulent places. The City of Norwich, and even London itself, had stood forward as petitioners. When such unanimity appears among the people, their petitions ought not to be resisted, far less scoffed to scorn.

Mr. Wyndham contended, that morality and politics were so blended and interwoven, that the man who should attempt to separate them, could possess in his own person very little morality, and still less of politics. It was provoking beyond measure, to hear so abominable a system take the best pretext for the worst of purposes, and defend itself upon the plea of humanity. The Africans, it was affirmed, were relieved from their native tyranny, and carried to more happy regions, while the manner in which that purpose was effected, could not be contemplated by any man of feeling. The circumstances of their passage alone, must strike the mind with horror, stowed as they were in the closest, dirtiest, and most brutal manner—where their dismal portion was robbery, chains, stripes, famine, and death.—It was a miserable mode of reasoning, indeed, to say, that their former miseries gave them such habits of sufferance as rendered those hardships more tolerable to them than they would be to others. It was like the justification which a person gave for the practice of skinning eels—that it was nothing to them, they being used to it. There was, he feared, very little sympathy in some minds towards those unhappy people, and for an obvious reason, that there was a possibility of any Gentleman becoming a West India Merchant, but no danger whatever of being converted into an African Negro.

Whatever

Whatever may happen to be the decision of this evening, he was very well convinced that the present was a question which would force its way upon the conviction of the House.—He did not mean that it would do so on any other principle than that of reason and justice, however loud popular opinion, and even clamour, may be in its favour, for he considered it to rest upon the paramount considerations of humanity and justice, which a British House of Commons he hoped would acknowledge without qualification or delay. The only argument on the side of Gradual Abolition, was simply that which was founded on expediency; and to prove that even upon that ground the Abolition should be immediate, he went into a very long detail of arithmetical calculation. He showed from authentic documents, that in the old British settlements, there were some years in which they imported no slaves, and others in which their imports were exceeded by their exports, which was a very sufficient proof that they required no additional supply. As to Jamaica, whatever may be the imports lately made, he contended, from averages of former years, that the imports were infinitely smaller in proportion; and what was still more, that notwithstanding the mortality always occasioned by the seasoning, the births considerably exceeded the number of deaths. From this circumstance he inferred, that a little more attention to the morals and happiness of the negroes would soon cause such an increase in their population, as to answer all the agricultural purposes intended by the present vile and abominable traffic.

He concluded a very long and able speech, by declaring that there was no consideration whatever of expediency, which should have weight in continuing this traffic any longer than till the law could be applied to prevent it; but even if expediency was on the other side, it ought certainly to yield to humanity and justice. He should therefore vote for the amendment.

Mr. Drake was for the original resolution.

Sir James Johnstone said, he had himself an estate which was very productive, and in which he found the plough perform much of what in general was performed by the slaves; and he was clearly of opinion, an opinion which he could not part with, that the Trade should be at once abolished.

Mr. Dundas thought the matter was put very fairly at issue by Sir Pitt. The Trade, it was determined, ought to be abolished, and the question depended on the most prudent and efficacious way of doing it. If a

simple Act of Parliament to that purpose could at once accomplish it, he should be very ready to agree to it; but he must again press, that it was in vain to expect such an effect by any thing Parliament could do, without the concurrence and co-operation of the Planters. If any coercive mode should be pursued, the consequence would inevitably be, that the Trade would still be carried on by other nations, and on British Capitals.

The mode, therefore, which appeared to him most prudent, was to give the Planters time to satisfy themselves on the subject; and he had no doubt but a moderate time would induce them to lay aside their prejudices. They would shortly find, that they would be enabled in the natural progress of population, to extend their Plantations to whatever extent they pleased. But, in the mean time, was it reasonable that an occasion should be given to close mortgages, to the great inconvenience of several of those Gentlemen? Was it just or prudent, that where Plantations had already been nearly finished, and that great capitals were embarked in them on the idea and belief that they may be stocked with negroes, all this trouble and expence should be thrown away? It must further be considered, that it was not sufficient for us to throw the odium of such a trade from our own shoulders, and to wash our hands of it; we should likewise endeavour to prevail upon other nations to abandon it, and this was not likely to be effected, while we held out to them the temptation of trafficking with our own Colonies. In fine, till we could satisfy the Planters that our calculations were right, and let them know by experience that the trade was injurious to them, it would be to no purpose to attempt an Abolition.

Mr. Fox was glad to find one material point gained, which was, that the Slave Trade was now exploded and condemned, and not attempted to be defended on any principle whatever.

He ridiculed the principle of keeping on the Trade till other nations should abolish it, and knew no reason for which we should exclude ourselves from the credit and glory of having set the example.

As to the notion that there would be any occasion for coercive measures with the islands, he had only to say, that if they wished for a separation from us, he should not vote one shilling belonging to his constituents for the purpose of retaining them; and in this he was making the vain boast of a bravo, for he really believed, that the idea of a separation was the greatest threat that could possibly

ably be held out to them. On the whole, he was satisfied of the maxim, *Veritas est magna et prevalebit*. He was certain that this cause could not fail of succeeding in a short time, and he should now vote for the amendment. Should that be lost, he would vote for the shortest period that might be proposed for the Abolition; but Mr. Dundas's Gradual System he should at all events object to, as he thought it would do nothing; all the arguments in favour of it being such as may be as fairly urged twenty years hence as now.

Mr. Burdon recanted his former opinion, and declared that he should vote for an immediate Abolition.

The question being loudly called for, the Committee divided:

For the Amendment	109
Against it	138
	—
Majority	49

The question for an immediate Abolition was therefore lost.

THURSDAY, April 26.

Mr. M. A. Taylor called the attention of the House to the great importance of the Newfoundland Trade, and to the grievances under which the merchants laboured by late acts; and concluded by moving, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the Newfoundland Trade, and into the nature of the grievances complained of by the merchants."

Mr. Ryder had no objection to go into every possible enquiry, if a case was made out sufficient to warrant it.

Mr. E. Balford was in support of the motion; he contended that the trade was improperly embarrassed by regulations, and that the merchants were desirous of a full enquiry.

Mr. Lister was also for the Committee, being convinced that, under the present burdens on the Trade, the merchants could not proceed.

Lord Sheffield said, that if it was not convenient in the present period of the session to have a Committee of the whole House, the Committee of Enquiry might sit up stairs. His Lordship wished that the Newfoundland bill might at all events be deferred until the inquiry was gone into.

Mr. Serjeant Watson was informed by his Constituents of the mischievous restraints already on the Trade, and of the further mischief they apprehended by the bill before the House; he wished, therefore, for the Enquiry to be gone into.

Mr. Rolie, seeing an unanimity in the merchants of a complaint against the regula-

tions of the Trade, agreed in the necessity of enquiring into them.

Mr. J. P. Balford contended for the necessity of enquiry, shewing that the Trade, under the difficulties it had laboured with, was considerably on the decline.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the great national importance of the Newfoundland Trade, every representation on which he was ready to receive and pay particular attention to; the present session, however, he said, was certainly too much burdened with business of the greatest importance to afford a chance for time sufficient to go through with the Committee proposed. He had no objection to defer the Newfoundland Fishery bill over to the next session, in which the enquiry could be fully gone into. The Judicature bill, however, he thought necessary to be passed in the present session, but that could be made for one year only, and left open of course to the enquiry of the next session.

Mr. Alderman Watson was for the Enquiry, but thought with Mr. Pitt, that it could not be successfully gone into in the present session.

Mr. Taylor agreed to the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and withdrew his motion.

The Newfoundland Judicature bill was then ordered to be committed for Tuesday next, and the bill for the regulation of the Trade to be committed that day two months.

FRIDAY, April 27.

BOND-STREET COACH-STAND.

Upon a motion for including Vigo-lane in the excepted streets of that neighbourhood to which the above Coach stand should not be removed, the House divided, and the gallery, which was filled by the anxiety upon the great business of the day, was of course cleared with some difficulty:

Ayes	—	60
Noes	—	26
		—
Majority		34

Before strangers were again admitted, the House divided again upon the motion for engrossing the bill, which was carried.

Ayes	—	70
Noes	—	31
		—
Majority		39

LOTTERY.

Mr. Taylor, in making his promised motion upon this subject, confined himself to a very brief statement of the evils, which it was the less necessary to detail, as the House were already convinced not only of their existence but enormity; and the only question

now

now would be to find a remedy. In order, however, to do this, it was necessary they should have the facts established by proper evidence before them; to do which was the object of his intended motion. It had been hastily asserted by a Member upon a former day, that those illegal offices for which he complained of did not exist to any great degree; the contrary, perhaps, would appear to be the fact, when he stated that they were to be found almost under the roof of the Treasury, and even of that House where they now sat; that they were to be found in every part, almost every street, of this vast metropolis; and that there were convicted as rogues and vagabonds 160 persons during the last five years. Upon these grounds he moved, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire how far the laws now in existence were effectual in preventing illegal Lottery transactions."

The motion was agreed to, and a Committee appointed accordingly.

SLAVE TRADE.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider further of the measures to be adopted for the purpose of effecting a final Abolition of the Slave Trade; Mr. Beaufoy in the Chair.

Previous, however, to this, Mr. Secretary Dundas presented a petition which had been this morning tendered to him, and which he conceived it his duty to offer. It was from Mr. John Dawson, of Liverpool, a Slave Merchant; and stated objections to that specific proposition among those proposed, which went to restrain British subjects from trading in Slaves with foreign ports. The reasons offered were, that he had embarked in that Trade under the faith of existing laws—that he had some time since entered into a contract with the Spanish Court to furnish their islands with so many slaves annually for a certain term of years; and that his whole property was embarked in the business, to the amount of 21 ships, and upwards of 500,000*l.* sterling. This petition was referred to the Committee.

The Chairman having stated the proposition offered on the former night for the acceptance of the Committee by Mr. Dundas, "That the further importation of Negroes from Africa into our West-India islands do finally cease and determine after the first of January 1800;"

Lord Mornington rose, and apologized to the House for again obtruding himself on their attention after the ill success that attended his attempt in the former night. Unfortunate as he was in failing to persuade the House to adopt what he conceived their only

duty, he still felt himself so impelled by what he conceived to be his duty upon the occasion, that though he could not gain the period then proposed, yet he could not but step forward, and try for the next nearest period which he could persuade the House to agree to. The period he now meant to propose, in lieu of that at present before them, was January 1795. In stating this period, he was almost ashamed, comparing it with that which the justice of the case demanded, in conformity to those sentiments which actuated him, and those with whom he thought on the subject. — Were he induced to give way to his own feeling, he should rather have offered the second day of January 1773, upon being refused the first, and if he were foiled in this, propose the first hour of the next day, and so on till he should finally succeed, but that he feared he should appear rather to insult the good sense of the House than as solicitous about the success of his object. Contenting himself therefore with the period he now adopted, he should at least hope for the support of many gentlemen who had thought the former too short. At all events, they were come so much nearer the accomplishment of their object, that they were now to hear no more about the justice of the trade: that was now a point so clearly understood, that it would be almost impertinent to mention it.

One argument was, however, still adhered to by the enemies to the Abolition; namely, that a considerable time would be necessary to establish by experience, whether the state of the population was actually adequate to sustain the loss of the aid it received by importation. To this he should say, that three years were as adequate as seven, unless it could be supposed, what he did not believe, that the Landholders in the West-Indies were of so peculiar hardness of head and heart, that it required extraordinary force of reasoning to convince them in the cause of humanity. If, therefore, Gentlemen would not be thought to have a kind of hauckering after vice, if they would not appear attached to crimes because they were used to their commission, he called upon them to support the period he now offered, which was fully adequate to all the purposes of delay, though not entirely so for those of humanity. His Lordship concluded with moving, "to substitute January 1795, in the place of 1800."

Mr. Hobart supported the motion. He acceded entirely to the opinion, that a reasonable time ought to be allowed for the purpose of ascertaining experimentally how far the Abolition was practicable; but he contended, that the period now proposed was fully and completely adequate to that

purpose. Whatever might be the opinion as to next year, 1795 could surely not be deemed a sudden or hasty measure. It had been asserted, that the Abolition would tend to disturb property to a large amount; a measure this, which, if it could happen, he certainly should oppose; but in the present case, that no such danger was to be apprehended, would appear by recollecting, that with respect to that great body the East-India Company, though existing so many years, yet in putting a termination to their existence, and refusing all that vast property, so long entrusted to their guidance, a notice of three years had been always deemed sufficient: in this point of view, therefore, he considered the proposed period not only equitable, but adequate to all the purposes of transferring property and trade into other sources. He congratulated the House upon the reasonable prospect now afforded them of a speedy and final Abolition, convinced in his own mind, that the cause of humanity can never fail of success, while that House continued so organized and constituted as it now is.

Mr. Drake said a few words in favour of the amendment, and expressed a hope that adequate compensation would be made to all who should be found sufferers on the occasion.

The Speaker opposed the motion. He had voted for the eventual Abolition from the most thorough conviction of the justice of so doing; but notwithstanding the general concurrence of talents exerted in one way, particularly those of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Pitt), whose wonderful exertions and splendid talents he had witnessed with admiration and pleasure, he confessed he still continued of opinion, that we should not be too hasty in endeavouring to effect an object to which an over precipitancy might be fatal.

Before he took notice of any arguments on the subject, he begged leave to correct a misunderstanding of what he had said on the subject upon a former debate. He had not, as was stated from the opposite side of the House, ever talked of the justice of the Slave Trade—because he had not, nor could not, for a moment, entertain such an idea:—But he had talked of the justice due to the Planters—an attention to whose interests was not only fair, but absolutely requisite; for how could we expect that they would come forward, and join in the promotion of our plans, if we shewed ourselves totally regardless of their interests.

With respect to the question itself, which was not, as had been stated, whether we were to encourage murder and rapine, but whether we should permit the Trade for a

short period for the purpose of more effectually securing the permanent and final extinction of it, he had still some doubts, which he would state, with a hope rather that they might be done away than confirmed.

In the first place it had been stated, that the population of our old islands, Jamaica excepted, was sufficient, without further importation, as appeared from the non-importations of Negroes in all, and even the exportation of them from some. To this he must observe, that the last three years were remarkable for drought, and other public calamities, which, added to the high price of Negroes, under the idea of Abolition, had rendered the Planters absolutely unable to purchase.

The case of Jamaica had been stated as accounting for the increase of importation from the increase of grounds brought into cultivation. Of this statement he had also some doubts, because upon examining the accounts of the exports from that island for the last twenty years, he found the average for the last three years gave an increase of exportation of only 10 per cent. an increase this not at all proportionate to the supposed increase of cultivation in the island.

After stating several other objections, he concluded with declaring, that he was, notwithstanding, so far convinced by what he had already heard on the subject, that, though he could not agree to abridging the term for final Abolition to 1795, he should agree to fixing it at 1796; although, in doing so, it would be with doubt and apprehensions of the consequences.

Mr. Pitt replied to the several topics urged by the last speaker, refuting all his objections, by recurring to nearly the same arguments he had urged in the former stages of the discussion; and endeavoured to enforce the speedy Abolition, by a most impassioned description of those miseries, which, as he expressed it, he believed from his soul the House could not bear to hear detailed, if told of an individual; but which they reconciled from the numbers labouring under them, and which would inevitably continue to the end of the Trade, maugre every effort at regulation, which they had already in vain tried.

The Speaker said a few words to explain.

Col. Tarleton briefly entered his protest against all attempts at Abolition short of the period moved for by Mr. Dundas.

The Master of the Rolls said a few words.

Lord Carhampton, in a strain of language peculiar to himself, delivered his sentiments against an Abolition in 1790, and consequent-

ly against the period of 1795 in preference to 1796.—His Lordship sported some witticisms on Mr. Fox's Bust at St. Petersburg, and concluded some eccentric observations to a similar purpose, with a kind of acrimonious oratory not generally delivered in that House.

Mr. Wilberforce replied. His arguments were chiefly pointed at the advantages which must eventually result, both to the character of Great Britain, and the prosperity of its Colonies, by a speedy conclusion to this Trade.

Mr. Fox expressed his surprise, that there should be indicated by any Gentleman the least symptom of supposition, that an immediate Abolition could tend in the smallest degree to affect either the property of the West India Planter, the peace of the Colonies, or the tranquillity of their Government.—For his part, he was decidedly of opinion, that wherever liberty existed, prosperity and peace went hand in hand therewith. It was a maxim with Politicians, and with Philosophers, that "Æreedom is the soul of industry;" actuated therefore by that spirit, he thought that the slaves in our Colonies would set an example to the Peasants of Europe; and their gratitude would be evinced by the flourishing state of the Islands, as the best recompence they could make for the blessings they should enjoy.

Considering therefore these premises, we should go so far as even to follow up immediate Abolition with immediate liberty; however, as it must now be considered that a Gradual Abolition is to be adopted, and as the subject of debate at present is, when that Gradual Abolition must take place, whether in 1795 or 1796, he must give his vote for the earlier period.

He did not intend to take up much of the time of the House, in adding either to the weight or fatigue of debate, any collateral arguments to convince Gentlemen of the necessity of a speedy Abolition; for he was assured that public conviction had accomplished that already; but there was one cogent circumstance which he wished to impress upon their minds, at a moment when they were to decide upon the life and liberty of thousands of their fellow-creatures. This was, that in the space of one year, there is, upon an average, imported into the West India Islands about 33,000 Negroes; and as by calculation and experience it is proved, that about one third thereof must eventually lose their lives as the dreadful consequence of that importation—he called upon the humanity and the reason of the House to reflect, that their vote of that night, should it

preponderate in favour of the year 1796, would do no less than pass *sentence of death* upon 13,000 human victims.

Mr. Grant said a few words.

Mr. Pitt replied.

Sir Edward Knatchbull followed, when the House divided, and there appeared,

For the year 1795,	121
Against it	161

Majority, 40

At our return to the gallery, Mr. Fox was addressing the Chairman upon the question for extending the period for commencing the Abolition to 1796; when a short debate arose between Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Addington, Mr. Alderman Watton, Lord Sheffield, Sir Edward Knatchbull, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Martin; when the House again divided, and there appeared,

For the year 1796	-	157
Against it	-	132

Majority - 25

Adjourned.

MONDAY, April 30.

Mr. Grey rose, and requested the attention of the House for a few minutes to a subject of the most serious and important nature, namely, a Parliamentary Reform. Many of the greatest and most respectable characters that ever existed in the country were declared advocates for a Reform in the Representation of the people. That some of these he alluded to had not of late come forward on the occasion, was more owing to an apprehension of not succeeding in the project, than of any change of sentiment. That the necessity of such a measure existed now more than ever, and that the general opinion was more in favour of it, he was fully convinced; and he also thought, that by a timely adoption of so salutary an expedient, many serious consequences might be avoided. It was his intention to give Gentlemen full time to make up their minds on so momentous a consideration, and also to give them an opportunity of consulting their constituents: he should now give notice, that early in the next session he intended to bring forward some propositions relative to a Parliamentary Reform.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, though he did not disregard the public opinion, it was not from the deference he had to that opinion that he now rose for that opinion had at present the smallest influence upon his mind—the notice of the Hon. Gentleman affected more than the character,

rather, than the fortune, or the life of any man in the kingdom—it was materially connected with the peace and tranquillity of the country; which, by the peculiar blessing of Providence, had for years been nearly a single exception in Europe from the power of despotism; and which at this moment, when other countries were convulsed, stood nearly the single exempted country from the evils arising from that anarchy which by some was considered to be an excess of liberty.

The times were materially different when he suggested a reform; a general opinion had then gone throughout the kingdom, that the country was reduced to poverty and distress—real grievances had existence—the opinion of the people was one way, and the opinion of Parliament another. The influence of the Crown was considered too great, and was afterwards diminished. The mischiefs complained of, and the ill opinion of the public, had since been removed; he could not therefore think, should he bring forward a similar motion for reform, especially when a dreadful lesson of revolution had just passed, that he should be more successful, or that moderate men, who had before held back, should now support such a proposition. He knew there were certain men out of the House who were desirous to attack the Constitution, but their numbers he did not believe to be great, and he was convinced that their force would be found but trivial, when it should be opposed to the sound part of the Constitution, and to its defenders. These new allies for a reform betrayed themselves by their pamphlets, in which the Revolution had been ridiculed—hereditary Monarchy condemned—subordination and rank laughed at, and an endeavour made to imprint upon the minds of the public a wish to substitute for the happy constitution they do enjoy, a plan founded on what was absurdly called the Rights of Man; a plan which never existed in any part of the habitable globe, and which, if it should exist in the morning, must perish before sun-set.

Mr. Fox at considerable length delivered his opinion. He asserted, that the necessity for a proceeding of this kind was more urgent than ever; and that the proceedings of the House on the business of the Russian armament, the commencement and the relinquishment of which they had approved, had evinced it. Neither did he think the times so dangerous for the discussion as insinuated by the Right Honourable Gentleman, but with whom he agreed that the sensible and well-ordered part of the people could not be affected by any inflammatory writings what-

ever. Two writers had appeared, each disapproving the present form of Government—the one, Mr. Mackintosh, whose principles were moderate and reasonable—the other, Mr. Paine's, was an attempt to poison the public mind, by a book published in two parts. The first he acknowledged he had read, the other he had not. From what he had read, however, he would not scruple to say, that it was a gross libel upon the Constitution of this country.—That book, it was apprehended, had done mischief in this country—Of that he could not say—but this he would say, that it certainly could be no bar to a Parliamentary Reform, for it never once mentions such a thing—it rather seems to argue for the demolition of all form.

The affairs of France he did not conceive should have any influence on our proceedings. The revolution of that country he must applaud; but the constitution founded thereon, he (as he hoped every man in the House did) heartily condemned. As to the mode adopted, he observed, that he was not one of those concerned in the Advertisements; at the same time he must add, that candour obliged him to declare, that he never met with a system of Parliamentary Reform which, in his mind, would perfectly remedy the evils complained of.

Mr. Burke delivered his sentiments on the subject in a beautiful exordium, in which he feelingly compared his situation to that of a worn-out invalid in the battles of the State, and who was now left to guard the citadel of the Constitution, which he thought was seriously attacked; he then supported, with much effect, the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and observed, that great as were the authorities which had been adduced in support of a Parliamentary Reform, two greater than any of them (Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox) had declared, the first, that the grievances had no existence, and the latter, that he never could find any adequate remedy in the way proposed.

Mr. Burke said, he had an important question to ask—“*Is there not an avowed Party in the country, whose object is to overthrow and change the Constitution?*”——“*There is such a Party—I know it—I can prove it.*—[A cry from the Opposition side of the House of—Name! Name!—Mr. Burke continued] Many clubs and societies were known to exist, approving of, and disseminating the infamous libel upon the Constitution, called “*Rights of Man*”—they had not been ashamed to sign their names to the recommendation; the name of one of which persons was Mr. Walker, of Manchester. For his part he considered Paine to

be an amphibious animal, part American, part French, and part English, but possessing a sufficiency of each to create confusion among all. The same Societies, the same names, that promote his libel, were found to be the same with those who proposed a reform. He wished to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox), whether these Parliamentary Reformers knew any thing of the names of *Thomas Cooper* and *John Hunt*, who had been sent over to the *Jacobine Club*, to form a federation, in the name of the people of England, with the people of France, that is, with the common sailors and common soldiers of both, for the purpose of spreading generally their detestable and dangerous principles. When such persons, the advocates for Paine's doctrines, the solicitors of a confederacy with such infamous foreign clubs, were also the advocates for Parliamentary reform, it was high time to sound the alarm of danger to the Constitution. But in France these advocates for reform, at the moment that their King was proposing and carrying into effect a Parliamentary Reform, snatched him from his throne, and overturned his proposition and the government; but instead of the people being relieved from their grievances, their evils were redoubled, they had seven hundred tyrants for one. We have liberty—our persons are safe—our property protected, and accumulation of wealth encouraged. His advice was, Be wise by experience; hold fast the blessings you enjoy, and trust to no theoretical remedies.

Mr. Wyndham in strong terms condemned the measure, as calculated to create universal discontent, and trusted to chance for its cure. He considered the notice to be but little short of a commencement of alarming mischiefs, and the fore-runner of troubles horrible to be thought of, which nothing now could prevent but the energy of the House and the country in support of the Constitution. He was convinced of what all the world knew, the existence of those Societies exposed by the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Burke) for the destruction of that Constitution which had been for ages the envy of surrounding nations.

He hoped the good sense of the country would withstand all the attempts made against it, and cautioned the promoters of the business to desist, lest they should be among the first to fall by that to which they gave birth; and lest the young lion they were fostering should give the first proof of its strength by destroying its keepers.

Mr. Erskine supported the object of the Society to which he had subscribed his name, as having alone in view a *temperate* Reform of Parliament.

Lord North, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Dundas, Sir James St. Clair, Mr. Powys, Mr. T. Grenville, Major Hobart, Sir Francis Basset, Sir W. Milner, and Col. Hartley, deprecated the notice.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Baker, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Whitbread, spoke in defence of the Reform,

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

PROLOGUE

TO THE
NEW COMEDY OF
THE FUGITIVE,

By JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Esq.
BARRISTER AT LAW.

Written by RICHARD TICKELL, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. BANNISTER, Jun.

WHAT perturbation flatters in the breast
Of the fair Novice for St. James's dress!
What almost equal hopes and fears transport
The matron friend that *chaperons* her to Court!
Close to the Palace as her chair draws near,
The very tassels seem to quake with fear.—
On moves her friend, amid the gathering
bands

Of stars, gold sticks, blue ribbons, and white
waists;

With looks that canvass, and with pleading
air,

Bespeaking favour for the stranger there;
Who, close behind, while fearfully she goes,
Peeps thro' her fan, and eyes th' observing
beaux.

As, down the labyrinth of silk and lace,
They catch a vista vision of her face.—
Such are the terrors untried bards dismay;
Thus to this Court the Prologue leads the
Play;

Actor and Author in one panic join'd;
I quake before the curtain, he behind.—
And yet, in modern times, th' aspiring Wit
Braves but few perils from the well-dress'd
Pit;

Not as of old, when, train'd to frown and
fret,

In murky tate the surly synod met.
Vain of half learning and of foreign rules,
Vamp'd from the jargon of the ancient schools,

In black full-bottomed wig, the Critic god
Shook his umbrageous curls, and gave the
nod!

[Mufe
The Pit was then all men—how shrunk the
From those bleak rows of overhanging yews!
Unlike the gay parterre we now salute,

That shines at once with blossoms and with
fruit;

[dispenſe;
With chequer'd crowds that mingled taſte
With female ſoftneſs join'd to manly ſenſe.—
Here, if ungenerous ſpleen ſhould ſtrive for
vent,

Some fair aſſociate ſoothes it to content;
Its rage with promiſſory looks beguiles,
And checks th' incipient hiſs by well-tim'd
ſmiles—

The vanquiſh'd critics frown, but ſofter faſt;
Hiſs and look—hiſs and look—hiſs and look
—and clap at laſt.

Oh! if each ſtern judge thus mildly view
The Poet's toils, what can he dread from you?
From forms with ſympathetic ſoftneſs join'd;
From features faſhion'd to the lovelier mind;
From eyes, where gentleneſs has fix'd her
throne;

From roſeate lips, that move in ſmiles alone—
Well may the FUGITIVE with hope appear,
When every blended grace gives refuge here.

EPILOGUE

TO THE SAME.

Written by the Rt. Hon. Lieutenant-General
BURGOYNE.

Spoken by MRS. JORDAN.

MANY a ſhophangs forth, in Wk's behalf
Fugitive Pieces—nearly bound in caſt:
With better hopes inspir'd, our Author ſues
Refuge in this aſylum of the Muſe;
One little corner of this ample ſpace,
Where Fugitives by hundreds ſhall have
place.

For inſtance, now, each claſs in order due,
Fugitive Critics—I begin to you:
To you who migrate from that cruel ſchool
Which tries an Author but to prove him fool;
Who quit the path by partial rigour trod;
More pleas'd to weave the bays than liſt the
rod;

To you, our Judges in the laſt reſort,
Wide fly our doors—behold your ſov'reign
court;

O'er tragic rights, o'er comic laws preſide,
Temper your monitor, and Taſte your guide,

To thoſe who bear not from mere trill of
tongue

Words of ſoft nothing, by ſoft nothing ſung,
[Sings] But one dull chime in Solo, Duo, Trio,
Ah! *Mio Bel*, to—Ah! *Bel Idol Mio*;
Who, by no ſorcery of faſhion bound,
Liſten for ſenſe, ere they applaud the ſound;
We offer ſhelter in well-hearing ſeats,
And our beſt promiſe of united treats.

Next for friend John, this country's
ſtrength and pride,

Plain, frugal, competent, and ſatisfied;
Who flying alehouſe, ribaldry, and ſtrife,
Takes Sue in arm, for John ne'er flies his
wife—

And dedicates to an inviting play
The extra gainings of a lucky day;
To yonder harbour may they preſs in crowds
Our faithful overſeers in the clouds!

Sometimes, 'tis true, for muſic eager grown,
W'beugb goes an overture in notes their own,
And ſometimes, ſterling joke appearing ſcarce,
They roar for hornpipe to eke out a farce;
But ſtill true nature, be it laugh or tear,
Finds with electric touch its center there.

The pregnant ſenſe of right diſdains controul,
And the rough hand reports the honeſt ſoul.

Now for that ſpeaking look of gay ſixteen,
A look fo arch, what breath of fan can ſcreen?
Tho' timid, curious—innocent, but fly—

It aſks, in ſpeech call'd Whiſper of the
Eye—

Sister—dear me—what—what are we to
Man—Monſter nan—in ſpecious colours
hid—

I mean not *all* the race, no, Heaven forbid,
I mean the wretch who fights but to betray,
Take flight before temptation checks your
way.

Hard is the trial 'gainſt a traitor's art,
A heedleſs moment and a tender heart—
Take flight from theſe—of the mere
breeze beware,

Start like the frighted dove that gains the
Nor truſt her wings to flutter o'er the ſnare.

Welcome, ſweet Fugitives; there (*To the
Boxes*) fearleſs ſit,

Where Beauty's girdle binds the realm of wit,
And virtue breath'd from our bright form
below,

Shall wait its eſſence to our topmoſt row.

Such are the Fugitives whom we invite
To aid the humble brother of to-night.
He in your juſtice may ſecurely truſt,
But *my* hopes tell me, you'll be more than
juſt,

And ſpare one precious moment of applauſe
E'en to the FUGITIVE who pleads his cauſe.

APRIL 28. *Notariety* was acted for the
Benefit of Mrs. Wells; previous to which,
the following

ADDRESS,

Written by E. TOPHAM, Eſq.

Was ſpoken by Mr. HARLEY, in

“SHE COULDN'T HELP IT.”

IN theſe gay Days, a little given to Riot,
When all are not content with being quiet;

When

When *Discord of Improvement* is a token,
Full many an honest head may soon be broken;
And find the ill effects of broils and strife,
Sadly exchang'd indeed for peaceful Life!
If *wiser Man* on Sins like these can split,
What wonder *Woman* should one fault commit.

The fault—(and sure you'll pardon it if *such*)
An *EYE* where Pity rais'd a Tear too much—
A *HAND* too open, and too prone to give—
A *HEART* that said, too oft, to all—“*Relieve!*”

And when the joys which want reliev'd sup-
Rise on the infant tongue or widow's eye,
Then think what fate such kindness may
best—

Herself the hapless sacrifice for all!

If then such sad affliction could detain
Hera, torn from friends she now may see
again,

Is there one mind, not form'd of ruthless stone,
Joys not to see the *WANDERER* brought
home?

To view her on *these Boards*: once more ap-
Receive from you a smile—perhaps a tear.
Bestow, then, that applause which long may
last,

And teach her to improve by—*Error past!*

MAY 10. *Just in Time*, a new Comic
Opera, was performed at Covent-Garden
Theatre, for the first time; the Characters as
follow:

Sir Solomon Oddly,	Mr. Quick,
Commodore Larboard,	Mr. Powell.
Captain Melville,	Mr. Inledon.
Dr. Julep,	Mr. Marshall.
Steve,	Mr. Munden.
Handy,	Mr. Blanchard.
Roger,	Mr. Thomson.
Le Friz,	Mr. C. Powell,
Augusta,	Miss Dall.
Maria,	Mrs. Mountain.
Lady Oddly,	Mrs. Webb.
Judith,	Mrs. Martyr.

This Opera is the first Dramatic production
of Mr. HURSTON, a gentleman connec-
ted with “*The Herald*.” It bears the
marks of haste and inexperience, but is by
no means destitute of merit. The story is
natural and interesting, and the characters,
particularly those of Sir Solomon Oddly, and
Commodore Larboard, are well imagined,
and sustained with consonancy and effect.

The audience received it favourably, and
when revised and improved by correction and

compression, it will, by the beauty and at-
traction of the music, most probably prove a
favourite.

This Opera is to be brought out again next
season.

The composition of the *Airs, Trios, &c.*
do Mr. Carter great credit.

PROLOGUE

TO THE

FIRST PART OF HENRY IV.*

Performed on SATURDAY, MAY 5, at Mr.
NEWCOME's at Hackney.

Written by GEORGE KEATLE, Esq.

IMPERIAL CHARLES, with weight of
Empire loaded,

And by his wild and uncurb'd projects goaded,
Sicken'd of life, in a Monk's Cell sat down,
And gave to Philip, pcevishly, his Crown—
Not to the Monarch of this little spot—
Endear'd to all, nor by one Friend forgot—
He from the wearying cares of Rule fled out,
Merely to sit at ease, and nurse the gout;
And satisfied with fame as well as gains,
Yields to his SON the Academic reins—
That a new *NEWCOME* here might grafted
be,

And shoot into a *second Century* †.

He not, like CHARLES, to clonster'd walls
retreats,

But where the smiles of youthful brows he
meets,

Joy'd to behold, at his parental side,
Those Plants, which to have rear'd is now
his pride.

Our *Manager*, you'll find, of course is *new*,
As most the *Actors* he brings forth to view—
Would of our *Scenes* that I could say as much!
They're sorely crippled, and want many a
touch—

Our *Woods*, long bent by Time, have had
such training,

'Tis e'en a wonder there's a bough remaining!
Nor will our Theatre admit much praising,
The Walls are narrow, and the Roof wants
raising—

Yet such as 'tis—here many a gallant Youth
Hath spoke what *SHAKESPEARE* wrote,
with fire and truth—

Portray'd with equal diffidence and merit
Th' impassion'd Scenes he drew, with match-
less spirit.

We, not less zealous, emulate to tread,
To-night, the paths our *elder Brethren* led;
And in the arduous task should we succeed,
The triumph will to us be great indeed.

* This is the first Dramatic Exercise since the resignation of Mr. Newcome to his son.

† It may not be improper to inform the Reader, that *Hackney School* has been now kept
by Mr. Newcome's family about one hundred years.

I've heard, *departed Spirits* hover near
 The spot they formerly have held most dear,
 And our late *Monarch* (rumour says) is
 nigh,
 To mark our actions with his critic eye—
 "If so, my young associate Friends," I cry'd,
 "Be *this* Night all our energy apply'd,
 "That our lov'd CHARLES himself may wit-
 nefs now,
 "His Crown was not ill plac'd on PHILIP'S
 brow,
 "Where 'twill be worn, I trust, for years,
 with fame,
 "And add fresh credit to the NEWCOMES'
 Name."

EPILOGUE

BY THE SAME,

Spoken by POINS.

[POINS enters slyly on one side, with a dark
Lantern.]

WHILST, with the weight of War and
 Wine oppress'd,
 Our *mirch-provoking* KNIGHT is gone to
 rest,
 In pleasing dreams new vigour to regain,
 And fight his men in *Kendal Green* again,
 I have *stolen out*, like a Night-loving Rogue,
 And here *steal in*, by way of Epilogue.—
 (*Advancing full on the Stage.*)
 Nor, Ladies, let my coming wake alarm,
 Not e'en a feather of your head I'll harm;
 In me, alas! there's nothing to affright,
 'Tis POINS, your trusty POINS, by *this good*
light.—(*Holding the lantern to his face.*)
 And where's the *Knave* would not rejoice
 like me
 To find himself in such good Company?
 We thrive amongst the *Great*;—a *Knave* is
 seen
 Close at the heels of ev'ry King and Queen,
 And, to the courtesy of England thanks—
 As a *Court Card* in ev'ry Pack he ranks;

Whilst the gull'd World to show how he can
 nick,
 He scores his Honour, and he gains his Trick.
 But now the Kingdom all is up in arms,
 This fruitless Life to me no more hath
 charms;
 I had renounc'd its idle pranks long since,
 But for the humours of our frolic Prince,
 Which, though permitted *now* to cloud his
 Story,
 Trust me, he'll one day blaze his Country's
 Glory;
 And our FIFTH HARRY then you'll proudly
 own,
 Hath with fresh Jewels grac'd fair England's
 Crown!

For *Peto*, *Bardsolph*, and the joyous *Knights*,
 I of their fate have not so clear a sight;
 As my old Comrades (tho' they're oft mistak'd),
 I hope they'll finish their career in *Bed*!
 Their metal's proof—and each may claim his
 merits—
 Go where they will, they'll still be deem'd
Choice Spirits.

As to old *Jack*, he's an unwieldy Tun,
 Yet so replete with Spirit, Wit, and Fun,
 Tap him how oft you will—nay, drain him
 dry—
 He'll leave enough for *Modern Comedy*;
 A Character like his, e'en on the *Lines*,
 Will still run clear, and still be sure to
 please.

But as I've pleaded for my bold Com-
 peers,
 I'll for myself solicit now your ears;
 Poins, the repentant Poins, before you stands,
 And sues one favour from your lib'ral hands:
 Robbing I've done with—pilfering's be-
 witching—
 And for such trivial faults I've still some
 itching—
 'Tis to allow, that in the general cause
 We may *steal off* to-night with your applause.

P O E T R Y.

S O N N E T.

TO A FRIEND ON THE NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

G— in the train of *modest** Themis seen,
 Whom oft in snowy curls she deigns to
 shroud, [mien,
 Veiling with rev'rend pomp thy youthful
 As Venus wrapt *Aeneas* in a cloud!

* Themis is complimented by Hesiod with the epithet of *modest*; but in the present use of
 it, the writer will, perhaps, be suspected of irony.

† The Gothic Minster, and Lord Burlington's Assembly Room, which is one of the
 best specimens we have of Greek taste.

From York's proud monuments of various †
 art,
 Where late I linger'd with a fond de-
 lay,
 She bids thee now with hasty step depart,
 Towards hanging woods, where *Luce's*
 soft waters stray.

Skill'd in the Roman and the Gallic lore,
Rightly you judge Law's dry and dusty
way

To strew with classic flowers from either
shore;

Nor blush, my friend, to own Love's po-
tent sway.

But willing beauty at each haunt pursue,
And shine a Hardwicke—and a Sedley too !

P.

SONNET TO A FRIEND.

Written in a RETIRED SITUATION on the
COAST of SUSSEX, in Sept. 1782.

IN this lone spot, where Ocean bounds the
scene,

Pleasures are mine which townsmen
vainly crave,

To plunge at mid-day in the cooling
wave,

Or rove at eve the star-enlighten'd green.

And oft I stray where toiling hind's are seen
In crowded bars the golden grain to save,
While many a sprightly maid, and matron
grave,

With sauntering pace the scatter'd refuse
glean.

But here no social joys beguile the day,

And much I languish for each absent
friend;

Come then, O Lycon ! chase my spleen
away,

Lov'd by each Muse, the serious and the gay,
To crown thy brows in one bright wreath
they blend

The Sage's olive, and the Poet's bay !

P.

VERSES TO AN EVENING PRIMROSE.

HAIL gentle flow'r ! whose soft and mo-
dest ray

Throws its white lustre o'er the twilight
gloom ;

That, gently opening to the parting day,
Waves a rich garland o'er its early tomb *.

The bird of eve approves her darling flow'r,
And pours her strains the waving bough
beneath ;

(How soft at that still solitary hour,
To hear thro' distant groves the glowing
sonnets breathe !)

O ! may my heart, of Fashion's fetters tir'd
(Life's gaudy fluttering scenes left far be-
hind),

In the cool shade of solitude retir'd,
Indulge the genial current of the mind.

And like the evening flower's lucid bloom,
That shuns the notice of the dazzling day,
So may I wisely spend the hours to come,
Far from the circles of the rich and gay.

Heedless of blame the soul can then o'erflow,
Each debt of meek humanity be paid,
Safe from pale Envy's blast my merits blow,
For Virtue blossoms in lone retirement's
shade,

F-m n, Gloucestershire, HORTENSIVS.
April 12, 1792.

TO AN ASS.

MEER animal ! whose simple mien
Provokes th' insulting eye of spleen
To mock the melancholy trait

Of patience on thy front display'd,
By thy great Maker fitly so pourtray'd
To character the sorrows of thy fate ;
Say, heir of misery ! what to thee is life ?
A long, long dreary stage

Through the sad vale of labour and of pain.
Nor pleasure hath thy youth, nor rest thine
age ;

Nor in the vasty round of this terrene,
Hast thou a friend to set thee free,
Till Death, perhaps too late,

Shall take thee fainting on the way,
From the rude storm of unresisted hate.
Yet dares the erroneous crowd to mark
With *folly* thy despised race ;

Th' ungovernable pack who bark
With impious howlings in Heaven's awful
face,

If e'er on their impatient head
Affliction's bitter shower is shed, —
Yes—'tis the *folly* of thy kind

Meekly to bear the inevitable sway ;
The *wisdom* of the human mind
To *murmur*—and obey.

TO CHARLES B——, Esq.

AN INVITATION TO DINNER IN THE
COUNTRY IN 1784.

DEAR CHARLES ! the *goose* which t'other
day

I told you in the larder lay,
Will be serv'd up exact at *three* ;
So come, my friend, and dine with me.

You oft have had, in ancient story,
A goose's merits laid before ye ;
No stranger you to Egypt's fame,
Whence first all Arts, all Science came ;
For, as the best Historians tell us,
The *Greeks* were but dull stupid fellows,

* This alludes to the shortness of the days when this flower blooms.

Till *Orpheus*, *Homer*, sons of Fame,
And he with that curs'd crabbed name *,
With others of the most discerning,
From Egypt brought their boasted learning;
And, 'tis confess'd, that polished nation
Held *geese* in wondrous estimation.

The *Romans* too, as I have heard,
Ow'd much to this sagacious bird;
When the *fly Gaal*, at dead of night,
The *Capitol* had almost taken,
Her timely cackling caus'd his flight,
And thus for that time sav'd their bacon!

But mark the changes which await
All creatures in this mortal state!
To-day we dine—'tis mighty odd—
On *Rome's Deliverer*, *Egypt's God*!
For now this symbol of *Ofrii*,
Trust'd up before my kitchen fire is;
Nor shall, proud bird, these titles save ye—
No more you *swim*, except in *gravy*.

So pray observe the hour, † my Hearty!
Persuade a third to join the party:
Tom ———, the † Jolly Dog, who knows
To † *flib* his *frill*, and † *sport* his *bows*:
Or *W* ———, who so late from College
Has brought vast stores of classic knowledge,
And rich *Burgundia's* fragrant juice
Shall drown the memory of the *goose*.

S O N N E T.

WHEN pendent twilight waves the trem-
ling waves,

And o'er the ocean murky shadows creep,
And quick retire the whirlwinds to their
caves,

Sweeping the quivering surface of the deep:
Or when the crescent beams in liquid
height,

And the loud Furies of the tempest sleep,
Whilst Silence rides upon the wings of Night,
And hovering sea-birds solemn stillness
Keep;

With gaze-ful orb I view the blue expanse,
As the pale gleams of *Cynthia*, mildly
bright;

Gild the green waters with a glossy light,
And on the stream supremely sportive dance;
Or, wonder-tranc'd, the Star of Eve survey,
And wound in thoughtful maze explore the
realms of Day.

April 2, 1792.

FITZ-ALAN.

S O N N E T,

Occasioned by reading Mrs. ROBINSON'S
"VANCKENZA."

AH! loveliest sacrifice at Sorrow's shrine,
Hapless *Elvira*! did the purple bloom
Tint thy fair cheek! was ev'ry virtue thine!
Thus to be wedded to the senseless tomb?

* Pythagoras.

† Cant phrases much in use at that time in that society.

VOL. XXI.

Why was *Almaza* base? Has Falshood then
Stol'n the fair garb of Truth to mock the
eye?

Shall hoary villains 'scape remorse and pain,
And youthful innocence afflicted die?

Fair Moralist, enforce these rules no more,
Genius like thine the firmest may deter;
Swell'd is the number that continual err,
But few, alas! attend to *Virtue's* lore.

Yet this we know, frailty may be forgiven,
But guilt confirm'd will meet the wrath of
Heaven:

April 4, 1792.

W. J. ODDY.

S O N N E T.

To M A Y.

COME smiling May, whose fruitful womb
doth yield

The fragrant incense of each perfume'd
flower;

And Love, swift riding on the sultry hour,
Melts even the frigid force o' th' gorgeous
shield.

When soft reclining on a bank blue vein'd,
With odour-shedding violets, bending coy
Before the hot beams of the Sun's annoy;
Or when the velvet dews from Heaven de-
scend,

Tissuing each flowret with a liquid gem;
And the dull bat slow beats his leather'd
wing,

Humming the drowsy woes he fain would
sing;
As thro' th' embracing clouds steals *Cynthia's*
name:

Prefs to soft smiles *Matilda's* vermeil'd
cheek,

When from her lips ambrosial sweets I
seek.

W. J. ODDY.

E P I G R A M

On the pusillanimous Conduct of the FRENCH
NATIONAL TROOPS against the AUSTRIANS at TOURNAY.

By JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.

WHILE *loyal bonour* warm'd a French-
man's breast,

The field of battle was a glorious test;

Nobly ambitious for his KING to fight,

To die, or conquer, was a *soldier's* right.

A strange reverse the *Democrats* display,

And prove the *Right of Man*—to run away.

A N S W E R

To the ingenious Mr. JAMES BOSWELL'S
EPIGRAM ON THE FRENCH ARMY'S TURN-
ING AWAY AT TOURNAY.

*Quisnam igitur Liber, Gallus sibi qui IMPE-
RIOSIS.*

WHEN servile honour warm'd a French-
man's breast,
Of courage war was an uncertain test;

Boldly he fought, but what had he to lose,
Save chains and slavery, want, and wooden
shoes?

But now his patriot bosom Freedom fires,
Love of existence the bright maid inspires;
Possess'd of property and charter'd rights,
He pauses and he thinks before he fights.
Anxious his life, thus happier made, to save,
He rushes not to an untimely grave;
His power of action o'er each limb he feels,
And shews his freedom at his very heels!

ANGLUS.

EAST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE,

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, May 18.

THE Letters from the East-Indies, of which the following are copies, were received on Wednesday last, by the Queen, one of the Company's ships, and the Minerva, a Danish ship.

[The first Letters are from Sir Charles Oakley and the Council of Madras, stating their exertions in forwarding supplies to Lord Cornwallis; and that they had been able to procure 10,000 draft bullocks for General Abercromby; they also give an account of a letter from Lord Cornwallis, announcing the taking of Nundy Droog, which is more fully detailed in the following letter from his Lordship.]

*To the Honourable the Court of Directors
for Affairs of the Honourable United
Company of Merchants of England
trading to the East Indies.*

HONOURABLE SIRS,

I HAD the honour to transmit to your Honourable Court, in my letter dated the 7th ult. a general account of your political affairs, and of the state of the war now carrying on against Tippoo Sultan at that period.

The most unremitting exertions in every shape have been made, since the dispatch of my last letter, in forwarding the various preparations which are indisputably necessary to enable the confederate forces to recommence offensive operations with vigour and effect; and I have the satisfaction to be able to say, that they are now so far advanced as to give me reasonable grounds to expect, that soon after the middle of next month they will be completed.

As all other preparations would have been ineffectual, unless sufficient supplies

of provisions could have been secured, not only for the fighting men, but also for the vast multitudes of followers that must unavoidably attend the different armies, I spared no pains to persuade as many as possible of the native carriers and grain-dealers, commonly called Benjaries in this country, to attach themselves to our camp; and it gives me pleasure to inform you, that my endeavours have been so successful, that many thousands of that useful class of people, and a large portion of them persons who have hitherto been in the service of Tippoo, are now engaged to employ themselves in collecting and transporting provisions for our consumption, by which means the wants both of the soldiers and the followers are at present supplied in as great abundance, and at as cheap a rate, as can ever be expected in a large army in this country.

I had long wished, though I have till lately been prevented by other objects, to reduce the Hill Forts of Rymenghur and Nundy Droog, the former at the distance of about forty-five miles North-East, and the latter about thirty miles North of Bangalore, as being of the utmost consequence for giving confidence to our Benjaries, and for rendering the communication with our supplies to the Northward of Bangalore perfectly secure; and I determined to avail myself of the interval between the dispatch and the return of one of our Convoys from Amboor to make the attempt.

A corps was accordingly detached with artillery for that purpose, under the command of Major Gowdie, and found no great difficulty in obtaining possession of Rymenghur; but, upon proceeding to Nundy Droog, the means of resistance at that place appeared so formidable, that I judg'd

I judged it expedient to send a considerable reinforcement both of troops and guns; and I likewise thought it necessary to take a position with the main body of the army to the Northward of Bangalore, to deter Tippoo from making any attempt to interrupt the siege.

The steepness and ruggedness of the hill on which the fort is built, and two walls of masonry, at the distance of about eighty yards from each other, with cavaliers and towers, with which the only accessible part of the hill is fortified, presented no very encouraging objects to the besiegers; and after having, with some loss of men and excessive labour, constructed a battery of eight embrasures on the ascent of the hill, within less than five hundred yards of the wall, and brought into it four heavy guns, and four twelve-pounders, the outer wall proved to be of a strength and thickness so much beyond all our calculation, as well as our experience in all the other hill forts that we had seen in this country, that practicable breaches were only effected in it after a most incessant and uncommonly well-directed fire of six days.

I had taken a position, with our own and the Marhatta army, about sixteen miles from the fort, from which I received frequent reports of the progress of the attack; and having been fully acquainted with all the obstacles that had been encountered, as well as with the positive refusal of the Killedar to listen to any terms for its surrender, I not only accepted of General Medows' handsome offer to take the command of the besieging corps on the 17th, but I likewise thought it expedient to approach with the whole army very near to it on the morning of the 18th, in the expectation that our appearance would tend to intimidate the garrison.

After examining the breaches, I directed that they should be assaulted at the rising of the moon on the following night, for which General Medows made the most judicious arrangements; and, by the gallantry of our troops, and the irrefragable defence of the enemy, the assailants having not only carried the breaches, but also forced the gate of the inner wall, it was attended with complete success, and on our side with very inconsiderable loss.

The garrison consisted of about 700 men, several of whom were killed in the assault, but by far the greatest number escaped over the precipices at the back of the fort, and the first and second Killedars, and the Buckshey, were made prisoners.

The place itself is of great value in several points of view; and as it is one of Tippoo's strongest hill forts, the mode in which it was acquired may prove of great future utility to us, by rendering the garrisons of others less obstinate in their defence.

The enemy having, during the time that I was occupied in the attack of Nundy Droog, sent a considerable detachment of cavalry and infantry into the Baramaul, apparently with a design to make some attempt upon our large and valuable convoys that were assembling at Amboor, I made the utmost expedition in returning to the Eastward, to render such design abortive; and, having now taken a central position with the main body of the army, between Bangalore and Oussore, and detached Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell with a corps to the Baramaul, the remainder of our supplies, which consist principally of treasure and a large train of heavy artillery, will be able to join us without the risk of meeting with any interruption, except from the breaking of the Carnatic Monsoon, which, though not usual at so early a period of the season, I am sorry to say, from the present threatening appearances, seems likely to happen very soon.

Part of the guns which were made use of in the siege of Nundy Droog were sent from thence to assist the Nizam's troops in the reduction of Gorumconda, which is the only post that remains in Tippoo's hands in that extensive tract of country between Bangalore and the frontier of the dominions which the Nizam possessed before the commencement of the war.

The preparations in other quarters are nearly in the same forwardness as with this army. The Nizam's son and his Minister are upon their march to the Southward; Purseram Bhow, who is at present in the neighbourhood of Chittledroog, has repeated his promises to move towards Seringapatam whenever I shall call upon him, and General Abercromby will soon ascend the Pondicherrum Ghaut, to be in readiness to co-operate with us.

I cannot yet finally determine whether it will be most advisable to besiege or to block the strong hill fort of Savendroog, and two or three smaller hill forts that lie between Bangalore and Seringapatam; but as the operations of the siege of the enemy's capital might be greatly facilitated by our Northern communications being perfectly free and open, it is

at present my intention to attack these places, if I shall find, upon reconnoitring them more narrowly than has hitherto been in my power, that it will not require more time than I can conveniently spare to reduce them.

Tippoo has again attacked our vulnerable part, by sending another detachment, with some heavy guns, under the command of Cummer ud Dien Cawn, down the Guzzlehatty Pais, to make a second attempt upon Coimbatore; and though the garrison has been reinforced, since the late gallant defence of that place, by one company of our sepoy and four Travancore companies, besides the acquisition of the two eighteen pounders which were taken from the enemy, and though I am persuaded that Major Cuppage, who commands the troops in that quarter, will do every thing in his power to raise the siege, yet I have so had an opinion of the post, that I cannot help being under some apprehensions for its safety.

If, however, the enemy should succeed, I do not see that the capture of Coimbatore is likely to be attended with any further ill consequences, for the detachment under Cummer ud Dien is certainly unequal to the attack of any of our other garrisons in that quarter; and there can be but little doubt that Tippoo will recall it as soon as this army is ready to move from Bangalore towards his capital.

Embarrassed as Tippoo must be, and disproportioned as his forces are to the armies that are nearly ready to be put in motion against him, I have been in daily expectations for some time past, that he would have renewed his propositions to negotiate a peace; but since the departure of Dilliel Dil Cawn, and Appagee Ram, he has made no new advances to that effect.

A few of our unfortunate countrymen, whom Tippoo has treated in a shocking and barbarous manner, and had, in contempt of the Treaty, detained in his service by force since the conclusion of the last war, have lately made their escape to Purisgram Bhow's Army; and Captain Little, commanding the Bombay Detachment serving with that army, has transmitted to me a Copy of a Narrative collected from these men of the occurrences that had happened to themselves, accompanied with Lists of the Names, and an account of the fate, as far as they knew and could recollect, of all the other prisoners, and even deserters, that had

remained in Tippoo's hands after the conclusion of the war.

As there is no reason to doubt the truth of the information contained in these accounts, I have thought it right to enclose to you a Copy of the above-mentioned Narrative and Lists, that you may, if you should judge it proper, publish them, for the purpose of relieving the minds of the relations of many of those unhappy men from the state of anxious uncertainty which they must have suffered for several years; and I have to add to many other melancholy circumstances mentioned in those lists, that, by the concurrent testimony of the inhabitants of Oussore, and of the garrison, which, after evacuating that place, was taken by us in the Fort of Rayacotta, two Europeans, who had been confined and obliged to exercise mechanical trades for Tippoo's service in that place for five or six years, were put to death by his orders in the month of March or April last; which information was corroborated by our officers finding, in the place which was pointed out by the inhabitants as the grave of the two Europeans, two human skeletons, with the heads separated from the bodies, and a few tattered remnants of clothing, which, from some particulars in its make, seemed to have belonged to Europeans: there is little doubt, from what we heard, that one of the murdered persons was named Hamilton, and was said to have been an officer in the Navy; but we could not, with any degree of certainty, make out the name of the other sufferer, although it appeared by some papers that Wallis and Sadler, two artificers, had been confined about that time at Oussore.

Inclosed is a return of the killed and wounded of his Majesty's and of the Honourable Company's troops during the siege, and at the assault of Nundy Droog.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Camp, ten miles from Bangalore, on the road to Oussore, the 24th of October 1791.

Return of the Killed and Wounded at the Siege of Nundy Droog.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Europeans, 4 killed; 37 wounded.
Natives, 13 killed; 52 wounded.

[The narrative of Mr. William Drake, formerly Midshipman of the Hannibal, and other prisoners, who escaped from Tippoo's forts (where they were confined) and from his army in July last, here follows: From this it appears, that in June 1782, five hundred Englishmen, prisoners to the French, taken in our ships during the late war, were landed at Cuddalore, and in the following August were shamefully delivered over to Hyder Ally, who marched them up the country: The youngest were first sent to Seringapatam, where they were circumcised, their heads shaved, Mussulmen's names and dresses given to them, and marched about the parade. Tippoo examined them as to their qualifications as mechanics; to some of the Officers he gave the command of battalions of Cheylas, to others inferior commands, and the men he distributed among his troops. During his war with the Mahrattas, however, in 1786, many of them having deserted, he exercised the greatest severity towards them, as he has done since the commencement of the present war; they were confined and marched about in irons, many of the Officers were compelled to drink water of a poisonous quality, and no less than twenty-five British Officers, on pretence of being marched from one place to another, were by night forced into a pit and smothered. Colonel Baillie and Gen. Matthews were both carried off by poison, and so rigorous was the confinement and treatment they received, that many destroyed themselves. Several of them were at the time of Mr. Drake's escape, he believed, still alive in Seringapatam; but it is most probable they will be destroyed by the sanguinary Tyrant. Most of the European boys were taught dancing in the country stile, and forced to dance in female dresses before Tippoo.]

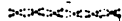
The Gazette is concluded by a dispatch, dated Jan. 5, 1792, from the Council at Fort St. George, in the following words:

The success of the war depending very materially upon an uninterrupted communication between the army and its magazines to the Eastward, Lord Cornwallis has thought it expedient to reduce the forts occupied by the enemy, between Bangalore and Seringapatam. Savendroog, a fortress hitherto deemed impregnable, was an object of the first consideration. It was besieged and carried by assault in the space of a few days, without the loss on our side of a single man. Ramgherie, another hill-fort, surrendered immediately after, and Otterydroog, the

only place of consequence remaining to the enemy on this side Seringapatam, was soon after carried by assault, in which only two of our men were wounded.

The garrison of Coimbatore, after a most gallant defence against a very superior force, under Cummer and Dien Cawn, surrendered upon terms on the 3d of November; but, contrary to articles of capitulation, which stipulated, among other things, that the troops should be escorted to Paligautcherry, they were conducted prisoners to Seringapatam. The enemy immediately after the capture quitted the district.

We have the pleasure to inform your Honourable Court, that Major-General Abercromby, with the troops under his command, took possession of the Pondicherry Pass on the 15th of December.



FROM

THE LONDON GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

[Published on Sunday, May 20, 1792.]

Whitehall, May 20.

The Letters from the East Indies, of which the following are copies and extracts, were received yesterday by the Deptford, one of the Company's ships.

To the Honourable Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

I RECEIVED accounts a few days after I wrote my last letter, dated the 24th of October, that the north-east Monsoon had broke, and the rains, which were heavier and of longer duration this season in the Carnatic than for many years past, having fallen about the same time with less violence above the Ghauts, the transport of the various stores which were necessary for the operations of the ensuing campaign, has been attended with great delay, and many extraordinary difficulties.

I have, however, the satisfaction to inform you, that all those obstacles were overcome by the zeal and exertion of the officers who were employed with the different convoys, and our preparations are so far completed, that I have already been able to commence with success upon the execution of the general plan which I had proposed for the campaign.

I had the honour to communicate to you in my last letter my intentions respect-

ing the fortrefs of Sevendroog; and having, upon a confideration of its numerous garrison, and the fhelter which bodies of horfe could receive, under its protection, in the rugged and woody tract of country with which it is encircled for feveral miles, become daily more convinced that all the means which it was in my power to adopt, would be ineffectual to fecure fupplies from the Northward to the armies that are deftined to inveft the enemy's capital, unlefs that fort could be reduced, I finally refolved fome time ago to make the attempt.

It being neceffary, in order to enable me to make my previous arrangements, to afcertain what part of the extenfive rock it would be moft advifeable to attack, I took a pofition with the army about half way between Bangalore and Sevendroog, and fent the Chief Engineer and other fkillful Officers, under the effort of a few battalions, to reconnoitre the place in the moft minute and deliberate manner.

After I had received their report, I detached Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, on the 11th infant, with his Majesty's 52d and 72d regiments and four native battalions, eight eighteen pounders, four twelve pounders, and two fmall mortars, with directions to attack the place on the North-Eaft fide, the appearance of which, from the plans and fketches that had been laid before me, feemed to me to be the leaft difcouraging; and I fubfequently added the flank companies of the 71ft and 76th regiments to Lieutenant Colonel Stuart's corps.

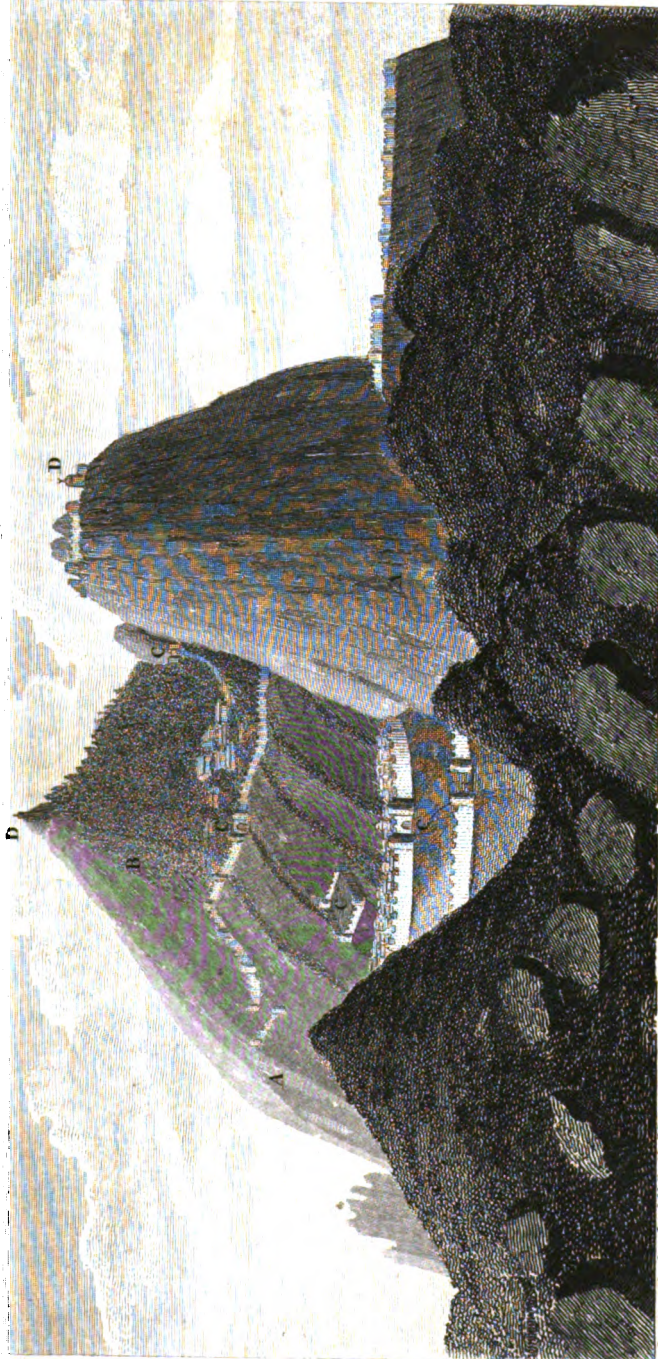
I then eftablifhed pofts, compofed of detachments of our own infantry and the horfe of our allies, at confiderable diftance on our right and left, for the purpofe of preventing the enemy's parties from going around to difturb the communications behind us during the fiege; and I afterwards moved on, with the main body of the army, to the neareft ground to the Northward of the fort on which it was poffible to encamp, and which was not lefs than eight miles diftant from it, in order to be ready to act according to circumftances, either in fupport of the attacking corps, or of any of the other detachments, in cafe the enemy fhould venture to form a defign againft them.

I fhall neither trouble you with a defcription of this formidable fortrefs, the lower walls of which embraces, at a confiderable height on the afcent, an immense mountain, or rather rock, but which actually confifts of two diftant forts, feparated from each other by a deep chafm acrofs the top of the mountain, and to the Western fort there is no accefs, except by

one narrow path, that leads to it from the Northern fide; nor fhall I enter into a detail of the particulars of the fiege, which, though attended with almoft incredible labour, in cutting roads and communications, and in dragging the guns up the precipices, on which it was neceffary to conftitute the batteries, was pufhed on with the utmoft vigour and expedition; but fhall content myfelf with mentioning, that having had reafon, on the 20th infant, to expect, from the fhattered appearance of the two walls of the Eastern fort, that the breaches in them would foon be practicable, and it being utterly impoffible that troops could find their way amongft the rocks and precipices to afcend the face of the hill in the night, I directed that all the batteries fhould continue to fire inceffantly during the remainder of that day, and from day-break the following morning, and that Lieutenant Colonel Stuart fhould immediately make a difpofition for affaulting the place in the forenoon.

The fire of the artillery had every effect that I could have wifhed; and Lieutenant Colonel Stuart having made a moft judicious difpofition for the affault, the troops mounted the breach of the lower wall, from lodgements that had been made near to it, upon a fignal which was given, at ten o'clock; and the good order and determined countenance of, the European grenadiers and light infantry, who led the affault, ftruck the enemy with fuch aftonifhment, and fo thoroughly ftupified them with terror, that although they were potted in great numbers in fituations from which they might have done much execution before they could have been diflodged, it foon appeared that they were totally incapable of making the leaft refiftance, and by that means the troops, without encountering any other difficulty but that of the ruggednefs of the paths and the exceffive fteepnefs of the afcent, not only gained the fummit of the Eastern hill, but thofe of the right divifion alfo purfued the fugitives to the gates of the Western hill, to which the fire of our artillery had not been directed, and there mixed and entered with them. The Pertah, and a chain of fmall detached forts, at a fhort diftance from the fouthern fide of the hill, being commanded by the upper works, were immediately abandoned upon the appearance of our troops on the fummit of the mountain.

The garrifon, at the beginning of the fiege, confifted of about 2000 men, from which there had been confiderable defections before the day of the affault.



Drawn on the Spot by Col. Claude Martin.
AA — both Hill of a Solid Rock
B — that part is loose Rocks & Strubs & Trees
CCC Road from the lower to the Upper Fort.

SEBE View of SAVENDROOGHILL FORT by Col. Claud. Martin DD
from a Rock at about 600 Yards distant.
Published by J. Sewall 32 Cornhill 1 May 1792.

W. Thomas sculp.
The highest Hill appears to be two Feet
high from the Level of the Ground.



On that occasion, although I had sent two battalions early in the morning from the camp of the main army to endeavour to intercept the runaways on the opposite side of the mountain, by far the greatest number escaped over different parts of the extensive circuit of the walls, leaving only between two and three hundred killed and wounded, amongst the former of which was the Second Killedar, and the First Killedar and a few of the principal officers prisoners.

On our side we were fortunate to a degree, which, perhaps, can hardly be paralleled in history; only seventeen men, officers included, were killed or wounded in carrying on the approaches, and in the construction of our batteries, one of which was within 250 yards of the wall; and I had the singular gratification to acquire a fortress of inestimable value to the public interest, and which has hitherto been considered over all India as impregnable, without having to regret the loss of a single soldier in the assault.

Being persuaded that the garrisons of the neighbouring forts would be impressed with great terror by the fall of Sevendroog, I lost no time to avail myself of their consternation. Captain Welsh, of the Bengal Infantry, who was posted with three native battalions and a large body of the Nizam's horse, at a considerable distance on the left of the position of the army, was accordingly ordered to march with two battalions, before daylight, on the morning of the 21d, to the fort of Ramghire, situated about thirty miles from Bangalore, on the great road leading from that place, by Anapatam, to Seringapatam; and Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart was directed, after leaving one native battalion in Sevendroog, to march, with the remainder of the corps under his command, on the morning of the 23d, to invest the strong hill fort of Ontradroog, which lays about twelve miles to the north-west of Sevendroog.

Although Captain Welsh was furnished with no means whatever to reduce the fortress of Ramghire by force, he, by his address and judicious management, not only succeeded in alarming the Killedar of that place and his garrison, and inducing them to capitulate on the forenoon of the 23d, but also obtained, in like manner, possession of the adjoining fort of Sevenghure, on the morning of the 24th.

At Ontradroog we were equally successful, and with circumstances much more brilliant.

The afternoon of the 23d was employed by Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, and by

the Engineers who had accompanied his detachment, in reconnoitring the place; and he resolved to attack the Pettah on the following morning.

A detachment was accordingly formed for that purpose, under the command of Captain Scott, of the Bengal infantry, and on its march towards the Fort, about nine o'clock in the forenoon, it was met by a Bramin, who said that he came out, with assurances from the garrison, that, notwithstanding the resolution of the Killedar to the contrary, they were determined to surrender.

The great strength of the place rendered the overture highly acceptable; and Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart immediately sent back the Bramin with offers of advantageous terms, both to the garrison and the inhabitants, provided they would admit the troops without resistance; and he gave them two hours, from ten o'clock, to consider and to come to their final decision.

The guns of the Fort having, however, continued to fire frequently during that interval, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart having likewise seen other reasons to induce him to believe that the offer of surrender had been only a feint, in order to gain time on the part of the garrison, the assaulting party was held in readiness; and no person having come out of the Fort at the expiration of the two hours, Captain Scott was ordered to advance, under cover of the fire of some six-pounders, to escalate the Pettah, with an additional instruction to make an attempt upon the Fort, in case evident marks of confusion or irresolution should appear amongst the enemy.

The troops, upon ascending the ladders, found that the Pettah had been abandoned; but, having discovered clear signs of consternation amongst the enemy upon the walls of the Fort, they proceeded with their ladders to assault them with an ardour and confidence that the recent success at Sevendroog could alone have inspired, and met with a foolishness of resistance which could only be accounted for by the strong impression of terror which the fall of that place had made upon the minds of their adversaries. Six different high walls of masonry, upon the ascent of an hill of an uncommon steepness, were successively and rapidly carried; and nothing could have more strongly marked the panic of the enemy and our astonishing good fortune, than that, although their fire during the assault was considerable, two soldiers only belonging to the 71d regiment were

slightly wounded by it. The garrison consisted of about six hundred men, near a hundred of whom were killed or wounded in the heat of the assault; a number of the remainder perished in attempting to escape over the precipices on the opposite side of the Fort, and the 1st and 2d Killedars, with a few of the other principal men, fell into our hands unhurt.

At the time that I came to the resolution to attack Sevendroog and the other Forts on the road to Seringapatam, I communicated my intention to the Nizam's son and Minister, and to Purseram Bhow, recommending to the former to advance but slowly with his Highness's troops under their command, both for the convenience of subsistence, and on account of the impossibility of their approaching near to this army in the woody country in which I was obliged to encamp; but requesting that Purseram Bhow would lose no time in moving to the situation that I had formerly pointed out to him as necessary for the purpose of co-operating usefully with us, and particularly at that period, for preventing the communications on the rear of our right flank from being disturbed by the enemy's horse.

Purseram Bhow has been lately much indisposed, which has, to our great inconvenience, retarded the execution of the movement which I pressed him to make; but he is now a little recovered; and though I have not heard from him lately, I have reason to hope that he is at present advancing to take a position between Sera and Shevagunga, according to my request.

General Abercromby has, in compliance with the instructions that I transmitted to him some time ago, ascended the Pondicherrum Ghaut with the troops under his command; and as I shall be able, in two or three days, to send to Bangalore for the remainder of the heavy artillery and stores that will be wanted for the siege, every thing will be prepared, as far as depends upon me, to enable the whole Confederate Force to advance towards Seringapatam early in the next month.

My apprehensions for the safety of Coimbatore proved, unluckily by the event, to have been too well founded; for Major Cuppage, having failed in an attempt to raise the siege, Lieutenant Chalmers was obliged to surrender the place, by capitulation, to Kummer ul Dien Khan, after a gallant defence of twenty-eight days.

I have not yet seen a copy of the capitulation, which I conclude Lieutenant

Chalmers has been prevented from sending to me; but I have understood, from a short letter that he contrived to convey to Major Cuppage, that the terms were, that the garrison should retain their baggage and private property, and be allowed to proceed to Madras, on condition of their engaging not to serve against Tippoo during the war.

It appears; however, that not even the present unfavourable aspect of his affairs is sufficient to induce Tippoo to put a restraint upon the natural perfidy of his disposition; for he has violated the capitulation, and has brought up Lieutenant Chalmers and all the garrison to Seringapatam, where they are now in confinement.

I have been informed, that Kummer ul Dien destroyed the wretched works of Coimbatore, and, according to my expectations, immediately reascended the Ghauts with his whole detachment, by which means our troops to the Southward will find no difficulty in regaining possession of that country.

Tippoo has lately made another fruitless attempt to open a separate Negotiation with the Nizam, but he has made no overture, since the date of my last letter, to treat for a general peace.

You will be informed by this opportunity of the distresses which the inhabitants of the Northern Circars are likely to suffer from an uncommon drought in that quarter; and you will have heard, by the first ship of the season, of the serious apprehensions that were for some time entertained of a great scarcity in Bengal.

Every exertion will be made by the Governments of Bengal and Fort St. George to afford assistance to the Circars; and my mind has been relieved from much anxiety by my late advices from Bengal, which say, that although the price of grain will be high in that country, there is now no danger of loss of inhabitants, or of considerable failure of revenue.

I think it proper to acquaint you, that I have granted leave to Major-General Muirgrave, upon his solicitation, on account of his private affairs, to return to Europe by one of the ships of this season.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient, and
most humble Servant,

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Camp near Sevendroog,

December 26, 1791.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor and Council at Madras, in their Political Department, to the Court of Directors, dated January 16, 1792.

BY our last address, via Bengal, your Honourable Court were informed of the capture of Nundydrugum by the army under Lord Cornwallis, and of the descent of a party of the enemy into the Coimbatour district, under the command of Cummur ul Dien-Cawn.

The party, consisting of eight rossalabs and seven hundred horse, with eight guns and two mortars, encamped before Coimbatour the 6th of October. In the garrison were the 2d Travancore battalion, the Topals corps, and a company of the 16th battalion under Lieutenant Nash, and the whole commanded by Lieutenant Chalmers.

[The letter proceeds to mention the attack of Coimbatore, the impracticable attempt of Major Cuppage to relieve the garrison, and its surrender on terms mentioned in Lord Cornwallis's letter.]

By recent intelligence from that quarter we learn, that the enemy having destroyed Coimbatour, conducted Lieutenant Chalmers and his party to Seringapatam, leaving a small force in the district to collect the revenues.

At the recommendation of Lord Cornwallis, we have directed Major Cuppage to draw a reinforcement from the garrisons of Dindigul and Caroor, for the purpose of expelling the enemy remaining in the district, and of dislodging them from Enode, Settimungalum, and Damiacotah, without, however, fixing posts at any of those places until the grand army were further advanced towards the enemy's capital.

Having thus detailed to your Honourable Court the transactions to the Southward to the latest period, we shall proceed to relate the operations of the grand army since the capture of Nundydrugum.

Reports of a force in the Baramhaul having reached Lord Cornwallis, during the siege of Nundydrugum, his Lordship had no sooner possessed himself of that important fortress, than he moved with celerity to the eastward, detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, with three battalions, to be joined by a fourth at Ryocotah, into the Baramhaul, with orders to attack any force of the enemy that he might find in that quarter. The Colonel, by quick marches, reached Darampoury on the 29th of October which instantly surrendered; the principal people, and most of the garrison, fled upon

the approach of our troops, leaving behind them great numbers of cattle, and joined a body of cavalry which had been for some time in that country committing devastations. The detachment pursued them down the valley, and reached Penagra, a strong fort at the foot of the hills, commanding the Alembaddy Pass: here, it seems, the enemy, being hard pressed, turned to the left, and advanced to the Changama Pass, through which they entered the Carnatic, and moved towards Arnee. Part of our cavalry, under Colonel Floyd, was then at Arcot, and the enemy, probably on hearing this circumstance, moved towards Tiagar, and, after remaining in that neighbourhood for a few days, re-entered the Baramhaul by the Pass of Attoor.

Our flags of truce having been fired upon by the garrison of Penagra, it was determined to force the south gate; guns were brought up to the edge of the ditch, under the fire of a covering party, and three rounds were fired at the gate, but without effect; ladders were therefore applied, and the first and second walls escaladed. Signals were then thrown out by the garrison for Cowle, but the moment had elapsed in which protection could have been given. The assailants drove the enemy, about three hundred, from the works, and before the firing ceased, 150 of them were either killed or wounded. The place was full of inhabitants, and of the families of the neighbouring districts, some of them apparently of rank. Such of them as held official situations, or from former employments were judged to be of consequence, were detained as prisoners. Some fell in the assault, but all the inhabitants were permitted to depart.

Some grain, and a considerable quantity of powder, were found in the magazines, the latter was employed in the destruction of the works. The gates were burnt, and the walls breached so as to render the fort perfectly untenable. We have the pleasure to add, that the casualties of the detachment amounted only to three Europeans and three Sepoys wounded, and all of those were expected to recover.

The detachment, having nothing further in view to the southward, moved in an opposite direction, and on the 7th of November arrived within four miles of Kistnagerry. On the advanced guard coming to the ground, a body of troops, between five and six hundred, with standards, were observed, drawn up in good order between the fort and the detach-

detachment, but withdrew on the approach of our line. This circumstance gave Colonel Maxwell reason to suppose that the Pettah had not been deserted, and determined him to attack it during the night.

The situation having been reconnoitred in the afternoon, and the disposition for the attack made, two parties moved, in different directions, at midnight. The walls were escaladed to the right and to the left at the same instant of time; and in fifteen minutes the Pettah and lower Fort, which had been defended by two hundred regular troops and a large body of Peons, were completely in our possession.

Such of the fugitives as escaped attempted to gain the rock. They were closely pursued by our troops, and for some time there was great reason to hope they would enter the upper Fort together; but the difficulty and length of the ascent, added to the necessity of pursuing with regularity, prevented it. The gate was shut just as the leading files of the flank companies reached it. The probability, however, of success was still so great, that it was determined to apply the scaling ladders, which, unfortunately, during the pursuit, had fallen much in the rear, and before they could be brought up the enemy had recovered from their confusion, and hurled, without intermission, from the rock above, showers of immense stones, which nothing could resist. The ladders and those who carried them were instantly swept away, and a retreat became inevitable. The troops, in descending from this perilous situation, preserved the greatest regularity. A gun, which had been placed on the road, was spiked, and the lower Fort and Pettah set on fire before day-light by our troops.

The casualties of the detachment were unavoidably numerous;—Lieutenant Forbes, of the 74th regiment, died of his wounds; Lieutenant Lamont, of the same corps, in consequence of a wound, fell over the precipice, and was killed; and five other Officers were wounded.—Three Europeans and one Native were killed, forty-seven Europeans and seventeen Natives wounded, and three Europeans were missing.

The detachment continued for some days longer in the Baramhau, after which it reascended the Ghauts, and joined the army on the 21st of November, having reduced several small Forts in its way.—Lord Cornwallis, upon its arrival, expressed his thanks, in General Orders, for the services it had performed, and

declared, that “He considered the spirited and judicious attempt, which, after surprising and carrying the Pettah and the lower Fort, was made upon the upper Fort of Kistnagherry, as highly honourable to all the Officers and Soldiers who were employed on that occasion, and justly deserving his warmest applause.”

In consequence of the irruption of the enemy's horse into the Carnatic, Colonel Floyd, with the force under his command, was employed some time in protecting the convoys moving from the Presidency to the Westward; he was soon after joined by the detachment of Royal Artillery, and proceeded to Amboor, where, having taken under his charge a very valuable convoy, he marched on the 22d of December towards Bangalore.

Lord Cornwallis, after detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, as before stated, continued his march to Bangalore, which he reached on the 7th of November, and encamped in such a position as to prevent any parties of the enemy from passing to the Southward of that place, and to secure our convoys from being disturbed in their march from Vencatgherry.

About this time we received the agreeable intelligence, that the lower Fort of Gurrumcondah had been taken by assault, by the detachment of the Company's troops under Captain Read, serving with the Nizam's army, and that the loss on our part was very inconsiderable. Captain Read's account of the capture is entered upon our minutes of the 22d of November.

Tippoo's son, with a body of horse under his command, had, a few days after our detachment under Captain Andrew Read left the place, suddenly appeared before Gurrumcondah, and made the Nizam's troops, occupying the lower Fort, prisoners.

Sir John Kennaway, who was proceeding in company with the Nizam's army and Captain Read's detachment to join Lord Cornwallis, upon hearing of the enemy's attack on Gurrumcondah, returned to that place, and took possession of the lower Fort without opposition.

P. S. Since closing this address, our Acting President has received a letter from Lord Cornwallis (extract of which we have the honour to enclose), advising that a considerable corps of the enemy had been defeated by Purieram Bhow, near Simogu, and that eight pieces of cannon had been taken. This fortunate event, his Lordship adds, may render

der it more practicable for the Bhow to co-operate with the Grand Army by the route he had taken, than it would have otherwise been.

Chas. Oakeley.

Wm. Petrie.

J. Hudleston.

January 19, 1792.

[Here follows a letter from the Governor and Council at Madras, dated Jan. 26, giving an account from Capt. Flint, at Tiagar, of the irruption of a party of 400 or 500 of the enemy's horse into the Carnatic, and of their rapid movements to the N. N. E.; but that on the movement of our troops from the fort, they retreated with great expedition to the southward: They plundered the village of Sidapit, and one or two houses near the Mount, and severely wounded some of the inhabitants. The necessary steps are taken to prevent further molestation. The letter concludes with information, that, "Purferam Bhow has captured the fort of Simogu, and other places of strength in that neighbourhood, which will enable him more effectually to cut off the enemy's communication with Bednore."]

Fort St. George, Jan. 26.

Sir CHARLES OAKELEY, Bart. &c.
 &c. &c.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE copies of the Letter that I received from Tippoo Sultan, and of my Answer, which latter was given in concert with Hurry Punt and Meer Alun.

I have to request, that you will direct copies to be transmitted to Bengal, and, by the first opportunity, to the Court of Directors.

Sir John Kennaway informed me, in a Letter dated the 12th instant, that the Prince and Minister would yesterday reach the neighbourhood of Oaicottah.

I am, with much esteem,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
 (Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Camp, near Outradroog,

January 16, 1792.

A true Copy.

(Signed) GEORGE PARRY,
 Act. Dep. Secretary.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAN.

Received January 13, 1792.

AT this time, with a view to strengthen the friendship, and remove the disagree-

ments between the Ahmeedy Sirkar, the Company, his Highness the Nawaub Aloph Jah, and the Peshwa, and to cultivate the ties of intimacy between these four Sirkars, a confidential and experienced man belonging to this Sirkar will be deputed to your Lordship, in order that, by negotiation personally with every one, the displeasure of the mind may be done away, and a reconciliation with each other (which is for the good and quiet of mankind) may take place. If this meets with your Lordship's approbation, be pleased to notify it, that the abovementioned person may be sent to a place appointed, and the ancient friendship may be renewed.

Dated 12 Jemmadie ul Owal 1206 Heree, or 7th of January 1792.

A true Translation,

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY.

TO TIPPOO SULTAN.

Written the 16th of January 1792, after recapitulating the Letter received the 13th of January.

IT is well known that, after having made every conciliatory proposition in my power to prevent this war, I was forced, by the dictates of honour and good faith, to have recourse to arms, to save one of the Company's Allies from destruction; and I have ever been desirous to make peace as soon as proper compensations can be received for the injuries and losses that have been sustained by the Company, and by those Allies with whom it is connected in the strictest bonds of confederacy.

But with what confidence can a negotiation be carried on with a man, who not only violates treaties of peace, but also disregards the faith of capitulations during war!

The garrison of Coimbatore ought, by the capitulation, to have been set at liberty, upon certain conditions, immediately after its surrender; and I have a just right to demand that the agreement should still be executed on the spot where it was made; but being unwilling, at this critical time, to occasion any delay that can be avoided in opening a negotiation, I shall not insist on a literal performance of the original stipulations on account of the length of time that the execution would require.

Let, therefore, the garrison of Coimbatore be sent to this army, to be set at liberty according to the conditions of the capitulation.

capitulation that were settled between Lieutenant Chalmers and Cummer ud Dien Khan, and I shall then be ready, in concert with the Allies, to fix upon a place where Vackeels from you may conveniently meet proper persons that will be deputed on the part of the three confederate Powers, for the purpose of en-

deavouring to arrange the terms on which a general peace can be re-established.

A true Copy.

(Signed)

G. F. CHERRY, Persian Interpreter.
True Copies.

(Signed)

GEORGE PARRY, Act. Dep. Sec.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Stockholm, April 14.

IT appears, that the presence of mind shewn by Gustavus during his illness was very singular:

While he waited for the arrival of his surgeons in an apartment adjoining to the saloon of the Opera House, several of the Foreign Ministers presented themselves, to whom he said, *I have given orders, Gentlemen, that the gates of the city shall be shut. You will, therefore, not take it ill, if you should be unable to send couriers to your Courts until after three days. Your advices will then be more certain, since it will probably be known whether I can survive or not.* His conversation then related to the effects which the accident might produce in Europe; and the love of fame, which was always his predominant passion, was perceptible in his remarks.

General Baron d'Armfeldt, one of his most affectionate friends, entered the room, pale with horror, and unable to utter a word. As he approached, the King stretching out his hand to him, said, *What's the matter, my friend? Be not alarmed upon my account. You know by experience what a wound is; thus flatteringly alluding to the wound which the General had received in Finland.*

Finding that he was not likely to survive, he settled all his affairs, as a man does who is preparing for a journey, with all the composure imaginable. He sent for his son, the Prince Royal, and addressed a speech to him on the nature of a good government, in a manner so truly affecting, that all those who were present were dissolved in tears.

At eight o'clock on the morning of his death, he received the sacrament. The Queen had taken leave of him the evening before. At half past ten he died in great agonies, in the presence of the first Physician Dahlberg, of the Grand Almoner Wallquist, of the Chamberlain Borghensterna, and of two pages.

The reports in Stockholm were, that the conspiracy was formed by an hundred and eleven persons, all noble, and residing partly in Stockholm, partly in the provinces; and that the plan consisted of thirty-six articles,

one of which was, that "as soon as the King should be dispatched, the Duke of Sodermania, and the persons most attached to his Majesty, as the Generals Taube and Baron d'Armfeldt, the Baron Ruuth, and M. Hakanson, should be attacked; that their heads should be carried in triumph thro' the streets; that Lieut. Colonel Lihenhorn, Major of guards, should immediately take the command of the troops in Stockholm; that when the public force was won over, the constitution should be restored to the ancient principles of a limited monarchy; that the Prince Royal should be suffered to remain on the throne; but that his power should be entirely executive, and submitted to the national sovereignty."

Stockholm, April 26. The punishment of John Jacob Ankerstrom terminated yesterday. It began the 19th, in virtue of the sentence pronounced the night before, which declared him deprived of his rights of nobility and of a citizen with infamy; he was conducted, on Thursday noon, under the escort of a large detachment of the garrison, to the market of L'Ordre Equestre, (Rittenhaus-market), and fastened by an iron collar upon a scaffold during two hours, and afterwards whipped with a rod of three lashes, at a stake, where, under his name, with the title of *Regicide* added, was tied the pistol and the knife, the instruments of his crime.

The same punishment was repeated on the 20th, at the market *au Foin* (Hay-market); and the 21st at the market d'Adolphe Frederic. Yesterday terminated his existence, on a scaffold erected in the Great Square—his right hand was first chopped off by the executioner, who immediately afterwards beheaded him, and then divided his body into four quarters, which are stuck up in different parts of the city.

At the commencement of his punishment, he shewed much constancy and firmness; but at length his strength became exhausted from his sufferings; and he was obliged to be dragged, being incapable of walking, to the places of punishment and execution, amidst the hisses and hootings of the attend-

ing multitudes, which seemed considerably to affect him.

Brussels, May 4. It appears by the account published by this Government, that on the 29th ult. at day-break, a body of French troops had advanced near Tournay, when Major-General Count d'Appencourt marched one battalion of the regiment of Clerfayt, four companies of that of D'Alton, two companies of that of De Ligne, and four squadrons of the dragoons of La Tour, to oppose them; and after the Austrians had fired some pieces of cannon at them, they retreated precipitately beyond the Austrian frontiers. The loss of the French on this occasion consists of two dragoons and several horses killed, forty soldiers of different regiments taken prisoners, four pieces of artillery, some provisions, baggage, and implements for intrenching. On the side of the Austrians there are none either killed, wounded, or missing.

That, on the same day, about half past nine o'clock, A. M. another body of French

troops, under the command of M. de Biron, having entered the Austrian territory by Quievrain, and advanced beyond Bouffut, were opposed by Lieut. General Beaulieu, at the head of 1,800 infantry, and between 14 and 1500 cavalry, and obliged, with the loss of 20 men killed, and several wounded, to retire towards Bouffut and the forest of Bouffut, where, however, they remained in sight of the Austrians.

That, on the day following, at day-break, the French put themselves in motion to attack Lieut. General Beaulieu, who had, in the mean time, been reinforced by two battalions, and who advanced part of his troops to meet the French. A short action took place, which ended in the complete rout of the latter, who lost on this occasion about 250 men killed, a considerable number taken prisoners, and five pieces of cannon. The French by eleven o'clock the same morning, had already repassed the Austrian frontiers, and retreated towards Valenciennes.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

APRIL 30,

CAME on in the Court of King's Bench, the trial of the action brought by Mr. Fox against Mr. Horne Tooke, for the sum of 200l. the costs on presenting to Parliament a frivolous and vexatious petition against the late Westminster Election, in which Mr. Tooke was a candidate. Mr. Tooke defended his own cause in person, with a speech of two hours long, characterized by his usual desultory and abusive eloquence; in which he included—Judges, Lords, Counsel, &c. wholesale.—The Jury, after some consideration, gave a verdict against Mr. Tooke.

MAY 1. Between twelve and one, a fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Griffin, in Evangelist-court, where some men were boiling oil for painters' use. The wind being westerly, the fire took a direction towards Ludgate-hill, and having burnt down the whole of the court, several stables, the back part of some houses in the Broadway, at length caught the back warehouses belonging to Mr. Kay, the upholsterer, which thence communicated to Cock-court, and also to Mr. Kay's house, fronting Ludgate-hill. Many of the back houses being very old, and the wind blowing high, the flames raged with so much fury that but few of the unfortunate people had time to do more than save their lives. About six o'clock in the morning the roof of Mr. Kay's house fell in, shortly after which the flames were extinguished. The damage done must be very

great, as nearly thirty houses, with the whole of their contents, have been entirely consumed.—It was by great exertions the fire was prevented communicating to the warehouses of Mr. Stock the Chymist. A fireman was killed by one of the engines—his hands having slipped while working, his head got under the handle of the engine, which falling upon his neck broke it.

MAY 4. Mr. Pitt brought down a letter to the House of Commons, which he had received express from Lille; and as its contents were interesting, he handed it to Lord Muncafter, and permitted every Member to have the benefit of the communication.

The letter stated, that four thousand French troops, including three regiments of cavalry, led by Col. Dillon, went against Tournay, expecting the gates of the town to be opened to them, and that they should become masters of the place without the least difficulty. The garrison, who had been apprized of the intentions of the French, six and thirty hours before they attempted to put them in execution, made a vigorous resistance; upon which the three regiments of French cavalry, being seized with a panic, galloped away to Lille; where they spread a report that their whole army had been surrounded by 30,000 Austrians, and 3000 of them had been left dead on the field. The next day, the main body, who had made good their retreat, arrived, and upon the muster not more than sixty-one were found to be

missing,

missing, twelve only of whom could be proved to have been killed. The French troops, conceiving that their reception before Tournay had been owing to some treacherous conduct on the part of their leader, seized Col. Dillon, cut off his head and legs, and carried his trunk to the Grand Place, where they burned it to ashes. A French Abbé, curate of St. Margaret's, who happened accidentally to be passing the scene of slaughter, and was suspected of having corresponded with the enemy, was also seized by them and sacrificed upon the spot. They afterwards murdered their chief engineer, and two or three other officers, and roasted three German soldiers, whom they had captured in their march. The next day, those of their troops who had been taken prisoners, returned to Lille from Tournay, having been released by the Austrians, and declared that they had been treated by their victors rather as friends and brethren, than as enemies and opponents.

14. Mendoza and Ward met upon a turf stage on Smithin Bottom, four miles from Croydon, in Surrey.

These famous pugilists set-to exactly at a quarter before three o'clock. The contest lasted 28 minutes, during which time 24 rounds of severe fighting took place. The first 13 rounds Ward was knocked down by Mendoza, the fourteenth round Ward placed a blow upon the right jaw of Mendoza, which brought him with great force to the ground. Mendoza however recovered, and from that time knocked his antagonist down till the twentieth round; when closing, after a severe contest, in which several heavy blows were given and received, both the combatants came to the ground:—Mendoza, however, fell upon Ward. At the conclusion of the twenty-fourth round, Ward, the famous Ward, yielded the palm of victory to the modest Mendoza.

Upon Ward's declining any further contest, Mendoza publicly announced his triumph, by leaping upon the stage and huzzaring to the audience with as much spirit and activity as if he had not been at all concerned in the contest.

The exact amount of the Hop Duty for the last year was 90,059l. 1s. 10d.

16. At eight o'clock, about two hours after the adjournment of the House of Commons, the clerks in several of the offices were alarmed by the rooms filling with smoke. After searching some time, a water closet, at the bottom of a small stair-case, on the right hand side of the lobby, was found to be so full of smoke that a candle would scarcely burn in it. It was discovered to proceed from a pair of old corduroy breeches, rolled up tight, and thrust between the ceiling of

the closet and the flooring of the rooms above, close by the pipe of a cistern, the upper part of which touches the ceiling of the closet; the stuff was partly consumed; but had not communicated the fire either to the lath of the ceiling on which it lay, or to the flooring above. It is not easy to conceive an adequate motive for this atrocious attempt.

The following letter is said to have been written by Broughton, the Mail Robber, lately executed at York, to his wife:

MY DEAR ELIZA,

"This is the last affectionate token thou wilt ever receive from my hand;—an hand that trembles at my approaching dissolution; so soon—so very soon to ensue.

"Before thou wilt open this last epistle of thine unfortunate husband, these eyes, which overflow with tears of contrition, shall have ceased to weep; and this heart, now fluttering on the verge of eternity, shall beat no more.

"I have prepared my mind to meet death without horror: and ah! how happy, had that death been the common visitation of nature.—Be not discomfited, God will be thy friend.—In the solitude of my cell I have sought him.—His spirit has supported me—hath assisted me in my prayers, and many a time, in the moment of remorseful anguish, hath whispered peace:—for, my Eliza, I never added cruelty to injustice.

"Yet, though I have resolved to meet death without fear, one part of my awful sentence—a sentence aggravated by being merited—chills me with horror. When I reflect that my poor remains, the tokens of mortality, must not sleep in peace, but be buffeted by the storms of heaven, or parched by the summer's sun, while the traveller shrinks from them with disgust and terror;—this consideration freezes my blood. This cell—this awful gloom—these irons—nay, death itself, is not so grievous. Why will the laws continue to sport with the wretched after life is at an end?

My Eliza!—My Friend!—My Wife!—The last scene approaches when I shall be no more. When I leave the world, and thee, my dear, to its mercy;—not only thee, but my unprotected children, the pledges of a love, through misfortunes, through dissipation, through vice and infamy, on thy part unchanged. Ah! fool that I was, to think friendship could exist but with virtue!—Had I listened to the advice thou hast so often given me, we had been a happy family, respectable and respected. But it is past.—That advice hath been slighted. I am doomed to an ignominious death, and thou and my children, horrid thought! to infamy.—To thee

thee alone I trust the education of those ill-fated creatures, whom I now, more than ever, love, and weep for. Warn them to avoid gaming of every description; that baneful vice, which has caused their father to be suspended, a long and lasting spectacle, to feed the eye of curiosity.—Teach them the ways of religion in their early years. Cause them to learn some trade, that business may fill their minds, and leave no room for dissipation. When seated round your winter's fire, when the little innocents enquire after their unfortunate father, ah! tell them gaming was his ruin:—he neglected all religious duties—he never conversed with his heart in solitude—he stifled the upbraidings of conscience, in the company of the lewd and profligate, and is hung on high, a sad and awful warning to after times.—I see thee

thus employed, while the tears trickle down that face I have so ill requited for conjugal affection.

“ Adieu, my Eliza!—adieu for ever!—The morning appears for the last time to these sad eyes.—Pleasant would death be to me on the sick bed, after my soul had made her peace with God: with God I hope her peace is made.—He is not a God all terror, but a God of mercy:—on that mercy I rely, and on the interposition of a Saviour.—May my tears, my penitence, and deep contrition, be acceptable to that Almighty Being before whom I am shortly to appear.

“ Once more, Eliza, adieu for ever—The pen falls from my hand, and slumbers overtake me.—The next will be the sleep of death.”

MONTHLY OBITUARY for MAY 1792.

SEPTEMBER 1791.

IN his passage from Madras to Bombay Francis Rundle, esq. In the year 1778 and 1779 he performed several characters at Covent Garden Theatre.

APRIL 5. Mr. Richard Pulton, apothecary at Painswick.

7. The Rev. William Dejovas Byrche, A. M. at Blackfriars St. Alpuage, Canterbury, in his 79th year.

14. At Hamburg, Frederick St. Paul, esq. late Consul for the Empress of Russia in that city, and Knight of the Order of St. Wolodimer, of the Third Class, in Russia.

Colonel Charles Campbell, of Barbreck, at Cambelton, Argyllshire.

Mr. Nicholas Belknap, formerly a Spanish merchant in St. Mary Axe.

15. Dr. Townson, rector of Malpas in Cheshire.

Lately, at Grimby in Lincolnshire, the Rev. Christopher Epworth, rector of Croxton, and vicar of Keelby in that county, in the 80th year of his age.

17. The Rev. Henry Fothergill, M. A. rector of Cheriton Bishop, Devonshire.

Benjamin Adams, esq. Red Lion-square.

Mr. John Davies, of the Office of Ordinance in the Tower.

Lately, Charles Woodcock, esq. of Brentford Butts, Middlesex.

18. Dr. Christopher Wilson, bishop of Bristol, canon residentiary of St. Paul's, prebend of Finsbury, and rector of Barnes in Surrey.

At Plas Issa, near Wrexham in Denbighshire, Robert Eyton, esq. of Jesus college, Cambridge, superior bedell in physic and arts in Oxford, to which office he was elected in 1745.

At Nice, Miss Louisa Starke, youngest daughter of Richard Starke, esq. of Epfom, Surrey, formerly governor of Fort St. George.

19. The Rev. Mr. Exley, rector of Trowell in Nottinghamshire.

Lately, Mr. Thomas Burnet, of Chigwell, Essex, surgeon of the western battalion of the Essex militia.

Lately, General David Graham, Colonel of the 19th reg. of foot.

21. Nathaniel Wells, esq. Great James-street, Bedford-row.

John Bourke, Earl of Mayo, and Baron of Naas in Ireland.

The Rev. Mr. Heatley, minister of the Catholic chapel at Bath, aged 32.

22. Mr. Ecken, surgeon of the second battalion of artillery in the Military Hospital near Woolwich.

At Lambeth, Charles Wildbore, esq. secretary to the Corporation of Trinity House, and governor of the English Copper Company.

Isaac Akerman, esq. Hampton Court.

At Lewes, Mrs. Shelley, sen. aged 90, relict of Henry Shelley, esq. of that place.

Lady Elizabeth Keith, eldest daughter of the Earl of Kintore.

23. William Tooley, esq. of Walthamstow.

At Liverpool, John Hughes, esq. aged 75, one of the senior Aldermen of that corporation.

Mr. Hunt, attorney-at-law, Old Jewry. Lately, at Tournay, Evan Price, esq. late of Carmarthenshire.

26. Thomas Thomas, esq. of Waddon in Surrey.

28. George Bond, esq. of Farnham in Surrey.

Wil-

William Weddell, esq. Member of Parliament for Malton in Yorkshire. He had just come out of a cold bath.

Thomas Scrope, esq. at Colby in Lincolnshire.

Mr. James Blakeman, late of the military establishment at Bombay.

Mr. J. Bates, of Snow-hill.

In his 69th year, the Rev. Dr. Sharp, prebendary of Durham, archdeacon of Northumberland, and vicar of Hartburn, near Morpeth. He was son of Dr. Sharp, late archdeacon of Northumberland, and grandson of archbishop Sharp.

29. George Johnstone, Marquis and Earl of Annandale, Earl of Hartfield, Viscount Annan, and Lord Johnstone of Lockwood, Lochmaben and Moffat in Annandale, who had been declared a lunatic ever since the year 1745.

30. John Montagu, Earl of Sandwich, Viscount Hinchinbroke, a governor of the Charter House, elder brother of the Trinity House, a general of the army, and recorder of Huntingdon and Godmanchester, in the 74th year of his age.

Mr. Tutton, turpentine merchant, Greenstreet, Shadwell.

Burnham Cutting, esq. of East-street.

Mr. Henry Cooke, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, a considerable clothier.

Mr. George Hall, youngest son of Richard Hall, esq. formerly an East India Director.

MAY 1. The Rev. William Liptrott, at H. Remonden in Kent.

At Bath, the Rev. William Peete, of Hatley Cockaine, Bedfordshire.

In his 86th year, Mr. Isaac Barrett, many years wax-chandler to his Majesty.

2. The Rev. R. Woolley Clerk, Vicar of Wingrove, Berks

3. Mr. William Walker, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street.

The Rev. S. Topp, Vicar of Scraptoft, in Leicestershire, Rector of Withcote, and perpetual Curate of Oulton.

Mr. John Burbage, Surgeon, of Tettness, Devonshire.

Mr. William Blew, Crutched Fryers.

5. The Rev. Mr. Swaine, Vicar of Bramham and Bradley, near Leeds.

Mr. Sison Pater-noster, of Wickham-market, Suffolk, aged 74.

Francis Toplady, Esq. many years Secretary to the Salt Office, aged 81.

At Newry, in Ireland, Edward Corry, Esq. aged 70, formerly Representative for Newry, and Commissioner of the Revenue.

The Rev. John Davy, rector of Lavenham and Buckleham, in Suffolk, and formerly of Caius College.

Lately, in Norfolk-street, Samuel Dixon, esq. barrister at law.

Lately, William Cunningham, esq. of Craegds, captain in the 58th regiment of

9. Joseph Bird, esq. Devonshire-square.

The Rev. Robert Pitcairn, A. B. minister of Spring-gardens Chapel.

7. William De Yongh, esq. of Broadstreet-buildings.

Mr. Thomas Hodsdon, East-street, Manchester-square.

Lately, at Rudhall, near Ross, Herefordshire, aged 88, William Westphaling, esq.

8. James Gibbon, esq. of the Middle Temple, one of the benchers of that society.

The Rev. Samuel Blackall, B. D. rector of Loughborough, formerly of Emmanuel College. He was author of "A Letter to Dr. Hallifax on the Subject of his Three Discourses before the University of Cambridge, occasioned by an Attempt to abolish Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles." 4to. 1778.

Lately, at Roscommon, Charles Croghan, esq.

9. Mr. Joseph Lee, sugar-refiner, Labour-in-vain-hill.

Mr. Benjamin Crompton, late of Cockspur-street.

At Newcastle, William Wilson, esq. counsellor at law and recorder of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Richard Stables, esq. St. James's-street.

Lately, at Belleisle, the seat of his brother the Earl of Ross, the Hon. Richard Gore.

10. Mr. George Freer, jun. Bell-yard. Miss Gilbert, only daughter of Thomas Gilbert, esq. M. P.

12. Miss Wallace, only daughter of James Wallace, esq. late Attorney General.

Mr. Still, steward to the Duke of Gloucester.

Alexander Sturt, esq.

Lately, at Bangalore, Dr. Wells, rector of Leigh, in Worcestershire, chaplain and paymaster in the field, and chaplain to Lord Harcourt and Commodore Cornwallis.

13. Mrs. Power, wife of Mr. Power, of Lime-street.

Mr. Alexander Rice, of the Exchequer, Upper Grosvenor-street.

Lately, at Worcester, Lieutenant-Colonel Rait, of the Queen's regiment of dragoons.

14. Charles Turner, esq. Queen's-square, Bloomsbury.

Lately, at Hatch-court, Somersetshire, J. Collins, esq. formerly sheriff of the county, aged 67.

15. Mr. Trimmer, of Brentford.

At Liverpool, in his 29th year, Thomas Gill, M. D.

16. Mr. Stokes, attorney, of New-Inn.

Lately, at Culrofs, Scotland, aged 95, and in the 61st year of his ministry, the Rev. David Hunter, minister of Saline.

Lately, in Abbey-street, Dublin, Francis Preece, esq. of Callie Town, county of Meath.

17. Sir Noah Thomas, knight, F. R. S. one of his Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary.

Thomas Kiernau, esq. of Gray's-Inn.

THE European Magazine,

For J U N E 1792.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of Mr. A. WALKER. 2. A PLAN of the FORT of BANGALORE. And 3. PLAN of the BATTLE of the 15th of MAY 1791, near SERINGAPATAM.]

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L O N D O N :

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

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to *H. A.* for his performance, but a piece of such a length, and on a Political Controversial Subject, we cannot afford room for. It is returned agreeable to his directions.

The Life sent by *Philantropos* shall be inserted in the course of the summer. Also the Original Letters transmitted by *T. M.*

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 9, to June 16, 1792.

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

COUNTIES upop the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	4	10	3	2	3	2	2	5	3	6
Suffolk	4	8	3	2	3	0	2	3	3	1
Norfolk	4	5	3	0	2	9	2	1	3	1
Lincoln	4	5	3	0	0	2	0	3	6	
York	4	6	3	3	2	7	2	0	3	6
Durham	4	9	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	10
Northumberl.	4	6	3	6	2	10	2	0	0	0
Cumberland	5	6	2	3	5	2	1	0	0	0
Westmord.	5	8	5	0	3	7	2	3	4	0
Lancashire	5	2	0	0	3	2	2	4	1	
Cheshire	4	11	0	0	3	2	2	4	0	0
Monmouth	4	8	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0
Somerset	4	8	0	0	2	11	2	0	3	2
Devon	4	8	0	0	2	7	1	8	3	4
Cornwall	5	0	0	0	2	7	2	9	0	0
Dorset	4	7	0	0	2	8	2	1	4	2
Hants	4	5	0	0	2	10	2	3	3	11
Suffex	4	6	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Kent	4	9	3	0	3	2	2	4	3	2

WALES.

North Wales	5	7	4	3	3	2	1	9	3	9
South Wales	5	7	10	0	3	0	1	4	0	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

M A Y.			WIND.
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.		
25-29	95	58	S. W.
26-29	69	62	S. W.
27-29	60	63	S. S. W.
28-29	47	62	S. S. W.
29-29	29	60	S.
30-29	85	65	S.
31-29	90	64	S. W.
J U N E.			W.
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.		
1-30	03	64	N.
2-29	98	62	E.
3-30	10	60	N. E.
4-30	17	59	N.
5-30	03	54	N.
6-29	91	56	N.
7-29	83	57	N.
8-29	63	55	S. S. W.
9-29	72	58	W.
10-29	60	60	W.
11-29	41	60	W.
12-29	74	54	W.
13-29	67	57	S.
14-29	62	57	N.

15-30	81	63	S. W.
16-30	24	66	E.
17-29	96	66	S. E.
18-29	93	62	W.
19-29	71	61	N. N. W.
20-29	68	52	N. N. W.
21-29	79	60	N. N. W.
22-29	72	63	S. S. W.
23-29	77	62	S.
24-29	86	63	S. W.
25-30	05	63	N. W.

PRICE of STOCKS,

June 26, 1792.

Bank Stock, 204 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do St. 1778, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15-16
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785,	India Stock, shut 210
shut	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
New 4 per Cent. 200 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Ct. Ind. Ann —
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	India Bonds, 1000. 2
3 per Cent. red. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	1022. prem.
2 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	South Sea Stock, —
3 per Cent. Conf. shut	Old S. S. Ann. —
92 2 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	New S. S. Ann. shut
3 per Cent. 1786, —	3 per Cent. 1751 shut
Long Ann. 26 8-16	Lot. Tick. 161. 92. 64.
8-16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Irish ditto

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European Magazine.



ADAM WALKER.

Published by J. Sewell, Cornhill. 1 July. 1797.

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
A N D
L O N D O N R E V I E W,
For J U N E 1792.

Mr. A. WALKER,
LECTURER IN EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY,
[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THIS self-taught Philosopher was born on the banks of Windermere, in the county of Westmoreland. His father employed a few hands in the Woollen Manufacture of that country; but having a large family, this son was taken from school before he could read a chapter in the Bible, to assist in maintaining it. His turn for mechanics was not to be smothered by hard labour. He copied Corn-mills, Paper-mills, Fulling-mills, &c. and had them all going in model in a brook near his father's dwelling, to the great terror of strangers who passed them in the night. He borrowed books, and built himself a house in a bushy tree to read on Sundays, that he might not be laughed at or interrupted by his play-fellows; so that when a friend, on a visit, found that he had taught himself to write a tolerable hand, knew a little of accounts, and could play a country-dance on the fiddle, he proposed to him the Uthership of Ledsham School, one of the many established by Lady ELIZABETH HASTINGS in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Here he began his career of teaching the many thousands who have benefited by his instructions, when he was but fifteen years of age, and where he had frequently to study over-night what he had to teach next morning. Here he continued three years, when he was elected Writing-master and Accomptant to the Free-School of Macclesfield in Cheshire, in preference to several other candidates. In the course of four years that he resided here, he applied himself to Mathe-

matics with such industry, that he was set down as a *Quiz* by the Town and Neighbourhood, and few associated with him; insomuch that he began to feel himself unlike other people, and, beginning to suspect a misapplication of his time, was induced to engage in the trade of the town.

In this line, however, he soon found he had mistaken his talents, though his turn for reflection received high gratification in a journey through the whole kingdom. This scheme was therefore soon abandoned, but without dishonour. In this superficial intercourse with the world, he saw (or thought he saw) so much of its chicane and duplicity, that at the age of Twenty-five he took the resolution of totally abandoning it; and was some time actually in treaty for one of the Islands on the Lake of Windermere, where he intended to turn Hermit, and which had certainly taken place, but for the ridicule and remonstrances of his friends.

Once more he was thrown into the world, and determined to settle at Manchester, where he had neither friends nor acquaintance. But having conceived a system of education more adapted to a Town of Trade than the Monkish system still continued in our Public Schools (at least thought so by many), he ventured to promulgate this in a public Lecture on Astronomy in the Theatre of Manchester; where the idea was so much approved, that many of the first people in that town at this time, consider themselves happy in having partaken of the five years tuition in which he con-

sidered

sidered himself favoured by the approbation and patronage of that respectable Town.

We cannot take upon us to say why our Philosopher should have forsaken a place filled with his friends, and after he had built conveniences for both sexes (separate) to learn English grammatically, Writing, Accompts, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Drawing, Geography, Dancing, &c. by himself and Assistants, and had also taken unto himself a Wife; but so it was: he purchased a Philosophical Apparatus, travelled through the North of England, the South of Scotland, passed over to Ireland, and spent four years, very agreeably in that hospitable Island, being honoured, untought, with the first of its scientific suffrages; and returning through Liverpool, Manchester, Halifax, and Leeds, settled for a few years at York; reading on Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Chemistry; on Optics and Astronomy; and on Magnetism, Electricity, and the general Properties of Matter, in most of the towns of those parts of the three kingdoms. Nay, we are assured, that subscriptions have been raised in many instances for a Course of his Lectures, in towns too inconsiderable to afford a room large enough to hold the Class.

When Dr. PRIESTLEY'S Discoveries first made a noise in the world, Mr. WALKER was tempted to visit that ingenious and indefatigable Philosopher at Shelburne-house. The importance and curiosity of these Discoveries had rendered the Doctor's time no longer his own, by the continual application of the Learned to see his Experiments. The Doctor was pleased therefore to accommodate Mr. W. with the Apparatus necessary to exhibit his Discoveries, which took place in the Hay-market, in the years 1778 and 1779, and which served to spread the utility of and excite further attention to these Discoveries.

Not expecting that the metropolis would pay that attention to philosophical pursuits which he has since had the pleasure to experience, he some time hesitated about removing from York, but was at last induced to settle in George-street, Hanover-square; where he has read every Winter to numerous and genteel audiences; and long may he continue to do so, for the benefit of mankind!

We are happy to find, that the late learned and worthy Doctor Barnard, Provost of Eton College, thought that

Matter as well as *Words* was a necessary part of knowledge, and that he invited our Philosopher to read an annual Course of Experimental Philosophy in that respectable seminary. Other Institutions have thought upon the same liberal scale; so that we find Eton, Westminster, Winchester, St. Paul's, Rugby, Hackney, &c. &c. have adopted the idea of Dr. Barnard, in having Courses of Philosophy read by Mr. Walker in his Summer Vacations; and which, no doubt, will have a powerful effect on the rising generation in respect to their knowledge of both Nature and Art. Nay, in some of our most reputable Schools for the Education of Young Ladies, we find that this system has been adopted. And why should not Women be acquainted with the *Wonders of Creation*, as well as Men? Ladies are frightened with the word *Philosophy*; they suppose it impossible to be understood except by those who devote a whole life to its study. No error ever deserved more pity! Let the mind be once put into a proper train of thinking and reflection, and the whole scheme of Nature, and its GOD, will stand plain and intelligibly before it. Is any enquiry so likely to lead to true knowledge, as drawing it from the fountain-head? Can any enquiry lead so naturally to true religion? In Experimental Philosophy Nature is set to work to prove the truth of her own operations, and no Proposition is admitted as a Truth, that is not fully proved by Experiment. The simple but animated manner in which these sublime ideas are explained, is one of our Author's first merits.

Amongst the variety of Inventions with which this Artist has amused himself, may be reckoned various Pumps and Engines for raising Water; three different Methods by which Ships may pump themselves; Carriages to go by Wind, Steam, &c.; The Patent Empyreal Air Stove; the Patent Celestina Harpsichord; the EIDOURANION, or Large Transparent Orrery; the Rotatory Lights on the Islands of Scilly; a Boat that works against the Stream; another that clears the Bottoms of Rivers by the Stream or Tide; a Weather Gage, which being united with a Clock, shews the Quantity of Rain, the Direction and Strength of the Wind, the Height of the Barometer, the Heat and Moisture of the Air, and registers them every hour; an easy Method of turning a River into a Wet Dock, and of Working Machines by the Rising

and Falling of the Tide; Various Ventilators; a Road Mill; a Machine for watering Land by means of Wind; a Dribbling Plough, &c. &c.

We wonder how a person professing a Science that requires perpetual attention, could find time to amuse himself with his pen. The ANALYSIS of Mr. WALKER'S LECTURES has gone through eight editions. His Philosophical Estimate of the Causes, Effects, and Cure of Unwholesome Air in large Cities; and on the Causes and Cure of Smoky Chimnies, is a pamphlet that preceded Dr. Franklin's, though the principles are the same. His active mind seems not to have taken natural rest in even the fatigues of a long journey; for he has lately given the world, "Ideas suggested on the Spot, in an Excursion through Flanders, Germany, Italy, and France;" a work written while the objects were before him, but without attention to fame; though perhaps a better picture of

the countries, their people, &c. was never conveyed by words to the world. His little Treatise on Geography, and the Use of the Globes, is found both by Teachers and Scholars a plain and familiar road to the knowledge of those useful branches.

He has also just published "Remarks made in a Tour from London to the Lakes of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in the Summer of 1791: Originally published in the Whitehall Evening Post, and now reprinted with Additions and Corrections. To which is annexed, a Sketch of the Police, Religion, Arts, and Agriculture of France, made in an Excursion to Paris in the Year 1785."

His Miscellaneous Trifles (as he calls them) in Verse and Prose diffused in Magazines and other periodical works are without number; but we hope he will call his fugitive pieces together, and let the World see the versatility of his genius.

MADAME DE WARENS.

[FROM YOUNG'S TRAVELS DURING THE YEARS 1787, 1788, AND 1789.]

CHAMBERY had objects to me very interesting. I was eager to view Charmettes, the road, the house of Madame de Warens, the vineyard, the garden, every thing, in a word, that had been described by the inimitable pencil of Rousseau. There was something so deliciously amiable in her character, in spite of her frailties—her constant gaiety and good-humour—her tenderness and humanity—her farming speculations—but, above all other circumstances, the love of Rousseau, have written her name amongst the few whose memories are connected with us by ties more easily felt than described. The house is situated about a mile from Chambery, fronting the rocky road which leads to that city, and the wood of chestnuts in the valley. It is small, and much of the same size as we should suppose in England would be found on a farm of one hundred acres, without the least luxury or pretension; and the garden for shrubs and flowers is confined as well as unassuming. The scenery is pleasing, being so near a city; and yet, as he observes, quite sequestered. It could not but interest me, and I viewed it with a degree of emotion; even in the leafless melancholy of December it pleased. I wandered about some hills, which were absurdly the walks he has so agreeably described. I returned to Chambery with my heart full of Madame de Warens, &c.

had with us a young physician, a Monsieur Bernard, of Modane en Maurienne, an agreeable man, connected with people at Chambery; I was sorry to find that he knew nothing more of the matter, than that Madame de Warens was certainly dead. With some trouble I procured the following certificate:

Extract from the Mortuary Register of the Parish Church of St. Peter de Lemens.

"The 30th of July 1762, was buried, in the burying ground of Lemens, Dame Louisa Frances Eleanore de la Tou, widow of the Seigneur Baron de Warens, native of Vevay, in the canton of Berne, in Switzerland, who died yesterday at ten in the morning, like a good christian, and fortified with her last sacraments, aged about sixty-three years. She abjured the Protestant religion about thirty six years past; since which time she lived in our religion. She finished her days in the suburb of Nesin, where she had lived for about eight years, in the house of M. Crepine. She lived heretofore at the Rectory, during about four years, in the house of the Marquis d'Alinge. She passed the rest of her life, since her abjuration, in this city.

(Signed) GAIMÉ,

Rector of Lemens.

I, the under-written, present Rector of the said Lemens, certify that I have extracted this from the Mortuary Register

of the parish church of the said place, without any addition or diminution whatsoever; and, having collated it, have found it conformable to the original. In witness

of all which, I have signed the presents, at Chambery, the 24th of Dec. 1789.

(Signed) A. SACHOD,
Rector of Lemens.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR Memoirs of the life of Edward Drinker, in your Magazine for April, were inserted in the American Museum for July 1787, p. 3. of the 2d edition, and are thus prefaced:—"Account of the Life and Death of EDWARD DRINKER, who died on the 17th of Nov. 1782. In a Letter to a Friend: said to have been written by BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D." &c.

In the "MUSEUM," to the paragraph—"He not only remembered the incidents of his childhood or youth"—there is affixed, by a star, the following note:—"It is remarkable, that the incidents of childhood and youth are seldom remembered, or called forth, until old age. I have sometimes been led, from this and other circumstances, to suspect, that nothing is ever lost that is lodged in the memory, however it may be buried for a time by a variety of causes. How often do we find the transactions of early life, which we had reason to suppose were lost from the mind for ever, revived in our memories by certain accidental sights or sounds, particularly by certain notes or airs in music? I have known a young man speak French fluently, when drunk, that could not put

two sentences of that language together, when sober. He had been taught perfectly, when a boy, but had forgotten it from disuse. The Countess of L—v—l was nursed by a Welchwoman, from whom she learned to speak her language, which she soon forgot after she had acquired the French, which was her mother-tongue. In the delirium of a fever, many years afterwards, she was heard to mutter words which none of her family or attendants understood. An old Welchwoman came to see her, who soon perceived that the sounds which were so unintelligible to the family were the Welch language. When she recovered, she could not recollect a single word of the language she had spoken in her sickness. I can conceive great advantages may be derived from this retentive power in our memories, in the advancement of the mind towards perfection in knowledge (so essential to its happiness) in a future world."

Dr. Rush studied under the late Dr. Cullen, and afterward resided some time in France, where he studied chymistry.

Yours,
W. G.

ANECDOTES of SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS,

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS was a native of the Borough of Plympton, in the County of Devon. His father was minister of the parish, the income of which is very small, being only a Windsor curacy. He was also master of the Grammar-school there, which is well endowed. He was somewhat remarkable for taciturnity. The following anecdote is related of him. His wife's name was Theophila. To avoid words and questions, whether he would chuse to drink tea or coffee? he told her, "When I say, The, you must make tea; when I say, Thee, you must make coffee."

Sir Joshua, about the middle part of his life, was chosen a freeman of the Borough of Plympton, and afterwards an Alderman and Mayor; and he declared, he thought this the greatest honour of his life. On this occasion he presented to the Cor-

poration his picture at full length, which was hung up in the Town-hall. He holds one hand over his eyes; an attitude often assumed by painters when they draw themselves. Mr. Alcock, one of the Burgesses, presented to Sir Joshua the following distich on the picture being given to the Corporation:

"*Laudat Romanus Raphaelem, Grecus
Apellem,
Plympton Reynolden jactat utriusque
parem.*"

Sir Joshua seemed very well pleased with the compliment; but said, "He thought it would be assuming too much honour to himself to have it affixed to, or put on the back of the picture."

The Edgcombe family, at this time, were the great patrons of Sir Joshua.

L A

LA CHEVALIERE D'EON.

THE gallant Mademoiselle D'EON burns to distinguish herself in defence of the liberties of her Country. We find the following Letters in a French Journal, and we translate them to shew the zeal and patriotism of this Lady, who both in *arms* and *negotiations* has so conspicuously manifested her courage and her talents.

ANACHARSIS CLOOTS TO GENEVIEVE
D'EON, GREETING.

Paris, May 12, 4th Year of Liberty.
THE portrait of the Gaulish Minerva was conveyed to me by the hand of the Graces. Instead of expressions of thanks, I shall submit to the heroine of our age, that now is the time to put the seal to her glory, by arming herself cap-à-pee, like another Thalestris, or Joan of Arc, to aid us in delivering the world from the infernal race of tyrants. The episode of La Chevaliere D'Eon is yet wanting to complete our epic poem. You sleep, D'Eon, you sleep, while despots are awake; you prefer the ornaments of a toilet to the victorious arms of Achilles. March, for shame! your country calls you. An Amazonian phalanx will swiftly follow you against the oppressors of the human race. Come, and the victory is ours.

ANACHARSIS CLOOTS.

LA CHEVALIERE D'EON'S ANSWER
TO THE ORATOR OF THE HUMAN
RACE.

JUST as I am dispatching my nephew for Paris, I am favoured with your charming billet of invitation to resume the arms of Mars, or, as you will have it, of Achilles. When I receive a friendly summons to the field of battle, I am not the woman to hang back. Point to those generous founders of French liberty my situation, and my desire of being released from it to fight for Liberty, the Nation, the Law, and the King. If I do not succeed, the fault shall not be mine—it shall be wholly yours. In the mean time, dispatch my nephew, either for the army of Rochambeau, of Luckner, La Fayette, or Biron. He has a letter from M. Chauvelin, our Minister at London, and another from me, to M. Biron, and also letters for the other Commanders in Chief. On your part, do for him, and recommend him the best you can. He is young, brave, robust, fit to kill or be killed, to learn to live or die for the safety of his country. The study of the Rights of Man made him quit the English service; three of his brothers are already combating for a cause so noble.

Madam *** will deliver you a packet containing twenty-four medals of the Little Minerva, who, *invita magna Minerva Græca*, admires, esteems, and loves you with all her heart. Judge what will be her gratitude, if you remount her on horseback to conquer or die gloriously.

I by no means employ myself, illustrious Anacharsis, as you seem to think, in the frivolous decorations of the toilet. All who know me here, know that I pay much more attention to my books than to my robes. I detest the female garb as much as those who have compelled me to wear it. Dressed always in a plain black gown, I wear perpetual mourning as the widow *du secretaire de Louis XV.*

Since 1777, when I left London to repair to Versailles, and since 1785, when I returned to London with the King's permission, I have always worn the dress of my sex, to prove to his Majesty my submission to his orders, as well in a foreign country as in France. But now, when I see the Nation, the Law, and the King in great danger, I feel my love for the King and my country revive, and my warlike spirit revolts against my cap and my petticoats. My heart fiercely demands my calque, my sabre, and my horse; and above all, my rank in the army, to go and fight against the enemies of my King and my country. This rank is justly due to me by the date of my former commissions, by my services, and my wounds.

Join me, therefore, in supplicating the President, and all the Honourable Members of the National Assembly, the representatives of the Majesty of the French nation, and of the first people in the world, when they shall have finished the grand work of a wise Constitution, to request for me the King's permission to lay aside the dress of a woman, and to go and fight against his enemies, and the enemies of France.

I want his consent, being unwilling that he should suspect me of disobedience and ingratitude, after all that his great-grandfather and he have been pleased to do for me. In his present situation and my own, it is my duty to obey him so much the more willingly as his powers are less; this is a delicacy of sentiment which

which I ought to cherish, and at sixty-five years of age not run after vain-glory like a giddy girl, at the expence of my feelings. The wife of Cæsar ought not to be suspected of infidelity and ingratitude. *I render to God the things that are God's, and to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's.*

(Signed) LA CHEV. D'EON.

IN the French National Assembly, in the Session of the 11th of June, an extract of a petition from Madame D'Eon was read, setting forth, that although she had worn the dresses of a woman for fifteen years, she had never forgotten that she was formerly a soldier; that since the Revolution she feels her military ardour revive, and demands, instead of her cap and petticoats, her helmet, her sabre, her horse, and the rank in the army to which her seniority, her services, and her wounds entitle her; and that she now requests permission to raise a legion of volunteers for the service of her country. Unconnected with any party, she has no desire of brandishing her sword in processions in the streets of Paris, and wishes for no-

thing but actual service; war nobly made, and courageously supported.—“In my eager impatience,” adds she, “I have sold everything but my uniform, and the sword I wore in the last war, which I wish again to wear in the present. Of my library nothing remains but the shelves and the manuscripts of Marshal Vauban, which I have preserved as an offering to the National Assembly, for the glory of my country, and the instruction of the brave Generals employed in her defence. I have been the sport of nature, of fortune, of war and peace, of men and women, of the malice and intrigue of Courts, I have passed successively from the state of a girl to that of a boy; from the state of a man to that of a woman; I have experienced all the odd vicissitudes of human life. Soon I hope, with my arms in my hands, I shall fly on the wings of liberty and victory to fight and die for the Nation, the Law, and the King.” This petition was interrupted by repeated bursts of applause, ordered to be honourably mentioned in the minutes, and referred to the Military Committee.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

MODE OF PREVENTING HORSES BEING TEAZED BY FLIES.

TAKE two or three tinail handfuls of walnut-leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of soft cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour; when cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with this liquor, viz. between and upon the ears, the neck, the flank, &c. Not only the Lady or Gentleman who rides out for pleasure will derive benefit from walnut-leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the waggoner, and all others who use horses above ground during the hot months. Where walnut-leaves cannot be procured, a strong decoction of wormwood, or other bitter plants, may do very well as a substitute.

A CORRESPONDENT.

ANOTHER.

Take the tops or any tender part of elder, from which express the juice, and mix it with hog's lard, till it is the consistency of pomatum: apply it to those parts the flies generally come to, and they

will avoid it. The utility of it I have often experienced in the New Forest against the forest fly; and elder boughs are most likely to keep off smaller flies from the horse's head.

W.B.

RECEIPT FOR DESTROYING RATS.

TAKE one quart of oatmeal, four drops of the oil of rhodium, one grain of musk, two nuts of nux vomica powdered. Mix the whole together, and place it where the rats frequent. Continue to do so while they eat it, and it will soon destroy them. A premium of five guineas was given by the Dublin Society for this Receipt.

AN EXPEDITIOUS METHOD OF BLEACHING LINEN, PAPER, &c.

Has been invented by Mr. BARTHOLET, which it is hoped will soon supersede the present mode, as it does not in the least injure the texture of the materials, and the articles used being extremely cheap, viz. sea-salt, manganeic (a substance found in coal-pits), and sulphuric acid; these being mixed together, the muriatic air highly oxygenated is detached, which possesses the peculiar property abovementioned.

EXTRACTS

EXTRACTS from ORIGINAL LETTERS from EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGUE, JUN. ESQ. to an EMINENT PHYSICIAN in LONDON, dec.

[Concluded from Page 334.]

Venice, April 3, 1774.

I AM much obliged to you for the light in which you set me to Sir J. Pringle, Mr. Banks*, and Dr. Solander, but you diminish my ardour to become acquainted with them, lest by knowing me they should find me much below the high mark at which your friendship has placed me; however, in the mean time, assure them of the real gratitude with which my heart is filled for their good opinion of me.

I shall be glad if you will send me what information you can get respecting Mecca, Medina, &c.; for though I am not immediately setting out, as I shall certainly go (if I live), it is well to have information as early as one can, to have time to digest it. You know that when one is once travelling (that is, seated upon the swift dromedary), there is an end of all study.

I am much obliged to Mr. Jones † for his kind present. May the Arab's benison ever attend him!

You say, very justly, that Mrs. Montague ‡ is one of the most accomplished of her sex. I remember her husband, my cousin, too, very remarkable for his skill in several branches of the mathematics. Indeed, my dear Doctor, my esteem and consideration of men is ever guided and fixed by their inward qualities, not their outward colour. I mind no more the colour of a man's skin, than I do that of a cheinut, as my little boy (who is quite black, you know) told a gentleman the other day, who was joking him about his colour, "I am," says he, "like the cheinut, that is, all white within; but you are like a fair apple, which is most perfect when it has many black grains in its heart." See what an old fool I am become, to be fond of my boy's sayings!

I hope to hear soon from Mr. Conant, and to get the specimens by his or Mr. Jones's means, and some news of the Gospel of Barnabas.

Venice, November 30, 1774.

IT is excessively cold here at present. I am reduced to our remedies against it in the mountains of Syria. I cannot express

them so well in any language as in Arabic; therefore I send you a description of them in that language, which Mr. Jones will explain to you.

MR. JONES'S TRANSLATION.

"The winter is come, and while the rain seciudes us from our usual affairs abroad, I have seven things necessary to relieve my cares:—a comfortable apartment, a full purse, a cheerful hearth, a bowl of pure wine, with good fare, a warm dress, and a soft companion of my bed."

Venice, August 30, 1774.

WHAT Mr. — says of the Abyssinians is very true; but they do not always eat so, it is only on particular occasions, as to honour a guest, that they send for a chosen beast, and cut a few pieces off the muscular part, of which every one eats a few bits; but I am acquainted with an Armenian traveller, who was treasurer to the Emperor three years. He differs much from Mr. — in his account of the country; and Mr. — says, that he robbed the Emperor. I hope what Mr. — has sent to the King's garden will have more success than what he sent to other gardens, since (if I am justly informed), there had not been found any thing new amongst his presents.

Venice, Sept. 3, 1774.

I REGRET much Mr. Montague; he is old in years, but I am afflicted to find him so in constitution. *His lady is indeed the most perfectly accomplished woman I ever saw.*

I am glad that you approve of the seven blessings; they certainly compose a good receipt against cold. I greatly solace with them all except the cup of pure wine. My cup is of pure water, into which I never put anything else, and indeed it is to that that I attribute a vigour very extraordinary in a man past sixty. I hope I shall some day or other introduce to you a son of mine, *who is very near black*; he is upwards of eleven years of age, but writes and reads Arabic, and talks nothing else, nor will I permit him

* Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. President of the Royal Society.

† Sir W. Jones.

‡ Of Portman-square, Author of the Essay on Shakespeare.

to learn any thing till he comes to England. I am sorry that in Mr. Jones* Arabic must give way to law; he has not, I fear, a very large fortune; Arabic would not make it better; but with his parts he may aspire to anything. He is much my superior in Arabic. I hope, however, that he understood my letter.

The Admiralty, most assuredly, cannot be under the direction of a more *able* or a more *active* man than Lord Sandwich, and the national advantage would be infinite, if every department was filled up by one as equal to the charge as he is to that.

Venice, November 5, 1774.

Mr. BRUCE's going to the North seems to indicate that he has not found the South as he wished. I beg my compliments to Mr. Banks †, I wish much to be acquainted with him. I wish Ægypt was Otaheitee, or Otaheitee Ægypt; but I pity poor Omai. The fate of poor Tupia has much affected me, but Omai is worse off; he will know luxury, his wants will be increased, and he will be unhappy. Change of diet and learning to drink will hurt his constitution. Mr. Banks may do anything, and nothing from his talents can be surprising; even his having learnt the language of Otaheitee in three weeks.

I wish that it was in Omai's way to pass through Ægypt, for I hope he will go home, and not be the cause of his happy isle's being enslaved and *priest-ridden*.

I think this *sudden* dissolution of the Parliament was a masterly stroke, and perfectly well judged, as well with respect to *morals* as to politics.

I am glad that Lord Sandwich will have no trouble in the county; for my part I am determined not to have any anywhere, for I have given my nephew my borough, and have thanked some of my friends (who would have brought me into Parliament) for their kind intentions. I have had enough of Parliament. I have tasted, in some degree, the sweets of being in Omai's situation (when he was at Otaheitee), and wish always to enjoy the happiness of having *no superfluous accounts*.

You have seen the fate of Ali Bey. Had my advice been followed, he would now have been quietly seated on the throne of Ægypt, erected on the ruins of the Mameluke government; but in this, as on

many other occasions in my own country, I have proved the fate of Cassandra, whose prophecies were ever true, but never believed.

Mr. — is now in Italy, as I understand, in his way to England. I think that whatever he has said, or may say against you or me, must little affect our characters. What will the people in England say to him, for having made a present of the bread-plant to the French? a present which will hinder them from being ever distressed for corn; and seems very much to prejudice our agriculture, by taking from our neighbours the want of that grain which was the greatest encouragement to our husbandry. I will say nothing to the effect this present must have in time of war.

I should be very happy to see Capt. Phipps's account of his expedition; but I imagine that no discoverer will ever pass the Pole, if ever they think of making the land, for they will ever be interrupted by the ice, which they would avoid by keeping at a great distance from the land, and steering to the Pole from their first departure, without thinking of a *second* departure from Greenland, or any other land.

I am very glad to find that gentlemen are now set upon discoveries really useful, and not merely curious. I wished that in studying the nature of air, my observations on that of Ægypt may be of any use. When I return there, I shall certainly continue to send them to you. Considerations on the nature of air will naturally lead to those of water, and of vegetables; for the connection between these there is most intimate. In the different climates and countries in which I have been, I have never met with any one where the air was bad and the water good, nor where the vegetables were wholesome when these were bad. I should be happy to see Sir John Pringle's performance, for I cannot but be persuaded of its value, from the knowledge I have of his abilities. † beg my compliments to him.

Pray send me twenty-four lancets—twelve with long-points, and twelve with short ones.

January 11, 1775.

I PITY poor Omai; he seems to me to be in the situation of a happy handsome country lass decoyed to London by fine baubles and gaiety, courted and

* Sir Wm. Jones, one of the Judges of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Calcutta.

† Sir Joseph Banks, Bart, President of the Royal Society.

adored till known to all and become common; then neglected and reduced, and by dishabit unable to return to her first life of labour and sobriety, and consequently miserable.

Mr. — is no more mentioned; only the other day, a capital merchant came to me, to desire his direction to write to him, as he was now ready to trade to Abyssinia by way of Ægypt, which M — told him he was commissioned to do for the East-India Company.

I wish that Capt. Cook may bring his Bolabola man home safe; he and Omai will be of the greatest use for discoveries, perhaps for a settlement in that part of the world. The poor unhappy islanders, once a free, may become an enslaved people.

February 22, 1775.

I AM obliged to Mr. Harmer*, for thinking my inaccurate lines concerning the Written Mountain worth a commentary. I wrote them when I had no one book to assist me, not even my own journal. He is very right. There are numbers of inscriptions all over that Desert, or that Peninsula, which lies between the two branches of the Red Sea; and what is very remarkable is, that they are all stained on the rocks, and not cut, as those of the Written Mountain. I cannot conceive what was the composition that could so deeply penetrate those mountains, which are almost all of granite or porphyry. But however, as in the innumerable inscriptions I examined, I did not find any remarkable difference in the character, I must conclude them written by the same people, though at different periods of time. These characters are, as I think, the vulgar characters which were made use of at and after the age of Jesus in Jerusalem: perhaps, even they were the corrupted characters the children of Israel made use of at Babylon, and that they brought back with Cyrus: and in the characters, those who out of devotion visited the Mountain of God (for so Scripture calls Sinai), wrote what they thought proper on all the rocks in their way there; so I do not see what light these inscriptions can throw upon ancient *profane* history. That these inscriptions, at least those of the Written Mountain, did not exist till long after the age of Moses, seems certain from the number of figures of men and beasts which are found in every line; for soon after him, his people, one would imagine, would not have *engraved*

images. That country leads to no place — it never was possessed by any of the nations famous in history — it never was conquered or over-run by any of them — it never was, nor could be, the theatre of any considerable, or, indeed, insignificant foreign war; but indeed it is of real and infinite use to evince the truth of the history of Moses, as every remarkable place or scite, or rock, or more trifling object mentioned by him, is immediately known (and many still exist) by his description. It is difficult to say what men will do; but if I live, I propose to visit Mecca and Medina, and the whole Peninsula, in search of other inscriptions of which I have notice.

I shall be glad to receive instructions relative to this from our gentlemen †. Certainly I am not distinguishable from a native of the country; and certainly from that circumstance I must be more equal to such a task, than one much more able without that advantage.

Venice, August 2, 1775.

I WAS already informed of the death of my worthy friend and relation Mr. Montague. He must have lived to a great age, for he was an old man when I was a young one, and I am now in my sixty-fifth year. Whenever you see his widow, pray do not fail to let her know how much I respect and admire her (the honour of her sex); indeed she does honour to all to whom she belongs, her sex, her country, and her family, and to her late husband's discernment.

I forgot to tell you a comical assertion of M —; he says, I am not worthy of being called a Christian. This I do not understand. Does he mean that I was not christened, or that I was an infant not worthy of being so? Or does he mean that I do not believe the tenets of the Church? But of what Church does he mean? for the Christian ones are many. He thinks, perhaps, that I favour the Mahomedans too much. He never talked to me on the subject; but he judged thus perhaps from my intimacy with many of them, and the regard all of them, in general, have for me, more than they have for the generality of bigots of different denominations. He will say that I wrote Mohammed Bey a letter, in which I said, I should have no objection to Mahomedism, but for some reasons: I did tell him that I admired their customs, was fond of them, and should always follow them; and that were it not for material objections, I should have no objection to

* See an account of him, p. 362.

their religion. I suppose the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Pope, might say the same thing: but who is to explain the objections, except the person in whose breast they are? The words of my letter to the Bey are,—"I am no Frenchman, so I have nothing to say to their doings. I never see any of the Christians; I have left them, and therefore enter not into their dealings in any shape." You will understand that the word *Christian* is not understood in its extended latitude, but only means the Christians of the country, Greeks, Armenians, &c. for Europeans are called Franks. Nor are the Europeans allowed, even by the Greeks, to be Christians; for when any one enters into the Greek Church, he is christened by a total immersion; the European christening being denied to be valid by the Patriarch Cyrillus; but this Mr. — did not know: he should learn Arabic before he begins to criticise Arabic letters. I long to see his account of Abyssinia. I know he already says, that all that Ludolphus says about it is false; but he is particularly happy in having learnt that language in forty days; and that the Emperor told his courtizans to go to learn the purity of their language from him.

Dr. — begged to have some dialogues and letters in the Arabic language. I have sent him Veneroni's Italian Dialogues, which I myself translated into Arabic for the use of a young lady, and many other dialogues and fables; and my own Arabic correspondence: Has he received them?

My Plan (that of the Battle of Actium) was shown to the King by Sir J. Pringle, and his Majesty did me the honour to determine to keep it. As I was prevailed upon by the Literati to publish it here, I had prepared the copper-plates, and had two proof plans struck off. But I have now taken the plates into my own hands, and I will not publish it; for I think it would be wrong to put into everybody's hands a work, the original of which a King has; for every thing is much depreciated by being common.

The copper-plates are gone long ago from hence, with one of the two copies which were struck off for proof. Mr. — has the direction of the Printer I sent them by, who has, too, a portrait he took of me. The Council of the Royal Society may dispose of the plates as they please, and in the mean time I think the proof copy will be well placed in the Museum.

I shall see, I hope (if I live), Mecca and

Medina with more leisure than I have done. As to difficulty, I never found any that patience did not get the better of, nor any danger that prudence, well determined, did not overcome.

Justum & tenacem propositi virum—

Horace will tell you the rest.

There is a report prevails in Italy that Mr. —'s drawings are not done by himself, but by the young man he took from Bologna with him, and who died there; and it is universally believed, as all the Connoisseurs (who are well acquainted with him) assert they know his hand. However, I am glad he has sold them well.

I wish poor Omai had never seen England; he will be unhappy by artificial wants (the effects of luxury).

I am much obliged to Dr. Solander and Sir J. Pringle for their kindness. I beg you will assure them of my gratitude.

I shall be much obliged to you for Dr. Strahan's performance. I am glad to see that the Antiquarian Society have published so useful and curious a discovery. My boy is much obliged to you for your kind sentiments.

—————
Venice, November 5, 1775.

I AM much obliged to you for the books and lancets. I long to receive Pocock's "Specimen Hist. Arab." I sent a present to Mr. Jones of an Arabic MS. I am glad that Omai made so good a figure in the hunting business. But what would not one of my Arabs have done? hunting the antelope with the spear requiring more swiftness and dexterity than hunting the fox. I am glad, however, that their hunting did you no damage: these huntings seldom do good to young plantations. Omai, I think, judged right, for certainly nothing can be more surprizing than fireworks and water-works, particularly to one a stranger to the force of gunpowder, and the laws of mechanics. Is not Omai much surprized to see people running mad for small pieces of metal? which, as it is not of so much use as iron, must appear less valuable to one unacquainted with coin.

I have lately read Sir J. Pringle's fine performance*. Upon my word it is a charming performance. I have never met with that subject treated in so clear and matterly a manner. I wish that it was not an Oration, but rather something more extended.

* One of his Orations on delivering Sir Geo. Copley's Medal at the Royal Society.

I thank you for sending me Mr. Jones's performance*, of which I have the highest opinion, founded on his extraordinary abilities.

I cannot help saying a word or two about Mr. Sale. I have compared his Translation with the Al Koran, and own that I am astonished at his abilities and accuracy, for I do not find it in any thing short of the true meaning and energy of the original: but the elegance of the Arabic cannot be translated; he has been led astray by Travellers in his Notes; but that is not his fault, nor could I have discovered it, unless I had carefully visited many places mentioned in that surprising performance. If you are acquainted with Mr. Sale, pray make him my compliments on his surprising performance, of which indeed I did not conceive any Occidental language capable. I should be

greatly obliged to him if he would procure me the Gospel of Barnabas, or a copy of it. I would pay what might be thought by you a proper price for it.

Certainly Dr. Priestley's Enquiries (on Air) will make a work of themselves, and a valuable one too. — is an extraordinary man. I had not the pleasure of seeing him here, or I should have had that of seeing the Pretender's wife's picture, which he carries about, and says that it is his cousin's picture. She is only so by marriage; though, adds he, "she sent it to me to Rome, enriched with diamonds. I sent them back, but kept the picture." He requires a particular decree of the Senate of this place, that a sum of money may be employed to buy him a diamond cross, and say that that is the recompence for his extraordinary services.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following EXTRACTS were made many Years ago from the Manuscript mentioned by Mr. ELLIS in his "CAMPAGNA of LONDON," and are at the Service of The EUROPEAN MAGAZINE. I am, &c.

C. D.

EXTRACTS from ALLEYN's JOURNAL; entitled, "The FOUNDERS 18th BOOKE of ACCOUNTS, from October 1617, to September 1622."

30 SEPT.		18 My dinner att Harts	
I CAME to London in the		odynoric	o 1 o
coach & went to the Red		19 Sr Randelle Crewe a fee	
Bull	o o 2	for a motion to aler W. H.	
3 OCT ^r I went to the Red		petition, for having the cause	
Bull & r ^d for the Younger Bro-		referd to M ^r Mar & M ^r	
ther but 3 6 4—water	o o 4	Woolveridge	4 3 o
6 P ^d for a botle of wine	o 1 1	Bought a booke of the generall	
19 Our wedding daye, theyr dined w ^t		praetifing of Phisick	o 6 8
us D ^m Watt, owld Beg ^t & his wife,			
Canterburie & his wiffe, Jo Boand, M ^r		Nov. 3 Porter to Yorkhowfe	
Harris, & his frend P ^o Foard.		att a Seale day for a motion mad	
22 P ^d M ^r Travise rent for		by S ^r Ra. Crewe	o o 3
the Black Fryars	40 o o		
31 I went to London to the		DEC. 30th Bought a booke	
Lo. Trefurers	2 10 o	the Bishap of Spalates	o o 6
Supp. att Youngs ordinarye		31 st Water to Suffolk Howse	o 1 o
w ^h the Starr Chamber men	o 6 o	Given my La. my silver	
11 P ^d by Morton the Fortune		booke. P ^d for wrighting the	
quitt rent	o 1 10	verfes	o 10 o
15 Given the boyes of Powles	o 1 o	To Buckart for lyming itt—	

* In a letter to Mr. Jones from Mr. Montague, some Arabic Verses, of which the following is the translation, are inserted:—

- "Would Heaven decree our meeting,
- "O, my friend, its decrees would complete
- "My happiness. I should say to my heart,
- "Rejoice, for the sun is rising, and the
- "Darkness which cover'd thee is
- "Dispers'd."

To Mr Brambeel for the glafs work	1	2	0	that came from Italy—given his man	0	2	6
The whol valure was 13l.				25 Sent D ^r Ligtter my water &	0	2	6
JAN. 1 st Newe year's daye w ^t giftes given my La. Clark a p ^r of silk stock.	1	10	0	27 Bought a pair of Orgaines for the Chapell off M ^r Gibbs of Powles	8	2	0
Given M ^r Austen a p ^r of silk Stockins	1	10	0	MAY 17 P ^d for the bookes of examinacons in the Star-chamber being 94 sheets at 12 ^d the sheet	4	14	6
Given M ^r Austen a p ^r of gloves	1	10	0	Given M ^r Gressame, the wrighter of them	0	2	0
P ^d Tuchborne his bill for Michelmasts Terme the Attorneys fee on the first bill	0	3	4	JULY 11 th I receved my Patten from M ^r Attorney, & he woud red. nothing, but M ^r Beal had for it	5	10	6
The copie of W. H. petition for M ^r Wolverig	0	2	6	His 2 men	1	02	0
The Attorneys fee on the 2 bill	0	3	4	The Chamb. keep ^r I gave	0	05	6
New drawing my bill	0	5	0				
For ingrossing thereof	0	3	0				
A copie of W. H. second petition	0	5	0				
Drawing a breefe for S ^r Ra. Crew	0	2	6	1 SEPT ^r This day the pore people dined & suppt w ^t us, itt being my birth daye, & 52 years owld, blessed be the Lord God the giver of Lyffe, Amen.			
Wrighting 2 fayer copies of itt	0	2	0	13 I invited to dinner S ^r Ed. Bowyar, La. Brice, M ^r Bowyar, Mr. Dennis, M ^{rs} Jane & a young gentlewooman; and w ^h theys came 5 men; then cam unlookt for Tho. Allen & his sone, M ^r Edmunds, & M ^r Juby & his wife, M ^r Kipitt & his wife, & a gent. ro. Hyne, & 3 p ^{sons} from the Bank Sid.			
Entring a copie of the order A second copie made on the first Hering.	0	11	6	18 Dinner att the Marmayd in Bred streat to M ^r Edmonds, M ^r Bromfield, Tho. A. len, & 5 of the Fortune company	0	5	0
An affidavitt of Jo. H. death	0	2	4	More disbursed for the building in the Black Fryars for this year, & in an ^o 1617 when it first beganne w ^t the 200 ^l first disbursed by my father; buyeing in off Leases, Charge's in Lawe, & the building itt self, w ^t making meanes to kepe them from being puld down, is	1105	00	02
The copie of the bill	0	11	0	29 th of September 1618.			
Drawing & ingrossing an answer to itt	0	12	0	Here ends the years account beginning at Michellmasts 1617, & ending this Michellmays 1618, in which hath bene disbursed, in generall w ^h the charge off the Black Fryars Building	2093	12	08
A breef for M ^r Geratts motion	0	0	6	Wheroff in pticulars as followeth:			
For an atachment for W. H. Affidavit y ^t W. H. was served w ^t p ^r	0	2	10	In Howthould Charge	137	14	08
For entring & drawing the last order	0	11	6	For the Colledge	184	09	06
Tuchborne's fee this Terme	0	20	0	For Rente	258	02	07
				For Debrs, building or repairing	1254	13	06
				For Aparell	010	13	06
				For Lawe, the worst of ave	067	05	06
16 A. p ^r of whight under stocking	0	1	10				
MARCH 24 P ^d M ^r Younge, my Chapline & Schoolm ^t , for his q ^{ters} wages	5	0	0				
P ^d M ^r Harrilone, my Chapline & Uther, for his q ^{ters} wages	3	6	4				
M ^d —one Thursday the 26 of Marche John Hopkins the Organist came to me.							
APRIL 2. P ^d for 2 tokens att S ^t Saviours	0	0	4				
Given w ^h them back	0	0	2				
Given in ther basone more	0	0	2				
A pint of muskadell	0	0	6				
17 th I was att Arundell Howle, when my Lord showed me all his Statues & Picttures							

JAN. 22 Bought between me & Jo. Harrison, my Chapline, Mr Minthawes Dictionary, being 11 languages; the price was 22^s wherof I gave 0 11 0

1619. SEPT. 12 I rode to the Lo. of Canterbury, but he was sick & could not com.

13 This daye was the foundation off the Colledge finish, & ther wear present, the Lord Chancellor, the Lo. of Arondell, Lo. Coronell Ciccell, Sr Jo. Howland, Highe Shreive, Sr Ed. Bowyare, Sr Tho. Grymes, Sr Jo. Bodley, Sr John Tunstall, Inigo Jones, the K. Surveyor, Jo. Finch, Councillor, Ric. Tayle Boyer, Ric. June, Jo. Anthony. They first herd a sermond, and after the instrument of Creacion wafe by me read, & after an anthem they went to dinner, w^{ch} wafe as followeth:

2 *Mefs of Meat.*

- Capons in whight broth
- Boylt pigions
- Boylt venon
- Farct boylt meat,
- Could roft
- Gran falade
- A chin of beef roft
- Shoulder of mutton w^h oysters
- Baked venfon
- Roft neate tong
- A floringtyn
- Roft capons
- Roft ducks
- Roft ceel
- Westfalya bacon
- An

So the other Mefs.

2 *Courfs.*

- Roft godwith
- Aytychock pie
- Roft partridges
- West leche
- Roft quayles
- Codlyng tart
- Howse pigions
- Amber lech
- Roft Rabitt
- Dry neats tonge
- Pickle oysters
- Anchoves

So the other Mefs.

The CHARG of the DINER.

The Butchers Bill.

- A chine of beofe, 12 stone 0 12 0
- A qter & a flank, 20 stone 7th 1 12 9
- 16 lb. of suett - 0 05 4

- 13 mary bones - 0 04 4
- 12 neats tounge - 0 12 0
- A legg of mutton - 0 01 10
- 3 pr. of cauves feet - 0 00 10
- P^d a porter - 0 01 4

3 16 5

The Poultrys Bill.

- 9 capons - 1 02 0
- 2 godwitts - 0 08 0
- 6 howse pigions - 0 04 4
- 18 felde pigions - 0 04 6
- 6 rabbits - 0 04 2
- Half a 100 of eages - 0 02 0

2 05 0

Cooke Bill.

- 2 dry neats tounge - 0 04 0
- 3^{lb} of lard - 0 02 6
- A pottle of great oysters - 0 03 0
- Isingglass & turmsole - 0 02 6
- Damsones & codlings - 0 01 6
- Barberyes & grapes - 0 01 6
- A strayner - 0 00 8

0 15 6

Gardyners Bill.

- 2 colley flores - 0 03 0
- 16 artichokes at 30^d the dosen - 0 03 4
- 30 Lettiss - 0 00 4
- Furslaine & beet rootes - 0 00 8
- Caretts, turneps, rosemary, and bays - 0 00 4
- 4 lemons - 0 01 2

0 08 10

Saltysers Bill.

- Olyves 1 q^{rt} - 0 01 6
- Capers 1/2 a lb. - 0 00 6
- * 1/2 a lb. - 0 00 4
- Anchovies, 3 q^{rt} of a lb. - 0 01 6
- H. a bushel of falt - 0 00 8

0 04 6

- 3 Sweet water - 0 03 0
- 4 pipkins for the cooke - 0 00 8
- 0 01 2

0 04 10

Confessionoure Bill.

- Pine apple seed, 4 oz. - 0 00 9
- Oringoes, 2 lb. - 0 03 4
- Whight biskett, a q. of a lb. } 0 01 0
- Colored biskett, a q. of a lb. }

Wett sackett, H. a lb.	-	0 01 0
Musk * <i>diamond</i>	-	0 02 0
Almond paitt, 1/2 a lb.	-	0 00 10
Wafers, 1/2 a lb.	-	0 01 0
Lumpe sugar, 9 lb.	-	0 09 0
		<hr/>
		0 18 11
		<hr/>

Grocers Bill.

A sugar loaf w th l. cla.	-	0 17 6
Pepp. 1 lb.	-	0 02 4
Nutt megges, 7 oz.	-	0 01 9
Ginger, 5 oz.	-	0 00 1
Synamon, 1 oz.	-	0 00 4
Dry Cloves, 2 oz.	-	0 01 0
Lang mace, 2 oz.	-	0 01 0
Jordayn allmonds, 8 oz.	-	0 00 8
Figgs, 4 oz.	-	0 00 1
Reason folis, 2lb	-	0 06 11
Prunes pike ^d , 2 lb.	-	0 00 4
Curones, 4lb.	-	0 02 0
Rice, 1 lb.	-	0 00 4
Dates, 4 oz.	-	0 00 6
Saffrones, 1/2 an oz.	-	0 00 4
Beaten sinamon & ginger	-	0 00 1
Capp pap. 1 quier	-	0 00 3
Pack thred	-	0 00 4
		<hr/>
		1 11 0
		<hr/>

Vintners Bill.

2 rundletts of clarett, containing 8 gail.	-	0 16 0
A bottel of canory, 9 pints	-	0 02 6
3 q ^{ts} of sherry	-	0 02 0
3 q ^{ts} of whight wine	-	0 03 0
1 q ^t of wine vinegar	-	0 00 9
		<hr/>
		£. 1 02 6

Of my owne.

A mutton	-	0 10 0
Wheat for meal & flower, 8 bush ^{ls}	-	2 00 0
30 lb. of butter	-	0 15 0
Chare coal & wood	-	0 10 0
2 hoggsheads of bere	-	1 04 0
Use for a garnish of	-	0 01 6
Carrowas, 1 ^{lb}	-	0 00 6
Given them y ^t wayted	-	0 05 8
		<hr/>
		5 06 0
		<hr/>

Some of theys is 16 12 6
 The Cokes labour 01 16 8 } 20 9 2
 The buck, wth warrant & feching 02 00 0

26 Octr. 1619, I rode to St Tho. Edmunds, & after to the buriall of Mr. Beafe.

24 March, I rode to see the tylytyng, p^d for a standing 0 1 0

9 Maye 1620, Bought 2 books, Googe Husbandry, & a copie book, & Ruies off Lyfe 0 5 0

26 My wyfe & I acknowledg the fine att the Common Pleas Court of all my lands to the College, blessed be God y^t hath lent us lyfe to doe itt.

13 Aug. John Lowen & his wyfe dined with me

16 April 1622, Dinner at the Hart in, Smithfield, wth the Builders off the Fortune 0 3 0

14 May, Paid the first payment for the Fortune building 25^l-spent 0 1 6

THE IRON MASK.

THE following Account of the MASQUE DE FER, that celebrated State Prisoner, whose Name and Quality have hitherto puzzled every Enquirer, was communicated to the EDITOR by a learned and eloquent Advocate of the last Parliament of Paris.

IN the MS. Memoirs of M. De La Reinterie, at present in the possession of the Marquis of Mesmon Romance, at Paris, the Marquis says, That when he commanded in the Fortrefs of Dignerol, a prisoner who was confined in the Citadel of that place one day that the door of his room with great violence upon the Officer who waited upon him, and ran immediately down stairs, in order to escape from his confinement: He was, however, stopped by the centinel at the bottom of the stairs. The Officer in the mean time cried out from the window, that the prisoner was making his escape, and requested the assistance of the garrison. The Officer upon guard immediately came up and laid hold of the prisoner, who was scuffling with the centinel. The Officer drew his sword, and the prisoner cried out, in a very

commanding tone of voice, *Soyez à ce que vous faites, Monsieur: Respectez le sang de vos Souverains*—"Take care what you do, Sir: Respect the blood of your Sovereigns."—In the mean time the Officer who had been lock'd in came down stairs, and, on hearing what the prisoner had said, put his hand upon his mouth, and desired all the persons present never to mention what they had heard the prisoner say; who was immediately reconducted to his old apartment, and guarded with more care than before.

M. De La Reinterie says, that he told the story to a few confidential persons about the Court of Versailles, whose names he mentions in his Memoirs, and that, except to them, he always preserved the most perfect secrecy of this very extraordinary circumstance.

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R XXXIII.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 327.]

QUIN.

AS Quin was one morning walking near the Lower Rooms in Bath, he was met by a celebrated gambler, who said to him, "So Mr. Quin, I see you are going to take your ride, to get you an appetite to your dinner."—"Yes," replied Quin, "and you are going to get a dinner to your appetite."

A *Quiniana*, collected from the conversation of this strong observer of life and character, would make a most excellent book.

A Privy Councillor of Ireland declares, that he has often seen Quin and Mrs. Woffington in the first row of the first gallery, at the Opera House in the Haymarket, on the first night of a comic opera, to study the expression and manner of some of the first Buffo Performers. At present we are apt to think their manner of performing comic parts too loaded, and too buffoonish to afford any models of imitation.

DE DEDEDEDE DEDE

HANDEL.

This great man was originally intended by his parents for the Civil Law. Vinci, however, and Pergolesi had greater attractions for him than Justinian and Domat, and he wisely gave way to the impulse of his transcendent genius. Handel, with all his roughness, was a man of worth and of piety, and, though he lived much with the great, was no flatterer. He told one of our Royal Family, who asked him how he liked his playing upon the violoncello—"Why, Sir, your Highness *plays like a Prince*."—When the same Prince had prevailed upon Handel to hear a Minuet of his own composition, which he played himself upon the violoncello, Handel heard him out very quietly; but when the Prince told him that he would call in his band to play it to him, that he might hear the full effect of his composition, Handel could contain himself no longer, and ran out of the room, crying, "Worshiper and worshiper, upon my soul."

Handel, in the latter part of his life, used

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to attend divine service at St. James's church, seated in a sedan chair in the middle of the aisle.

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HENRY FIELDING

died at Lisbon. The following Verses were inscribed upon a tomb that was erected to his memory by the late French Consul in that city, M. Le Chevalier De St. Marc De Meyrionet :

Sous ces cypres charniers, parmi ces os muets,

Tu cherches de Fielding les restes memo- rables ;

De la mort & du temps deplorés les effets, Oudetestes plutôt l'oubli des ses semblables.

Ils elevent partout des marbres fastueux
Un bloc reconnaissant ici manque à tes vœux,

Et ton pas incertain craint de fouler la cendre

Sur la quelle tes pleurs cherchent à se repandre.

Vieillard qui detruis tout dans un pro- fonde silence

Ne dissons point ce marbre à Fielding consacré,

Q'aux siecles à venir il arrive sacré

Pour l'honneur de mon nom, & celui de la France.

ST. MARC DE MEYRIONET.

It has been said, the English merchants resident in Lisbon took offence at this inscription, and would not suffer it to be put up. Mr. Murphy, an Architect of Dublin, and the Author of the "Description of the celebrated Gothic Convent of Bataglia in Estremadura," made a design for a monument to this distinguished Author, which will soon appear in our Magazine.

Fielding left behind him in MS. some observations on the Criminal Law of his country, of which his brother, the late Sir John Fielding, thought well. Many of the regulations proposed by Mr. Fielding in his pamphlet for the prevention of street robberies, appear to be well worthy

of consideration at present, when the constant depredations made upon passengers in London, both by day and night, seem to demand some particular notice and attention.

The following Copy of Verses of this celebrated Writer has not been printed in Mr. Murphy's Edition of his works. They are addressed to a beautiful young Lady, Miss H—and, at Bath, and were written extempore in the Pump-room in 1748.

Soon shall these bounteous springs thy
with bellow,
Soon in each feature sprightly health shall
glow,
Thy eyes their fire regain, thy limbs their
grace,
And roses join the lilies in thy face.

But say, sweet Maid, what waters can
remove
The pangs of cold despair and hopeless
love?
The deadly star that lights th' Autumnal
skies,
Shines not so bright, so fatal as thy eyes;
The pain which from their influence we
endure,
Not Brewster's, glory of his Art, can cure.

DU CROY.

The representative of this illustrious and ancient family protested against the act of the National Assembly that abolished Nobility in France. In one of the chateaux belonging to this family there is an ancient picture representing the Deluge. In the midst of the general submerision of every thing upon earth by the waters, there appears a human head and a hand above water; the hand carries some papers, and from the mouth of the head there comes this label, "Sauvez les titres de Du Croy.—Save the pedigree of the ancient family of Du Croy."

Had every French Nobleman thought as the Duc de Montausier did, who used to say, "que ses peres avoient toujours été fideles serviteurs de leurs Rois, mais qu'ils n'avoient point été leurs flatteurs;" or acted as the Count de Brienne (brother to the Cardinal de Lomenie) did at the bold attack of L'Assiette in Piedmont, who when they were about to carry him off the field of battle, after he had lost one arm, cried out, "I have still another arm left for my king;"—would any good Frenchman have wished the order of Nobility to have been abolished? nor would the body of Nobility have suffered

themselves to be crushed. Dr. Johnson used to say, that when any government was dissolved, it was always by its own fault, its imbecility, or its wickedness.

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LOUIS XIII.

When Lord Leiceller waited upon this Prince, to know whether he intended to assist the Parliament of England against Charles the First, he replied, "Le Roi, mon frere, peutêtre assuré, que je n'aime point les rebelles et les séditieux, et que je ne les assisterai jamais contre leur Prince." Had Louis XVI. been of this opinion, had he not assisted the English Colonies in America against their Mother-country, he would not have been repaid in his own coin; he would not, by the *les talionis*, have been dispossessed of his own prerogative. M. de Vergennes always affected to say, that he had cut off one arm of the English body in America, and that he intended (before he had done) to lop off the other in the East-Indies. How short-sighted, alas! is crooked and tortuous policy! "Les Anglois n'ont point de politique chez eux," said M. de Choiseul many years ago;—so much the better, perhaps, for them.

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ANNE OF AUSTRIA.

It appears by some unpublished letters of Madame, mother to the Regent Duke of Orleans, that she was firmly of opinion that this Princess was married to Cardinal Mazarine. It is a pity that these letters are not added to those already published. Our Queen Caroline was her correspondent, and used occasionally to say, laughingly, to the page that brought them, on account of the indelicacy they sometimes contained, "I hope the seal is safe—the letters are not fit to be read by everyone."

At the Duchesa of Norfolk's seat at Holme, near Hereford, there is a whole-length portrait of this Princess, with this inscription, "Anne Reine de France, grosse de six mois; fait par Beaubrun 1638;" and indeed the Queen's pregnancy is pretty visible in the picture.

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CARDINAL DE RETZ.

This celebrated demagogue lived long enough to pay all his debts. Madame de Sevigne, in her Letters, draws a very pleasing picture of him in his retirement. On his resignation of the Archbishopric of Paris, Louis XIV. gave him the Abbey of St. Denis near Paris, and said to

him, not very civilly, when he waited upon him with his resignation at Vertailles, "M. le Cardinal, vous êtes bien blanchi depuis que je vous ai vû dernièrement."—"On blanchit aisément," replied the Cardinal, very politely, "quand on a la malheur d'être disgracé aupres de son Souveraine." The Cardinal lived at his estate at Commercy in Lorraine, before he returned to Paris after the Fronde. As he was one day riding out on horseback near his chateau, he met a Spanish officer with a small company, who took him prisoner; but on being told by the Cardinal who he was, he immediately released him: the Cardinal took a diamond ring from his finger, and presented it to the officer, saying, "Au moins, Montieur, que votre courie d'aujourd'hui ne soit point sans fruit.—Pray, Sir, accept of this trifle, that your expedition of to-day may not be totally without some advantage." De Retz spent the last years of his life at his Abbey of St. Denis, in great retirement, and died there after an illness of two days, at the age of seventy-two.

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CARDINAL MAZARINE.

When Mazarine was asked, after his triumphant return to Paris, if he would, to ingratiate himself with the nobility of the country, make a great number of Dukes? "Yes," said he, "je ferai autant qu'il sera ridicule d'être Duc, et de n'être pas."—"To his nieces, who behaved extremely ill at mafs, he used to say, "My girls, if you don't chuse to behave well at church for the sake of God, you should do so for your own and my sake."

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PRINCE DE CONDE.

Dr. Johnson always thought that there was more of knack than of talent in public speaking: Condé, in some degree, made good this observation. He was indisputably a man of greater parts than his cousin Galton Duke of Orleans. Condé, however, never got up to speak in the Parliament of Paris but he exposed himself; the other never rose without gratifying his hearers extremely. Richelieu soon discovered the strength of Condé's understanding; for when he had occasion to visit him when he was not above sixteen years of age, he told Mazarine, that he had never in his life seen a young man that promised so well: "Commerce, finance, government, the art military, were the subjects on which I talked to him, and he answered me perfectly well in them all."

The term of *Petit Maître* had its origin from this Prince; for when he returned to Paris with his suite of young officers, after his celebrated victory at Rocroy, he, with them, got the appellation of "Nos Petits Maîtres," from the airs of insolence and contempt with which they treated the poor Parisians.—Some persons have supposed that the character of a man is to be found in his hand-writing. This seems true with respect to Condé, who would never stop to disjoin his letters, but wrote all the words together, never stopping to put a title to his *l's*, nor a dot to his *i's*. Some of his libertine friends were one day attempting to make a convert of him to Infidelity. He replied, "Gentlemen, you may take as much pains as you please, it will be all to no purpose: the Dispersion of the Jews is, to my understanding, an irrefragable proof of the truth of the Christian Religion."

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COLBERT

once asked some French merchants what he should do to encrease their trade, and benefit their commerce. "Laissez nous faire, Monseigneur," was their answer—"Only let us alone"—the Dean of Gloucester's favourite maxim in all matters of trade.

A man, according to the Abbe de Longueue, once waited upon this Minister, to endeavour to convince him that France ought to give up all her colonies in the East and West Indies, and leave them to the English and Dutch, contenting herself with the improvement of her own agriculture and manufactures, and with foreign commerce: the Minister turned his back upon him in a great passion, and left the room.

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LOUIS XIV.

One cannot help admiring Louis XIV. with all his failings, for the liberal and splendid patronage that he gave to literature and men of letters. Not contented with patronizing the learned of his own country, he settled pensions upon foreigners distinguished for their knowledge and their talents.

The following letter is a copy of one that Colbert sent, by his order, to the learned Isaac Vossius the younger, with a letter of exchange,

"Montieur,

"Quoique le Roi ne soit pas votre souverain, il veut néanmoins être votre bienfaiteur, et m'a commandé de vous envoyer la lettre du change, c'y jointe comme un marque de son estime, et un gage de sa protection."

ABBE PREVOST.

The effects of the infatuation of illicit love were, perhaps, never better painted than by this eloquent and laborious writer. Love, however, enters to little into the general system of human affairs, that however violent it may sometimes chance to be, it hardly seems to deserve the notice that is paid to it by many writers, who seem to wish, by their own heated heads, to inflame the imaginations of their readers.

A much more useful work of the Abbé's is, his method to learn a language in three months, inserted in his Literary Journal called the "Pour et le Contre." In this project he sets out with laying down as a necessary preliminary, that the person who begins a new language should at least know one language grammatically, and upon principle. The student is then to write down every night fifty or a hundred words of that language he wishes to acquire, with the word corresponding to each in the language with which he is acquainted. This list is to be read over three or four times before the student goes to sleep; and on his waking in the morning he is to repeat in his mind as many of them as he can remember, turning, however, to his paper for those in which his memory has been deficient. Now, supposing that in ninety days the student has forgotten two-thirds of the words he has written down (at one hundred each night), there will remain in the memory near three thousand words; a very considerable number indeed; and which (supposing the list made out with judgment) will go a great way in acquiring a pretty competent knowledge of most European languages. Abbé Prevost is said to have fallen down in a fit, and to have stirred after he was opened by the surgeons, who were anxious to know the cause of his disorder.

BOILEAU

was one day attacked by Mademoiselle de Lamignon upon his turn for satire. "May not I," said he, "write a satire upon the Grand Signior? He is an Infidel you know, and no Christian." "Oh no," replied this amiable young lady, "he is a Sovereign Prince, and should be respected."—"Well then," replied he, "against the Devil you will surely permit me to write?" She said, after meditating some time, "No, indeed; il ne faut pas dire mal de personne,—one should not speak ill of any being whatever."

Boileau was one day with an Abbé who had in early life written against Pluralities, as being disgraceful to the possessor of them, and dangerous to religion, but who afterwards possessed several benefices at the same time. "Mais, Monsieur l'Abbé," said the Satirist, "qu'est devenu ce temps de candeur & d'innocence, où vous trouviez la pluralité des benefices si dangereuse!" "Ah, si vous saviez," replied the Abbé, "comme cela est bon pour vivre." "Je ne doute point," replied the Satirist, "que cela ne soit bon pour vivre, mais pour mourir, M. l'Abbé, pour mourir!"

Boileau's discourse at his reception in the French Academy was a very indifferent one; and amongst other things he said in it, that he had no pretensions to eloquence: some one wrote this Epigram upon it:—

Boileau nous dit dans son écrit
Qu'il n'est pas né pour l'éloquence.
Il ne dit pas ce qu'il en pense,
Mais je pense ce qu'il en dit.

Of all the Epigrams Boileau preferred the following short one, written by a man on the death of a scolding wife:

Cy git ma Femme, oh! qu'elle est bien
Pour son repos, & pour le mien.

(To be continued.)

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

SIR JOHN HAWKINS, in his Life of Dr. Johnson, has mentioned, from a similar circumstance which took place in real life, a striking instance how accurate our great Dramatic Poet's knowledge of human nature is, in his making Lady Macbeth afraid to kill Duncan herself, "as he resembled her father as he slept." In the scene between Holspur and his wife,

in the First Part of Henry the Fourth, in which she wishes to wind out of him the purport of his expedition, as he is taking horse to join his troops, he has so exactly described a situation which took place in the Civil Wars in England, between a celebrated Cavalier and his wife, that every one must be struck with the resemblance. The account is taken from the Manuscript Memoirs

Memoirs of the Wife, which were written about the year 1680, and is told in so elegant and so simple a style, and represents so exquisite a picture of connubial affection, blended with good sense and good temper, that it might be appended as an additional chapter to Xenophon's celebrated Treatise on "Economics; or, the Duties of a Wife."

"ONE day in discourse, Lady — tacitly commended the knowledge of State affairs, and that some women were very happy in a good understanding thereof, as my Lady A. Lady S. Mrs. T. and divers others, and that for it nobody was at first more capable than myself— That in the night she knew there came a post from Paris from the Queen *, and that she would be extremely glad to hear what the Queen commanded the King in order to his affairs; saying, that if I would ask my husband privately, he would tell me what he found in the packet, and I might tell her. I, that was young and innocent, and to that day never had in my mouth "What news?" began to think there was more in enquiring into business of public affairs than I thought of, and that being a *fashionable* thing it would make me more beloved of my husband (if that had been possible) than I was. After my husband returned home from Council, after welcoming him (as my custom ever was), he went with his hand full of papers into his study for an hour or more. I followed him—He turned hastily, and said, "What wouldst thou have, my life?" I told him, I heard the Prince had received a packet from the Queen, and I guessed it that in his hand, and I desired to know what was in it. He smiling replied, "My love, I will immediately come to thee; pray thee go, for I am very busy." When he came out of his closet, I resumed my suit; he kissed me, and talked of other things. At supper I would eat nothing. He (as usually) sat by me, and drank often to me (which was his custom), and was full of discourse to company that was at table. Going to bed I asked him again, and said, I could not believe he loved me, if he refused to tell me all he knew; but he said nothing, and stopped my mouth with kisses; so we went to bed.—I cried, and he went to sleep. Next morning very early (as his custom was) he called to rise, but began to discourse with me first, to which I made no reply. He rose, came to the other side of the bed, and kissed me, and drew the cur-

tain softly, and went to Court. When he came home to dinner, he presently came to me (as was usual); and when I had him by the hand, I said, "Thou dost not care to see me troubled." To which he (taking me in his arms) answered, "My dearest soul, nothing upon earth can afflict me like *that*, and when you asked me of my *business*, it was wholly out of my power to satisfy thee; for my life and fortune shall be thine, and *every thought* of my heart in which the trust I am in may not be revealed; but my honour is *mine own*, which I cannot preserve if I communicate the Prince's affairs; and pray thee, with this answer rest satisfied." So great was his *reason* and goodness, that, upon consideration, it made my folly appear to be so *vile*, that from that day until the day of his death I never thought fit to ask him any business, but what he communicated to me freely, in order to his estate or family."

These Memoirs are addressed by the excellent writer of them to her only son, and begin with this exquisitely tender and affecting address:

"I have thought it convenient to discourse to you, my most dear and only son, the most remarkable actions and incidents of your family, as well as those eminent ones of your father's and my life; and necessity, not delight nor revenge, hath made me insist upon some passages which will reflect on their owners, as the praises of others will be but just (which is my intent in this narrative). I would not have you be a stranger to it, because, by your example, you may imitate what is applicable to your condition in the world, and endeavour to avoid those misfortunes we have passed through, if God pleases.

"Endeavour to be innocent as a dove, but as wise as a serpent; and let this lesson direct you most in the greater extremes of fortune:—Hate idleness, and avoid all passions. Be true in your words and actions. Unnecessarily deliver not your opinion; but when you do, let it be just, consistent, and plain. Be charitable in thought, word and deed, and ever ready to forgive injuries done to yourself; and be more pleased to do good than to receive good. Be civil and obliging to all (dutiful where God and nature command you), but a friend to *one*; and that friendship keep *sacred*, as the greatest tie upon earth; and be sure to ground it upon *virtue*, for *no other* is either happy or lasting.

“ Endeavour always to be content in that state of life to which it hath pleased God to call you; and think it a *great fault* not to improve your time, either for the good of your soul, or the improvement of your understanding, health, or estate; and as these are the most *pleasant passimes*, so it will make you a chearful old age, which is as necessary for you to design, as to make provision to support the infirmities which decay of strength brings; and it was never seen that a vicious youth terminated in a contented chearful old age, but perished out of countenance.

“ Ever keep the best *qualified* persons company, out of whom you will find advantage; and reserve some hours daily to examine yourself and fortune; for if you embark yourself in *perpetual conversation* or recreation, you will certainly shipwreck your mind and fortune. Remember the proverb, “ Such as his company is, such is the man;” and have glorious actions before your eyes, and think what will be your portion in heaven, as well as what you may desire upon earth. Manage your fortune prudently, and forget not that you must give God an account hereafter, and upon all occasions.

“ Remember your father; whose true image though I can never draw to the life, unless God will grant me that blessing in you, yet because you were but ten months old when God took him out of this world, I will, for your advantage, shew you him with all truth, and without partiality.

“ He was of the biggest size of men, strong, and of the best proportion; his complexion sanguine, his skin exceeding fair; his hair dark-brown, and very curling, but not long; his eyes grey and penetrating, his nose high, his countenance gracious and wise, his motion good, his speech clear and distinct. He used no exercise but walking, and that generally with some book in his hand (which oftentimes was poetry, in which he spent his idle hours); sometimes he would ride out to take the air, but his moit delight was to go with me in a coach some miles, and there discourse of those things which then most pleased him (of what nature soever). He was very obliging to all, and forward to serve his master (his King), his country, and friend. Chearful in his conversation, his discourse ever pleasant, mixed with the sayings of wise men, and their histories repeated as occasion offered; yet so reserved, that he never shewed the thought of his heart, in its greatest sense, but to myself only; and *this* I thank

God with all my soul for, that he never discovered his trouble to me, but he went away with perfect cheerfulness and content; nor revealed he to me his joys and hopes, but he would say they were doubled by *putting them in my breast*. I never heard him hold dispute in my life, but often he would speak against it, saying it was an uncharitable custom, which never turned to the advantage of either party. He could never be drawn to the *faction* of any party, saying, he found it sufficient honestly to perform that employment he was in. He loved and used cheerfulness in all his actions, and *professed* his religion in his life and conversation. He was a true Protestant of the Church of England, and so brought up and died. His conversation was so honest, that I never heard him speak a word in my life that tended to God's dishonour, or encouragement of any kind of debauchery or sin. He was ever much esteemed by his two masters (Charles the First and Second), both for great parts and honesty, as well as for his conversation, in which they took great delight, he being so free from passion that it made him beloved by all that knew him. Nor did I ever see him *moved* but with his *master's* concerns, in which he would hotly pursue his interest through the greatest difficulties. He was the tenderest father imaginable; the carefullest and the most generous master I ever knew. He loved hospitality, and would often say, it was wholly *essential for the Constitution of England*.

“ He loved and kept order with the greatest decency possible; and though he would say *I managed his domestics* wholly, yet I ever governed them and myself by *his commands*; in the managing of which I thank God I found his approbation and content.

Now, my son, you will expect that I should say something that may remain of us jointly (which I will do, though it make my eyes gush out with tears, and cuts me to the soul to remember), and in part express the joys with which I was blessed in *him*. *Glory be to God*, we never had but *one mind* throughout our lives; our souls were wrapt up in each other; our aims and designs were *one*; our loves *one*; our resentments *one*. We so studied *one* the other, that we knew each other's minds by our looks. Whatever was real happiness, God gave it to me in him. But to commend my better half (which I want sufficient expression for), methinks is to commend myself; and so may bear a censure.

me. But might it be permitted, I could dwell eternally on his praise most justly. But thus without offence I do, and so you may—imitate him in his patience, his prudence, his chastity, his charity, his generosity, his perfect resignation to God's will; and praise God for him as long as you live here, and be with him hereafter in the kingdom of Heaven."

This excellent woman says, in her Memoirs, "About July this year (1645), the plague increased so fast at Bristol, that the Prince (Charles the Second) and all his retinue went to Barnstable (which is one of the finest towns I know in England), and your father and I went two days after the Prince; for during all the time I was in Court, I never journeyed but either before him or after he was gone, nor ever saw him but at church; for it was not in those days the fashion for honest women (except they had business) to visit a man's Court."

The description of her and her husband's taking leave of Charles the First when he was a prisoner at Hampton Court, is very affecting, and is told with great simplicity:

"During the King's stay at Hampton Court I went three times to pay my duty to him, both as I was the daughter of his servant, and the wife of his servant: the last time I ever saw him, I could not refrain from weeping. When I took my leave of the King, he saluted me, and I prayed God to preserve his Majesty with long life and happy years. The King stroked me on the cheek, and said, "Child, if God pleaseth it shall be so, but both you and I must submit to God's will; and you know what bands I am in." Then turning to my husband, he said, "Be sure, Dick, to tell my son all that I have said, and deliver these letters to

my wife. Pray God bless her; and I hope I shall do well." Then taking my husband in his arms, he said, "Thou hast ever been an honest man; I hope God will bless thee, and make thee a happy servant to my son, whom I have charged in my letter to continue his love and (quit to you;" adding, "And I do promise you, if I am ever restored to my dignity, I will bountifully reward you both for your services and sufferings."—Thus did we part from that glorious sun, that within a few months afterwards was extinguished, to the grief of all Christians who are not forsaken of their God."

These Memoirs contain several very curious particulars relative to the Civil Wars, the fate of the exiled Courtiers, Lord Clarendon, &c. It is a pity that the ancient and respectable family in whose possession they are, do not give them to the public. They are exquisitely curious and entertaining, and, differing from most of the celebrated French Memoirs, evince most clearly, that the trifling and foppish resource of intrigue is not necessary to render a narrative interesting. The French Memoirs, indeed, abound with histories of this kind; and perhaps one of the most productive causes of the ill behaviour of our women in high life may be attributed to the early and the constant reading of these productions, where adultery and intrigue are universally styled gallantry, and are never treated as crimes.

The excellent writer of these exquisite Memoirs was no less distinguished for her strength of mind and courage, than for her piety and virtue. When the vessel that carried her from Ireland to Spain was attacked, she put on men's clothes, and fought with the sailors.

OBSERVATIONS on LUXURY, IDLENESS, and INDUSTRY.

[EXTRACTED FROM A LETTER WRITTEN BY DR. FRANKLIN IN 1784.]

IT is wonderful how preposterously the affairs of this world are managed. Naturally one would imagine, that the interest of a few individuals should give way to general interest. But individuals manage their affairs with so much more application, industry and address, than the public do theirs, that general interest most commonly gives way to particular. We assemble Parliaments and Councils, to have the benefit of their collected wisdom; but we necessarily have, at the same time, the inconvenience of their collected passions, prejudices, and private interests. By the help of these, artful

men overpower their wisdom, and dupe its possessors: and if we may judge by the acts, arrests and edicts, all the world over, for regulating commerce, an assembly of great men is the greatest fool upon earth.

I have not yet indeed thought of a remedy for luxury. I am not sure that in a great state it is capable of a remedy, nor that the evil is in itself always so great as it is represented. Suppose we include in the definition of Luxury all unnecessary expence, and then let us consider whether laws to prevent such expence are possible to be executed in a great country; and whether,

whether, if they could be executed, our people generally would be happier, or even richer. Is not the hope of one day being able to purchase and enjoy luxuries, a great spur to labour and industry? May not luxury therefore produce more than it consumes, if without such a spur people would be, as they are naturally enough inclined to be, lazy and indolent? To this purpose I remember a circumstance. The skipper of a shallop employed between Cape-May and Philadelphia had done us some small service, for which he refused to be paid. My wife understanding that he had a daughter, sent her a present of a new-fashioned cap. Three years after, this skipper being at my house with an old farmer of Cape-May, his passenger, he mentioned the cap, and how much his daughter had been pleased with it; "but (said he) it proved a dear cap to our congregation."—"How so?"—"When my daughter appeared with it at Meeting, it was so much admired, that all the girls resolved to get such caps from Philadelphia; and my wife and I computed that the whole could not have cost less than an hundred pounds."—"True (said the farmer), but you do not tell all the story: I think the cap was nevertheless an advantage to us; for it was the first thing that put our girls upon knitting worsted mittens for sale at Philadelphia, that they might have wherewithal to buy caps and ribbons there: and you know that that industry has continued, and is likely to continue and increase to a much greater value, and answer better purposes."—Upon the whole, I was more reconciled to this little piece of luxury, since not only the girls were made happier by having fine caps, but the Philadelphians by the supply of warm mittens.

In our commercial towns upon the sea-coast, fortunes will occasionally be made. Some of those who grow rich will be prudent, live within bounds, and preserve what they have gained for their posterity. Others, fond of shewing their wealth, will be extravagant, and ruin themselves. Laws cannot prevent this.—And perhaps it is not always an evil to the public.—A shilling spent idly by a fool may be picked up by a wiser person, who knows better what to do with it. It is therefore not lost.—A vain silly fellow builds a fine house, furnishes it richly, lives in it expensively, and in a few years ruins himself; but the masons, carpenters, smiths, and other honest tradesmen, have been by his employ assisted in maintaining and raising their families; the farmer has been

paid for his labour, and encouraged, and the estate is now in better hands.—In some cases, indeed, certain modes of luxury may be a public evil, in the same manner as it is a private one. If there be a nation, for instance, that exports its beef and linen to pay for the importation of claret and porter, while a great part of its people live upon potatoes, and wear no shirts; wherein does it differ from the set who lets his family starve, and sells his clothes to buy drink? Our American commerce is, I confess, a little in this way. We sell our victuals to the Islands for rum and sugar; the substantial necessaries of life for superfluities. But we have plenty, and live well nevertheless; though by being sorer, we might be richer.

The vast quantity of forest land we have yet to clear and put in order for cultivation, will for a long time keep the body of our nation laborious and frugal. Forming an opinion of our people and their manners, by what is seen among the inhabitants of the sea-ports, is judging from an improper sample. The people of the trading towns may be rich and luxurious, while the country possesses all the virtues that tend to promote happiness and public prosperity. Those towns are not much regarded by the country; they are hardly considered as an essential part of the States; and the experience of the last war has shewn, that their being in the possession of the enemy did not necessarily draw on the subjection of the country, which bravely continued to maintain its freedom and independence notwithstanding.

It has been computed, by some political arithmetician, that if every man and woman would work for four hours each day on something useful, that labour would produce sufficient to procure all the necessaries and comforts of life; want and misery would be banished out of the world, and the rest of the twenty-four hours might be leisure and pleasure.

What occasions then so much want and misery? It is the employment of men and women in works that produce neither the necessaries nor conveniences of life, who, with those who do nothing, consume the necessaries raised by the laborious. To explain this:

The first elements of wealth are obtained, by labour, from the earth and waters. I have land and raise corn. With this if I feed a family that does nothing, my corn will be consumed, and at the end of the year I shall be no richer than I was at the beginning. But if,

while

while I feed them, I employ them, some in spinning, others in making bricks, &c. for building, the value of my corn will be arrested, and remain with me; and at the end of the year we may all be better clothed and better lodged. And if instead of employing a man I feed in making bricks, I employ him in fiddling for me, the corn he eats is gone, and no part of his manufacture remains to augment the wealth and convenience of the family; I shall therefore be the poorer for this fiddling man, unless the rest of my family work more, or eat less, to make up the deficiency he occasions.

Look round the world, and see the millions employed in doing nothing, or in something that amounts to nothing, when the necessaries and conveniences of life are in question. What is the bulk of commerce, for which we fight and destroy each other, but the toil of millions for superfluities, to the great hazard and loss of many lives by the constant dangers of the sea? How much labour is spent in building and fitting great ships to go to China and Arabia for tea and coffee, to the West Indies for sugar, to America for tobacco? These things cannot be called the necessaries of life, for our ancestors lived very comfortably without them.

A question may be asked, Could all these people now employed in raising, making, or carrying superfluities, be subsisted by raising necessaries? I think they might. The world is large, and a great part of it is still uncultivated. Many hundred millions of acres in Asia, Afri-

ca, and America, are still a forest, and a great deal even in Europe. On a hundred acres of this forest a man might become a substantial farmer: and 100,000 men employed in clearing each his hundred acres, would hardly brighten a spot big enough to be visible from the moon, unless with Heischell's telescope: so vast are the regions still in wood.

It is, however, some comfort to reflect, that upon the whole, the quantity of industry and prudence among mankind exceeds the quantity of idleness and folly. Hence the increase of good husbandry, farms cultivated, and populous cities fitted with wealth, all over Europe; which a few ages since were only to be found on the coasts of the Mediterranean; and this, notwithstanding the mad wars continually raging, by which are often destroyed in one year the works of many years peace. So that we may hope the luxury of a few merchants on the coast will not be the ruin of America.

One reflection more, and I will end this long rambling letter. Almost all the parts of our bodies require some expence. The feet demand shoes; the legs stockings; the rest of the body clothing; and the belly a good deal of victuals. Our eyes, though exceedingly useful, ask, when reasonable, only the cheap assistance of spectacles, which could not much impair our finances. But the eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should want neither fine clothes, fine houses, nor fine furniture.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A WRITER in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE of last month having thought proper to call in question the authenticity of a letter inserted some time ago in your Magazine, from the Hon. HORACE WALPOLE to THOMAS CHATTERTON of Bristol, I think it incumbent upon me to transmit you an attested copy of the above letter, as the best answer to any doubts or denials which may be entertained about it. I have only to add, that besides the Notary Public's attestation, this letter agrees very exactly with other letters of Mr. Walpole's hand-writing--and that from its allusions, both to the two letters from Chatterton to which it is an answer, and from the text and notes accompanying

them, it is utterly impossible but that it should be genuine.

The fate of this curious controversy has indeed been very hard. Fashion, somehow or other, seems to have influenced it more than conviction--and the authority of a name or two of note in opposition to the authenticity of the poems, &c. has been substituted instead of fair enquiry and candid investigation.

In the present instance it appears, that so far back as the year 1769, Thomas Chatterton applied to the Hon. Horace Walpole for his protection and patronage of the very curious specimens of ancient English poetry, &c. the whole of which he then tendered to him (Mr. W.). To

these letters of application Mr. W. replied with many compliments, and in terms of much civility and deference, expressing his admiration of what Chatterton had already thought proper to communicate to him. Why, at any future period, this correspondence was to be *disavowed* on the part of Mr. W. is hard to conceive; but true it is, that in the year 1789, immediately after the death of Mr. Barrett, who, in his History of Bristol, had printed the two letters of Chatterton above alluded to, the following clause of a letter, or to the same purpose, from Mr. Walpole to a friend of his, was circulated with much industry about the University of Cambridge:

“ Mr. Walpole gives all his friends full authority to say, that he never before saw those letters published by Mr. Barrett, in his History of Bristol, as letters sent to him

by Thomas Chatterton; and he wishes this to be generally known, lest, after his death, some pretended answers to them should be produced, as having been written by him.”

I shall make no other observation, than that the letter, which you lately published, is most undoubtedly genuine; that it has been compared, as I have said above, with the hand-writing of Mr. Walpole upon many other occasions, with which it exactly agrees; and as such, being now given to the world before Mr. Walpole's death, that gentleman can have no reason to complain of his being deprived of the power of properly explaining this transaction himself.

SCRUTATOR,

Cambridge, May 9th.

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
F o r J U N E 1792.

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

An Essay on the Life and Genius of Samuel Johnson, LL. D. By Arthur Murphy, Esq. 8vo. 1792. Longman, &c.

WITH a liberality much to be commended, the bookellers who are proprietors of Dr. Johnson's Works have procured a new Life of that Author to be written, in order to supersede and extinguish the malevolent and inaccurate production of Sir John Hawkins, which disfigured and disgraced the former edition of our great Moralist's performances. The gentleman who has been selected for this purpose is of all others the best qualified for the task, from his personal knowledge of Dr. Johnson, and from the candour and moderation he is known to possess. He has accordingly executed the work in a concise and elegant manner, and placed the character of his friend in a point of view which it certainly deserved, free from rancour and ill-nature, and not liable to the censure of adulation or con-

cealment. “ When the Works of a great writer, he observes, who has bequeathed to posterity a lasting legacy, are presented to the world, it is naturally expected that some account of his Life should accompany the edition. The reader wishes to know as much as possible of the Author. The circumstances that attended him, the features of his private character, his conversation, and the means by which he rose to eminence, become the favourite objects of enquiry. Curiosity is excited; and the admirer of his works is eager to know his private opinions, his course of study, the particularities of his conduct, and above all, whether he pursued the wisdom which he recommends, and practised the virtue which his writings inspire. A principle of gratitude is awakened in every generous mind. For the entertainment

and instruction which genius and diligence have provided for the world, men of refined and sensible tempers are ready to pay their tribute of praise, and even to form a posthumous friendship with the Author.

“ In reviewing the life of such a writer, there is, besides, a rule of justice to which the public have an undoubted claim. Fond admiration and partial friendship should not be suffered to represent his virtues with exaggeration; nor should malignity be allowed, under a specious disguise, to magnify mere defects, the usual failings of human nature, into vice or gross deformity. The lights and shades of the character should be given; and if this be done with a strict regard to truth, a just estimate of Dr. Johnson will afford a lesson, perhaps as valuable as the moral doctrine that speaks with energy in every page of his works.

“ The present writer enjoyed the conversation and friendship of that excellent man more than thirty years. He thought it an honour to be so connected, and to this hour he reflects on his loss with regret; but regret, he knows, has secret bribes, by which the judgment may be influenced, and partial affection may be carried beyond the bounds of truth. In the present case, however, nothing needs to be disguised, and exaggerated praise is unnecessary. It is an observation of the younger Pliny, in his Epistle to his friend Tacitus, that history ought never to magnify matters of fact, because worthy actions require nothing but the truth—*Nam nec historia debet egredi veritatem, et honeste facit veritas sufficit*. This rule the present biographer promises shall guide his pen throughout the following narrative.”

The rule thus laid down Mr. Murphy has followed with a very commendable degree of attention. To be very minute, the limits of his undertaking would not admit. We are therefore to expect only a general view of Dr. Johnson and his writings, taken from those Authors who have already written concerning them, with such observations as Mr. Murphy is well able to interperse for the placing this respectable Author's character on its proper basis. Except the account of Dr. Johnson's arrest, and Richardson's parsimonious relief of him at that juncture, we have not observed any facts of importance introduced not already known.

In a work of this nature, appended

to the productions of a man so universally read as those of Dr. Johnson are likely to be, it is to be wished that some inaccuracies here to be found had been avoided. As we conceive it will be frequently reprinted, we shall point out a few which have occurred to us for Mr. Murphy's future consideration.

P. 52. Mr. Murphy says, that “ Irene” was performed thirteen nights. In this he is mistaken. By a series of the play bills now before us, we are enabled to say with certainty that “ Irene” was only acted nine nights. It is remarkable, that most of the new Tragedies which Mr. Garrick produced, he never acted in after the ninth night, as “ Boadicea,” “ Virginia,” “ Agis,” “ Siege of Aquileia,” “ The Orphan of China,” “ Creusa,” “ Elvira,” and, we believe, “ The Gamester.”

P. 72. “ In 1755 Garrick gave her a benefit play.” For 1755, read 1756. It was 22d January in that year. The play “ Merope.”

P. 78. From the manner in which Lexiphanes is mentioned, the reader might be led to suppose that it was published immediately after Johnson's Dictionary, and to refer solely to that work; but neither of these circumstances is the fact. Lexiphanes did not appear until 1767, twelve years after the Dictionary, and it has but a slight reference to that work.

P. 88. for VISITOR, read UNIVERSAL VISITOR.

P. 98. For October 1765, read August 1765.

P. 99. Q. Is Dr. Delap rector of Lewes? We imagine it is some other place in Sussex.

These, however, are but unimportant particulars, compared to the variations between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Boswell's account of the same transaction related in p. 106. in which it would be uncandid in the highest degree to suppose the latter gentleman, who appears to be in the habit of minuting down occurrences at the time they take place, could be mistaken. The story of Dr. Rose, p. 94. is also contradicted by Mr. Boswell on Dr. Johnson's own information.

Notwithstanding these objections, we approve on the whole of Mr. Murphy's Essay, which discovers a liberal spirit of candour and moderation very honourable to its Author, and of intelligence very favourable to the character of Dr. Johnson, his friend.

Survey of the Russian Empire, according to its present newly-regulated State; divided into different Governments:—shewing their Situation and Boundaries, the Capital and District Towns of each Government; Manners and Religion of the various Nations that compose that extensive Empire; Seas, Lakes, and Rivers; Climates, Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures; Population and Revenues; Mountains, Minerals, Metals, and other Natural Productions. The whole illustrated by a correct Map of Russia, and an Engraving, exhibiting the Arms and Uniforms of the several Governments of that Empire. By Captain Sergey Pleichééf. Translated from the Third Edition of the Russian published at St. Petersburg, by James Smirnové, &c. with considerable Additions. 2vo. 6s. Debrett.

FROM so copious a title-page, the readers must naturally expect to find a considerable fund of information, much novelty, and no small entertainment, and it is, with concern we are obliged to assert, that they will be rather disappointed. A dry geographical and minute topographical description takes up more than two-thirds of the volume, and great part of the remainder is devoted to extensive pages of contents, and a general index.

The utility of this performance in its English dress must be very limited indeed; for few, except military men of high rank, can have the opportunity of deriving any benefit from it; and as for the common traveller through any part of this immense empire, the chief information he will receive will be the names of the district towns in each government, and the distances in Russian versts from one place to another.

But there is a political view in this publication, which, inasmuch as it is patriotic, is highly laudable in Mr. Smirnové: it is to give the English nation a clear idea of the potency of this modern empire, its growing importance, and the value of being upon friendly terms with its sovereign.

Another ostensible reason, however, is likewise given in a scanty preface, of the validity of which we leave our readers to form their own judgment.

“My motive,” says Mr. Smirnové, “for translating it, was at first of a private nature. Having examined some books upon Russia in the English language, and finding none fit to put into the hands of my own young family, I undertook this translation with that view.” We confess ourselves much at a loss to know what books these were.

Mr. Smirnové having resided many years in London, first, in his early youth as an assistant to the Rev. Mr. Zamborki, who was recalled, and promoted to a Bishopric, and thence as Chaplain of the Legation of her Imperial Majesty to the Court of Great Britain—(to say the addition to his name in the title-page of this

work)—must have perused, as he is conversant in our language, and a great reader, several publications communicating very ample and important information respecting the government, religion, laws, manners, customs, and revenues of the Russian empire; we, therefore, feel a generous concern for his condemnation of them as unfit to be put into the hands of his young family. We have been excited by this reflection upon so important a part of British literature, geography, and history, to look into Coxe's Travels into Poland, Russia, &c. published so late as 1787; Tooke's Historical Account of the Nations which compose the Russian Empire; and Guthrie's Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar, from each of which works we could collect more useful and interesting accounts of the Russian Empire, independent of the long lists of names of places and their distances, their arms, and uniforms, than are to be met with in Mr. Smirnové's translation from his countryman Captain Pleichééf.

But still we are not the less disposed to acknowledge the merits of the Russian Author, and shall, therefore, state them in a fair and candid point of view; and at the same time recommend it to the perusal of Statesmen, Ambassadors, Consuls, Officers of the Army and Navy, and travellers of the description just mentioned, who may intend to visit any part of the extensive Russian dominions.

In the first place, a map of the Empire is prefixed to the work, which having been drawn from an actual survey made by order of the Imperial Court, according to its latest division, is certainly preferable to any other extant; it is likewise exceedingly well executed by the engraver.

The following account of the dimensions and extent of the Empire, there can be no reason to doubt, is more correct and authentic, because more recent, and supported by such “proofs and evidence as it was not in the power of any British geographer or traveller to obtain.”

“Russia occupies more than the seventh part of the known continent, and almost the twenty-sixth part of the whole globe. The greatest extent of Russia, from West to East, viz. from the $39\frac{1}{2}$ to the $207\frac{1}{2}$ degree of longitude, contains 168 degrees; and if the islands of the Eastern Ocean be included, it will then contain 185 degrees; so that the continental length of Russia, viz. from Riga to Tchoukotskoy Nofs, that is, the easternmost promontory, will constitute about 8500 versts*. The greatest extent of this empire, from north to south, that is, from the 78th to the 50th $\frac{1}{2}$ degree of latitude, contains 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. Hence the breadth of Russia, reckoning it from Cape Taymour, which is the north-eastern promontory, to Kiakhta, will constitute about 3200 versts.”

With respect to climate and soil, our author is more precise than any of his predecessors. “The greatest part of Russia lies in the temperate zone, and some part of it, namely, whatever extends beyond the 66th $\frac{1}{2}$ degree of latitude, lies in the frigid zone; and the whole surface contains above 2,150,000 square versts.—Hence it is clear, that there is not at present, and never has been in ancient times, an empire the extent of which might be compared to that of Russia.”

“Russia by nature is divided into two great parts, by a range of mountains called Ourai, which through the whole breadth of it forms one continued uninterrupted barrier, dividing Siberia from the remaining Russia.

“That part of Russia which lies on this side of the Oural Mountains, presents a very extensive plain, verging westward by an easy descent. The vast extent of this plain has a great variety of different climates, soils, and products. The northern part of it is very woody, marshy, and but little fit for cultivation; and has a sensible declivity towards the White and the Frozen Seas. The other part of this vast plain includes the whole extent along the river Volga, as far as the deserts extending by the Caspian and Azov Seas, and constitutes the finest part of Russia, which in general is very rich and fruitful, having more arable and meadow land than wood, marshes, or barren deserts.

“The most remarkable for superior quality and taste, of every kind of fruit and produce, is that part which extends towards Voronez, Tambov, Penza, and

Sinbirik, as far as the deserts. It has everywhere a most admirable rich soil, consisting of black earth richly impregnated with salpetre. But that part which begins between the Azov and the Caspian Seas, and extends near the shores of the latter, and between the Volga and Oural, and as far as the river Emba, is nothing but a desert; level, dry, high, barren, and full of salt lakes.

“The part lying on the other side of the Oural Mountains, known by the name of Siberia, is a flat tract of land of considerable extent, declining imperceptibly towards the Glacial Sea, and equally by imperceptible degrees rising towards the south, where at last it forms a great range of mountains, constituting the borders of Russia on the side of China.—Between the rivers Irtysh, Obc, and the Altay Mountains, there is a very extensive plain, known by the name of Barabinskaya Stepe, viz. the deserts of Baraba, the northern part of which is excellent for agriculture; but the southern part, on the contrary, is a desert, full of sands and marshes, and very unfit for cultivation. Between the Rivers Obc and Enisley there is more woodland than open ground; and the other side of the Enisley is entirely covered with impervious woods, as far as the lake Baical, but the soil is fruitful everywhere; and wherever the trouble has been taken to clear it of the wood, and to drain it from unnecessary water, it proves to be very rich, and fit for cultivation; and the country beyond the Baical is surrounded by ridges of high, stony mountains. Proceeding on farther towards the east, the climate of Siberia becomes by degrees more and more severe, the summer grows shorter, the winter longer, and the frost proves more severe.

In such temperature of climates, the greatest part of Siberia, that is, the middle and southern latitudes of it, as far as the river Lena, is exceedingly fertile, and fit for every kind of produce; but the woody northern and the eastern parts of it are deprived of this blessed advantage, being unfit both for cultivation of grain, and for grazing of cattle. This whole part, as far as the 60th degree of latitude, and to the Glacial Sea, is full of swamps and bogs covered with moss, which would be totally impassable, had not the ice, which never thaws deeper than seven inches, remained entire under it.”

* Versta is the usual measure of roads in Russia; each versta contains 1166 yards, and two feet; 594 yards less than an English mile. Digitized by Google From

From this satisfactory description we proceed to Section II. which gives a slight sketch of the produce and commerce of Russia, more amply displayed, and rendered much more useful by several English Authors; but we need only repeat Coxe, Tooke, and Guthrie, desiring the curious critic to refer to their works.

Investigated rather as a military, than a political or moral survey, we find great accuracy and order in the arrangement of our Author's statements of each division, and of every separate government of the Empire; one example of which will serve as a specimen of the plan and execution of the work.

The Empire is divided into three Regions—The Northern Region or Division—the Middle—and, the Southern.

These Divisions contain *forty three distinct* dependent Governments, inhabited by different classes of people, distinguished by the title of "Nations inhabiting Russia;" and as each general title comprises people of different countries, though there are but *seventeen* nations, the distinctions amount to *fifty*. For instance, —the *Tartarian* nations are composed of the *Tartaré* or *Tartars*—the *Nagaitzi* or *Nagoy Tartars*—the *Crim Tartars*—the *Metcheriani*—the *Bashkirtzi* or *Boschkirs*—the *Kirghizzi* or *Kirghis-kajjaks*—the *Takoty*—the *Teleuty*, or the *White Kal-muks*.

The Government of *Pscov*, No. VII. in the list, we have selected as a specimen of the rest:

It lies in the Northern Region, and is under the direction of the same Governor-General with the Government of Smolensk. It borders on the north, on the Government of St. Peterburgh; on the east, on the Government of Novgorod, of Tver, and Smolensk; on the south, on the Government of Polotik; and on the west, on the Government of Polotik and Riga. The most considerable lakes here are, the Podzo, the Khvat, and Polista; and the rivers are, the Velikaya, the Lovate, Shelone, and Toropa. It is divided into nine districts or circuits, which contain the following towns:

1. *Pscov*, the capital of the Government, on the rivers Velikaya and Pscov, in 57° 40' latitude, and 46° 09' longitude, 346 versts from Peterburgh, and 717 from Moscow.

2. *Ostrov*, on an island in the river Velikaya, and near the river Linenka, 50 versts from Pscov.

3. *Opotchka*, on an island in the river Velikaya, 137 versts from Pscov.

4. *Novorjev*, near the lakes Podzo,

Arsho, and Resso, 132 versts from Pscov.

5. *Velikaya, Looki*, on the rivers Lovate and Kolomenko, 230 versts from Pscov.

6. *Toropetz*, on the river Toropa, 347 versts from Pscov.

7. *Kholm*, on the rivers Lovate and Kounya, 420 versts from Pscov.

8. *Porokhov*, on the river Shelone, 80 versts from Pscov.

9. *Petchora*, or *Petcheri*, on the river Pimja, 54 versts from Pscov.

Besides these, there is a village, *Izborik*, which is worth notice, as it has been a considerable town in ancient times.

"The soil in this Government in general is low and level, with clay or sandy bottom, which, however, when drained and manured properly, becomes very fit for cultivation. Flax and hemp grow here particularly well. There is a great plenty of meadow lands, likewise a great abundance of timber for building. The lakes and rivers abound with fish. —The inhabitants export their products in great quantities, and particularly flax, hemp, tar, wax, Russia leather, hides, and timber, both to Narva and St. Peterburgh, and to other places."

The Clergy are subject to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Pscov and Riga.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes in this government amount to 578,100.

The arms of Pscov are, azure, a tiger-cat passant, or, in chief, a hand issuing from the clouds proper.

The uniform, a light blue coat, with collar, cuffs, and lining of the raspberry colour;—three buttons on the cuff—straw-coloured waistcoat, and white buttons.

Cætera desunt.

In turning to a copious General Index, and finding Pscov, we naturally refer to the page, and surely expect, as it is the name of the capital city of one of the Governments of the Russian Empire, and the see of an Archbishop, to meet with a description of the principal buildings, an account of the administration of justice, of the public amusements, of the persons, manners, customs, &c. of the inhabitants; of the breadth and length of the lakes and rivers, with many other particulars belonging to a political survey of a great empire.

With the brief recapitulation of two important articles, contained in the two last pages of this work, we shall close our account of it:

"According to the last census, the population of Russia amounts to twenty-

sex millions; but it is to be observed, that the nobility, clergy, land as well as sea forces, different officers, servants belonging to the court, persons employed under Government in civil and other offices, the students of different universities, academies, seminaries, and other schools; hospitals of different denominations; likewise all the irregular troops, the roving hordes of different tribes, foreigners and colonists, or settlers of different nations, are not included in the above-mentioned number; but with the addition of all

these, the population of Russia, of both sexes, may be supposed to come near to 30,000,000."

"The revenue of Russia is estimated at upwards of 40,000,000 roubles. The expences in time of peace never exceed 38,000,000 roubles; the remainder is not treasured up, but is employed by her Imperial Majesty in constructing public edifices, making harbours, canals, roads, and other useful works, for the glory of the empire, and the benefit of her subjects."

The New London Medical Journal, for the Year 1792. Vol. I. Part the First. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Deighton.

THOUGH several periodical publications of this kind have at different times appeared, and some of them very respectable, yet we do not recollect meeting with one so well planned as that now before us. We have so much more to praise than to blame in this Number, that were it not for the wish of securing permanency to an undertaking that promises to be of general utility to the medical world, we should have passed over in silence any articles in it which do not meet with our approbation.

The first Case in this collection is, "Of a Bony Excrecence in the Inside of the Jaw. By Edward Harrison, M. D. Physician at Horncastle, Lincolnshire." This is a very extraordinary instance of a cartilaginous excrecence on the inside of the jaw, in consequence of an unsuccessful attempt to extract the second molaris of the left side. Dr Harrison's mode of extraction, and after-treatment of the case, deserve great commendation. The second case is "Of Nasal Hemorrhage with Petechiæ. By the Same." This is not very remarkable, and yet the report of it occupies eight pages of the Journal.

The next article is "An Account of the Discovery of Azote, or Phlogogiticated Air, in the Mineral Waters of Harrogate. By T. Garnett, M. D. Physician at Harrogate." This is an ingenious account of a series of experiments on the Harrogate Waters; the results of which have pointed out a substance which has not been suspected by other chymists who have attempted to analyze those waters. This substance is the Azote of Mr Lavoisier, or what Dr Priestley has called Phlogogiticated Air, being that elastic fluid, which, with regard to quantity, forms a considerable part of our at-

mosphere; for, according to Mr. Lavoisier, the air of the atmosphere is composed of two thirds of azotic gas, and one third of oxygen, or pure vital air." Dr. Garnett has promised to lay the result of his experiments at large, on the Harrogate Waters, before the public in the course of the present year.

We are next presented with "A Case of Tenia or Tape-Worm, cured by Flowers of Sulphur. By the Same." This is followed by "Observations on Venesection in Thoracic Inflammation; with a Case by Mr. Stringer, Surgeon, Reigate, in Surry." To an informed practitioner we think Mr. Stringer's observations are altogether unnecessary; but to the young practitioner and his patient they appear to be of a very serious tendency, as a dose of opium given where the lancet ought to have been employed, would, we apprehend, soon evince.

It strikes us upon a view of the case reported, that no practitioner would have treated a patient differently from the common method of venesection, who for a moment considered the cause of the convulsions, namely, the reaction of the vessels; and we are clearly of opinion, that if half the quantity of blood had been taken away, and the opium entirely omitted, the patient would have done equally well.

The remaining part of this Number consists of a Review of Medical and Philosophical publications, foreign and domestic, with copious extracts and judicious observations; and of medical and literary news briefly but accurately narrated.

Upon the whole, we were more than commonly pleased with this publication, and hope to see it continued and rising in our as well as in the public estimation.

Essay on Pulmonary Consumptions, including the Histories of several remarkable Instances of Recovery from the most alarming Stages of the Disorder, by an improved Method of Treatment. By WILLIAM MAY, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, &c. 3s. 6d. boards. Cadell.

PULMONARY consumption is a complaint so prevalent, and so fatal in this country, that every candid and rational attempt to investigate its cause, or to point out a mode of treatment attended with any degree of success, merits the attention of the public, and more particularly the consideration of medical men. To recommend a generous, and rather stimulating diet, regular and considerable exercise, and to proscribe the use of the lancet, in every stage of phthisis, is a practice so novel, and so contrary to the general and rooted prejudices of mankind, that when first promulgated, like many other discoveries of importance, it will in all probability have to encounter the censure of ignorance, and the opposition of malignity. But if we consider the constant want of success attending the mode in which this complaint has been hitherto treated, and that to pronounce a person to be in a consumption, was nearly equivalent to pronouncing his sentence of death, we may reasonably hope, that the method of cure here recommended, being considerably different, may be somewhat better. It is indeed extraordinary that error should have so long, and so universally prevailed. On this the author, in his Dedication to Dr. Lettsom, makes the following observation:—"How it happens, that it should have been left for these latter days to discover, that the Phthisis Pulmonalis, whose causes and history have suffered a laborious investigation many centuries ago, and have occasionally employed the pens of many able writers, requires a method of treatment different from that which has received the sanction of universal custom, you, who are better acquainted with the history of medicine than I am, will, probably, be able to explain. It is to the dominion of prejudice that I conceive this to have been principally owing; a prejudice descending by an hereditary succession from generation to generation, and much more strongly marked than the hereditary taints of gout or scrophula. It seems to be the genius of the present day to endeavour to do away such errors, and not to suffer a timid apprehension of the possible evils of innovation to stand in the way of necessary reform."

In the Introduction, the Doctor combats the idea of consumption being an incurable disease. To pronounce a disease to be in-

curable, is often to make it so. Nor can the opinion that there is no disease absolutely irremediable, bring the charge of arrogance upon any one who professes to maintain it, if he is modest enough at the same time to admit, that there may exist diseases which he does not know how to cure.

That ulcerations of the lungs, simply considered as such, are by no means incurable, is proved by a variety of facts. Of this the subsequent case is so strong an example, that we are induced to lay it before our readers.—"A gentleman, during the American war, was under the unfortunate necessity of meeting a brother-officer in a duel. The shot of his antagonist entered his breast, passing in the direction of the right lobe of the lungs, through which it appeared to have penetrated. The external hæmorrhage was not very considerable, but a large quantity of blood was expectorated, accompanied with great difficulty of breathing; and a cough, and symptoms of violent inflammation speedily supervened. The antiphlogistic regimen was adopted, and every judicious method of obviating inflammatory diathesis was assiduously used. Blood continued to be discharged, by coughing, for many days, which was followed by a truly purulent expectoration, and all the symptoms of perfect pulmonary consumption. The exact duration of these complaints I cannot now ascertain; symptoms of convalescence, however, soon appeared, and the patient entirely recovered from the injury he had received. During the purulent expectoration, a circumstance occurred, which puts the injury which the lungs themselves had received, beyond all possibility of doubt. A piece of flannel cloth was thrown up by the cough, enveloped in a clot of blood and pus, and upon comparing it with a hole in an inner waistcoat, through which the bullet had passed, it was found exactly to correspond with it, and had been actually carried along with the ball into the cavity of the wounded lungs; the ball continued its progress, and passing out between the ribs of the posterior part of the chest, was afterwards extracted from the region of the loins, where it had descended by its own gravity, and deposited itself just beneath the common integuments." Admitting, then, that great injuries and ulcerations in the lungs of people

people not otherwise diseased, frequently get well, we must conclude, that it is some latent vitiated principle in the constitution, upon which the fatality of consumptions has depended; and whatever tends to correct that principle, and to improve the general habit of body, will be found best appropriated to the cure of phthisis.

In Chapter I. several cases are related, in which, after the most marked and unequivocal symptoms of consumption had taken place, the disease was removed, and the patient restored to perfect health, by pursuing, both in point of diet and medicine, the tonic and invigorating plan which it is the object of this publication to recommend. We select the following case, as a specimen of the mode of practice, and the effects resulting from it: "A man about thirty, of a thin and weakly habit of body, had been affected for several weeks with cough, difficulty of breathing, and expectoration of offensive matter, accompanied with great wasting of the body, night sweats, and a confirmed hectic fever. Previous to the attack of these symptoms, his health had been for the space of several months very much impaired. His appetite was gone; his bowels were occasionally affected with a seemingly colliquative purging, but generally costive. His countenance was pale and emaciated, his eyes sunk, with the *tunica conjunctiva* of a colour characteristic of his hectic condition, and the whole body exhibited the appearance of extreme weakness, which the debility and frequency of his pulse confirmed. An emetic of ipecacuanha was given, and repeated at intervals, while the bark and myrrh, both in substance and infusion, were daily administered. A mild opiate was exhibited at nights, to relieve his dyspnoea, and to obviate other spasmodic constrictions of the thorax, as well as to allay the irritation of coughing. A blister also was applied to the chest, with good effect. The bowels were treated as the circumstances of constipation or relaxation required; and such light and nutritious food was allowed him, as suited the weak condition of the organs of digestion; wine was also taken in moderate quantities to obviate the languor, and excite the energy of the system. This plan, persevered in for the space of five or six weeks, with variations accommodated to little changes in his complaint quite unnecessary to be taken notice of here, effectually removed the disease."

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The authorities of Drs. Percival, Kentish, and Mudge, are adduced in support of this mode of treatment. Dr. Manlyatt might also have been mentioned, who relates his own case of recovery from a train of strongly marked symptoms of phthisis by the use of repeated emetics, and a generous and strengthening diet; and warmly recommends the same plan to others afflicted with similar complaints. From a sincere conviction, and personal knowledge, that it is productive of much evil, by wasting the precious and ir retrievable moments which should be employed in pursuing some rational and efficacious plan of treatment, we regret, that when the author notices, he does not more strongly reprobate, the nostrum of an ignorant London Quack. It is indeed a singular, but a marked feature of the human mind, that when disappointed in its hopes of relief from disease by the exertions of professional skill and sagacity, it should constantly have recourse to the random efforts of acknowledged ignorance.

Chapter II. is employed in substantiating the analogy between phthisis and scrophula, which are considered as the same disease in different stages, "scrophula being for the most part observed in the earlier part of life, and phthisis at a more advanced period. In fact, therefore, the phthisis pulmonalis seems to me to be nothing more than scrophula arrived at years of maturity; more formidable certainly in its advanced age than in its infancy, in proportion as the seat of its affection is of greater importance to life, than the diseased glands of an earlier period; and *ceteris paribus* more difficult of cure, as it has acquired strength and obstinacy by its duration." From this, however, we do not learn much, the intimate nature and the cure of scrophula being equally unknown as that of phthisis.

The Doctor next proceeds to the detail of his method of treatment. He premises an emetic of ipecacuanha, which he repeats at intervals of a few days. His principal remedies are bark, myrrh, and opium. He recommends attention to the state of the bowels, flannel coverings next the skin, and as much exercise, especially on horseback, as the patient can bear. To check the colliquative sweats, he advises the patient to be taken out of bed, and to administer the infusion rosæ, and acid vitriol. or port wine, mixed with cold water. "The best time of administering the emetic will be about an hour previous to the evening

evening exacerbation. I have seen the hectic paroxysm prevented by its operation, and the cough and dyspnoea surprisingly relieved. Expectoration is greatly facilitated also by the operation of vomiting; and if care be taken to prevent the fatigue and relaxation consequent upon the exertion it occasions, by administering some cordial draughts immediately after it, vomiting will commonly produce considerable benefit." A nutrient regimen in general is recommended. Animal food of easy digestion, as it contains more of the principal of nourishment, is preferable to vegetable. Wine and well fermented malt liquor are the most proper drinks. The combination of steel and myrrh, commonly called Griffith's medicine, is advised, as having been found useful.

We now find the author entering upon a scientific defence of the mode of treatment which he has recommended. This, as being addressed more to the professional than to the general reader, we shall not enter upon.

In the last Chapter, the author requests medical men to lay aside their prejudices in favour of the received, but unsuccessful mode of treating consumptive complaints; to give this at least a fair trial; and to communicate the result of their experience to the public, for the benefit of mankind in general. He guards them against being misled; by the fallacious appearance of some symptoms, to suppose that an inflammatory diathesis really exists. Frequency of pulse generally indicates debility, as we find in typhous fever, erysipelatos, and other exanthematous diseases. The pain is the effect of spasm, and *tonia gignit spasmus*, is an axiom of Hoffman, the truth of which is not doubted. Even the hard pulse, which does

sometimes, but not always, occur in phthisis, is no decisive sign of the presence of inflammation. What inflammation does occur in this complaint, may be properly termed scrophulous; about the best mode of treating it, there is no great diversity of opinion; and the Doctor thinks that the same treatment may with great propriety be applied to phthisis, as being a complaint originating from a similar cause.

Upon the whole, the preference due to the method of cure here recommended, the author rests wholly upon its success. Some authentic instances of recovery, where it has been practised, exist; but the whole annals of medicine cannot shew a case of convalescence from confirmed phthisis, in consequence of the generally pursued, or antiphlogistic, plan.

We have reason, from experience, to join with the Doctor in lamenting the difficulty that is found in removing established prejudices even from the informed mind, much more when they are rooted in the tenacious soil of ignorance; and to dread the obloquy with which envy is always ready to blast the character of every professional man, whose deviation from the routine of practice, sanctioned by custom, and perhaps founded in ignorance, is attended in any one instance by failure. But let us hope that the empire of mysticism, and of implicit obedience to vague authority, in medicine, as in other departments of science, is drawing to a close; and that the period is approaching, when men will dare to reason, and to draw conclusions from obvious facts for themselves: then will the man of candour, sense, and abilities, meet with his proper reward, and ignorance and quackery be scouted and contemned, as they ought to be.

A Letter to the Right Hon. W. Pitt, on the Subject of a Tax for raising Six Millions Sterling, and for employing that Sum in Loans to necessitous and industrious Persons. 4to. 1s. Debrett. 1792.

NEVER, perhaps, can the good and virtuous mind be more satisfactorily,—we had almost said more *rapturously*, employed than in forming plans for the public good. In ancient times the *love of country* was considered as a virtue of the highest kind, and cherished and rewarded

accordingly. The several magistrates were ever solicitous to hinder ambition, "ill-weaved ambition," from drawing within its vortex the riches of a state, as the Laws of Lycurgus, Solon, and others, sufficiently evince*.

* "No person shall be allowed to purchase as much land as he may desire;"—a Law of Solon, intended to prevent men from becoming too great and powerful. Witness also the *Lex Agraria* among the Romans.

At the present day, indeed, we are not to look for all the virtue which was to be found in Greece, or even in Rome, in its earlier age. Still, however, we are supposed to be a far more enlightened people than those who have gone before us. If this be really the case, if the position will not admit of doubt, let us not, while actually advancing in *knowledge*, be inattentive to the interests and happiness of mankind. If our self-love, and the luxuries in which, by reason of our splendid fortunes, we have long been able to indulge, will not allow us to listen to the suggestions of those who argue from a *levelling principle*, or who are advocates for the "*Rights of Man*;" let us at the same time be careful not to *forward* the views of the English Democrats (who would probably deprive us of too much of our wealth and power) by obstinately withholding from the unfortunate, and, it may be, *oppressed* part of the community, a modicum of the abundance, the superabundance we are known to possess. In a word, the principles which operated with the ancients [*humanity* and *policy*] should be equally powerful among ourselves.

We have been led into the above reflection from a perusal of the present Let-

A Day in Turkey; or, The Russian Slaves: A Comedy. As it is performed at the Theatre Royal Covent-Garden. By Mrs. Cowley. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Robinsons. 1792.

THIS Lady's dramatic works have stood the test of time, and have not been "found wanting" when scrutinized in the retirement of the closet:—there to have guiled the leisure hour with innocent pleasure and moral instruction

"Has been oft her praise."

We know not that the Master Critic would have ranked the piece now before us among the *regular* dramas, but while running through its pages, we forget that the *unity of action* is not preserved;—and though scenes of light frivolity succeed those of deeper interest, still the *tout ensemble* is pleasing, because we always find this change of scenery in real life;—the character of this comedy is infinite variety.

The story is supposed to have commenced during the late war between the Turks and Russians. The play opens with a view of a party of Turks prowling round their camp, who seize upon a female Russian peasant, with her father and bro-

ter; and from a due consideration of the scheme contained in it, we incline to think that it is well worthy of the public attention. It would have afforded us some pleasure to have printed the whole of it for the satisfaction of our readers, but the limits of our work oblige us only to refer to it.

The writer has observed in his advertisement, that the sum of six millions sterling to be raised by a poll tax, may, at first, to many appear a burthen; but that, as it would reduce the poor rates at least *one-fourth* of what they at present stand at, the tax in question, and which is intended for the service of seven years, is in fact no burthen at all. Thus the advantages to be derived from the scheme are great and many, and such as must do the projector some honour.

We cannot conclude without pointing out what he has further advanced in regard to its "reducing the interest on money, at least *one per cent*, and consequently of raising the value of estates *four years* in the purchase, by which *eighty millions* sterling would be added to the landed property." A very considerable object indeed, and well deserving the attention of the world!

The young girl, dressed in Eastern magnificence, is placed in the harem of a neighbouring Bassa, or Turkish nobleman. Being informed that no men are admitted here, except those whose office is to watch the women, and execute all the bloody whims of their master, she views them with disgust—mistakes the Bassa himself for one of them, and, treating him with hauteur and disdain, irritates his love by resistance he is unaccustomed to. The Bassa has also in his harem the wife of a Russian officer, who was stolen from the arms of her husband as she was walking in the garden on their marriage-day. Dreading an interview with him, and while in despair how to contrive her concealment, the Russian peasant is first seen, and is mistaken for her of whose beauty fame had spoken so highly: thus the heart of the Bassa is steeled against charms otherwise irresistible, and, sanctifying his own love by marriage with Paulina the Russian peasant, blest the husband by delivering up his bride.

This is a mere sketch—how the various scenes of the play are filled up can be conceived only by those accustomed to the lively and correct style of this author. Alexina, the Russian lady, is drawn with great force of virtuous character—Paulina, the lively peasant, is full of archness and simplicity—in the mind of the generous Bassa are naturally and elegantly depicted the risings of the soft passion—the character of Azim presents the dark villain—that of A la Greque a lively Frenchman, possessing all the selfish politeness and natural frivolity of that character, whose whim and humour (through the play) excite the approving smile.

We have heard it hinted, that this play is too deeply tainted with politics, but find nothing but those sallies in which a Frenchman of *the present day* may be allowed to indulge himself; at least, if the great excellence of dramatic writing, truth of character, is at all to be attended to. Perhaps the latter scene of the following extract, may be supposed to refer to the laugh raised by our neighbours on the continent against the pleas of high birth;—the scene, however, is said to have been written before they ushered into the world the doctrine of *equality*—therefore on its own merit must it fall or stand.

SCENE,

A wide Court with several unfinished Buildings.

[Slaves discovered at work at a distance. Two slaves drive barrows across the Stage, and go off, followed by A la Greque, who, having been made prisoner, now appears in his slave habit.]

A la Gr. Aye, wheel away, comrades—wheel away! Hang me if I do though. I'll wheel no more of their rubbish. Let the Bassa dig his own dirt [*oversetting the barrow*]. Why, the sun here in Turkey seems to mind nothing but how to keep himself warm [*seating himself on the ground*]. The poets talk of his being a coachman by trade; but hang me if I don't believe he was a baker, and his oven is always hot—I wish he'd make acquaintance with a north wind now, for half an hour, or a good strong south wester.—Lud! lud! how I do long for a wind! If I was in Lapland, I'd buy all that the witches of that country have bottled up for ten years to come. [*sings*]

Blow, ye pretty little breezes,
Bustle, bustle midst the trees.

Enter AZIM.

Azim. How now, you lazy bear!—What are you seated for, and tuning your

pipes in the middle of the day?—To work—to work—sirrah!

A la Gr. Tuning my pipes! Why, I like to tune my pipes—and I don't like to work, good Mr. Mussulman—I don't indeed!

Azim. Then you shall smart, good Mr. Christian [*shaking his whip*].

A la Gr. What, would you take the trouble to beat me such a day as this? My dear Sir, the fatigue would kill you—I can't be so unchristian as to suffer it [*Azim gives him a stroke*]. Nay, if you strike [*getting up*], I stand. Pray, Sir, what may be your office in this place?

Azim. To keep you and your fellow-slaves to their duty.

A la Gr. And who keeps you to your duty?

Azim. Who? why myself to be sure.

A la Gr. Then I think yourself is a very ill-favoured scoundrel, to oblige you to perform a duty so distressing to your politeness.

Azim. You are an odd fish!

A la Gr. No, I am one of a pair—I have a twin-brother just like me.

Azim. The man who was taken with you?

A la Gr. No—he has not such good fortune; he's a Russian count, poor fellow! and was my master.—Gad, I could make you laugh about him.

Azim. Well!

A la Gr. About two months ago, Mr. Slave-driver, he was married.

Azim. Well!

A la Gr. A pretty girl 'faith, and daughter to one of our great Russian Boyards—a Boyard ranks as a Marquis did in France, and as a Laird still does in Scotland—I love to elucidate.

Azim. Well!

A la Gr. So, Sir, a few hours after the ceremony, before the sun was gone down, and before the moon had thought about dressing herself for the evening—whip! he pretty bride was gone.

Azim. Where?

A la Gr. That's the very thing he would get at.—Ma'am and he were walking like two doves in the Boyard's garden, which garden was bordered by trees, which trees were bordered by the sea—Out springs from the wood forty Turks, with forty sabres, and forty pair of great monstrous whiskers, which so frightened the bride, that, instead of running away, she fainted away, and staid there.

Azim. Hah! hah! then my countrymen had a prize?

A la Gr. That they had, worth two

Jews eyes. Six of them hurried off with her to a felucca, which lay at the edge of the wood; and all the rest employed my master. I suppose they would have had him too, but the Boyard, with a large party of friends, appearing at the top of a walk, they thought fit to make off with what they had.—Well, my master's bridal bed was, that night, the beach, where he staid raving and beating himself, as tho' he took himself for one of the Turkish ravishers.

Azim. Ha, ha, ha! thy story is well—so, all that night he walked in the garden—Oh, and the nightingales, I warrant, sung responses to his complaints, and the melancholy wood-dove cooed in sympathetic sorrow.—It must have been very pleasant.

A la Gr. O, a pleasant night as could be; but it cost him a fortnight's lying in bed; for a hissing hot fever laid hold of him; and the doctors, with all their rank and file of phials and bolusses, could hardly drive him out of his veins.

Azim. Well, now go to your labour [*twirling him round*].

A la Gr. O, my dear Domine, I have not finished yet.—I want to tell you how he joined the army, to have an opportunity of revenge, and how, in all the skirmishes we have had, he has drawn more Turkish blood than—

Azim. Go! you are an idle rascal, and would rather talk an hour than work a minute—Go, or I will draw some of thy French blood, to balance accounts with your master.

A la Gr. Sir, you are extremely polite; the most gentleman-like, civil, courtly, well-behaved slave-driver I have ever had the felicity to encounter [*takes up the barrow*]. My service to your Lady, Sir! [*Azim lapses him off*].

Azim. The time he mentions, about two months, is about the period when our felucca landed Alexina, and his account tallies exactly with the account of the sailors—Aye, it must be so—Now, would it add to her misery to know that her husband is so near her? I must consider, and she shall either know it or not, according to the effect which I think it will produce.—I know she hates me, and let her look to it.

Enter ORLOFF.

My good Lord Count, pray be so good as to take this spade in your hand—Dig you must, and shall—I have had the honour to bring down as noble spirits as yours to the grindstone before now.

Orloff. Inflict your punishments! to those I can submit, but not to labour.

Azim. Why not? Has nature made any distinction between you and the rest of

the slaves? Look at yourself, Sir!—Your form, your limbs, your habit! are they in aught different from the rest?

Orloff. [*haughtily*] Birth has made a distinction!

Azim. That I deny—the plea of birth is of all others the most shadowy. There, at least, Nature has been strictly impartial: the son of an Empress receives life on the same terms with the son of a peasant.

Orloff. Pride then, and fortune, make distinctions.

Azim. True; but fortune has deserted you, and pray recommend it to your pride to follow her, that you may, without trouble, attend to your business.—Here! take the spade.

Orloff. [*snatches the spade, and flings it down*] There, if you dare again to insult me, I'll hurl *thee* there, and tread on *thee*.

Azim. Now, if the Basha had not commanded me to be gentle to him, I would have beaten him with thongs, till his broken spirit brought him to my feet for mercy; but if I can't bend it, I'll torture it [*aside*]. So, you think to master me, do ye?

Orloff. I think not of thee.

Azim. No, I suppose—Ha, ha!—I suppose your pretty wife is—

Orloff. My wife—my wife—Oh, art thou apprised that I had a wife [*Azim grins*]? Oh! speak to me, tell me if thou knowest her—Nay, turn not from me!—All the lineaments of thy face become important—if thou wilt not speak to me, let me gaze on *them*, and there gather my fate.

Azim. Well, gaze and gaze! Can't thou there read her story? Dost thou know *where* she breathes, and *where*? Dost thou behold thy lovely wife triumphant in a seraglio, or submissive in a bathing-house?

Orloff. Oh, villain! monster! neither. By every glittering star in heaven, if she lives, she's chaste! [*pauses and strikes his forehead*]. Had I gold and jewels, I would pour the treasure at thy feet, but now have mercy on me—Oh, I beseech thee, tell me if Alexina lives!

Azim. Ha, ha, ha! if Alexina lives! [*laughs again, then walks slowly off*].

Orloff. Nay, thou shalt not avoid me—I will pursue thee, kneel at thy feet, perform the most menial offices, so thou wilt tell me of my Alexina!

Azim. [*turning*] Now, where are the distinctions of thy birth? Do they prevent thy feeling like the vulgarest son of Nature?

Orloff. Thou shalt chide long, if thou wilt at length soften the anguish of my soul—Oh, hear me, hear me!

[*Follows him out.*]

mentioning the excessive polish which shines through the piece.—The moral is excellent, and affords instruction the most congenial—that which presents itself in the attractive garb of amusement. Of the songs we mark with peculiar approbation that sung by Selim and Fatima:

D U E T T E.
SELIM and FATIMA.

GIVE me (you) a female soft and kind,
Whose joy 'twould be to please me (ye);
The beauties of her precious mind
Would neither charm nor teize me (ye).

The Fugitive: A Comedy. As it is performed at the King's Theatre Haymarket.
By Joseph Richardson, Esq. Barrister at Law. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Debrett. 1792.

THIS Comedy is the avowed production of Mr. RICHARDSON, a gentleman well known in the literary world, and generally understood to be the Author of several of the * ROLLIADS, PROBATIONARY ODES, and other popular political *jeux d'esprits*. THE FUGITIVE, however, is his first dramatic effort, and we most sincerely trust that it will be followed by many others of a similar nature.

The dialogue throughout is remarkably elegant, the wit chaste, and the characters ably delineated. The Author, with great good taste, has uniformly avoided that low buffoonery and stage trick on which almost all our modern Comedies have so generally depended; and by the success which has attended his play, has fully established, that it is to the bad taste of the writers for, and not the frequenters of our Theatres, that this disgrace to all talent and genius has owed its existence. No Comedy ever met with more public approbation than *The Fugitive*, and yet there is not one word, from its commencement to its conclusion, that can derogate, in the minutest degree, from the character of the Author, either as a scholar or a gentleman.

We have already given our Readers a brief sketch of the fable of this Comedy, in p. 308, with the excellent Prologue and Epilogue, by the Author's friends, Mr. Tickell and General Burgoyne, in p. 338. As a specimen of Mr. Richardson's talents in delineating character, as well as of the wit, spirit, and humour, with which he has supported his dialogue, we have selected the following scenes between

The dimpled cheek and sparkling eye
To me (you) are wit and sound sense;
And better worth a lover's sigh,
Than stores of mental nonsense.
The touch of honied velvet lips
Is reason and bright science;
And he who at that fountain dips,
May scorn the Nile's alliance.

The Asiatic ideas of love were never more forcibly conveyed than in these lines; and we, who are *cool Europeans*, did not listen to them without emotion.—It is truly Sapphic, and were it translated into their own or the Persian language, the youth of Turkey would sing it in common with the Odes of Hafiz.

Young and Old Manly and Admiral Cleveland.

XXXXXXXXXX

SCENE IV. *The Road, with a distant View of Sir William Wingrove's House.*

Enter YOUNG MANLY, *singing.*

Young Manly. Was there ever such a happy, unlucky dog as myself—happy beyond the narrow bounds of mortal imagination in the love of my Julia—but horribly unlucky, that the certainty and near approach of my felicity has quite bereft me of my senses—Just as I had abandoned myself to despair, to be raised in one delicious half hour to the summit of—Oh! egad there's no bearing it! I shall run mad—I am mad, that's certain. [Sings and dances.]

Enter ADMIRAL CLEVELAND.

Admiral. So, so—there's young Frolicksome in his whirligigs—What, 'Squire Madcap, are you practising how to make a fool of yourself?—Don't take so much trouble, young man; you can succeed pretty well without so much pains.

Young Manly. Ha! my old man of war—give me your hand—When shall you and I go upon a voyage to the—

Admiral. To the moon, Eh! young Freshwater? Why you seem to be in her latitude already; or have you been stowing in a fresh lading of champagne?

Young Manly. Your first conjecture is perhaps a little near the mark; for my understanding, I believe, is rather upon the go; but as for champagne—curse champagne.

Admiral. What, then, you have been in a

fight engagement at play, and have brought the enemy to—A'n't that it, my young shark?

Young Manly. No, no, my heart of oak; I defy the power of gold to disorder my senses—But, what do you think, my noble commander, of gaining the woman one loves? Can your old weather-beaten fancy conceive any joy equal to that?

Admiral. Why, I don't think I can; unless it be seeing an enemy's ship strike; and that does give the senses a whirl that none but a seaman can be a judge of.

Young Manly. Why then, as I am a stranger to naval sensations, the pleasure of being beloved by an angel must serve my turn—When conquered beauty prepares to yield—when willing love strikes the flag—that's the whirl for my money.

Admiral. Well, that's good-natured, however, to rejoice at the thoughts of an engagement, where you are sure to have the worst on't.

Young Manly. Dear Admiral, had I but known you when I was a boy—

Admiral. What then?

Young Manly. Then? Do you ask me what then? Oh, Julia!

“My soul hath her content so absolute,

“That not another comfort like to this

“Succeeds in unknown fate.”

Admiral. Poor young man—Well, my lad, when your wits are at anchor, though I fear the vessel's too crazy ever to see port again, you and I may drink a can together—till then, your servant.

Young Manly. Nay, nay, don't go yet.

[Dancing.]

Admiral. Why, damn you, you veer about so, one might as well look for anchorage in a whirlpool, as to think to hold a parley with you.

Young Manly. Well, come then, I will be serious—Do you ever pray at sea, Admiral?

Admiral. Why, what should we pray for? except, indeed, when there's danger in the wind, and then, to be sure, that alters the case.

Young Manly. Well, now, there lies your error.

Admiral. Error!—meaning me, you—

Young Manly. Aye!—I hold it such an abominable ignorance of duty.

Admiral. Ignorance of duty!—why, you palavering whipper-snapper, am I to be taught my duty, after having had the command of a fleet, by such a sneaking son of a whore as you?

Young Manly. Nay, but why so hot, my good friend? You cannot think I mean to offend you?

Admiral. Not mean to offend, when you tell me I don't know how to command?

Ignorance of duty, indeed—Out of my way, you live lumber—Damn you, I only thought you were mad, but now I find you're a fool.

[Exit.]

Enter Servant to OLD MANLY.

Servant. Miss Herbert, Sir, desires to know if she can have the pleasure of half a minute's conversation with you.

Old Manly. Shew her in. [Exit Servant.]

Enter Miss HERBERT.

Old Manly. This is indeed a kindness, my dear Miss Herbert; your visits are valuable in proportion to their rarity, like winter suns—or—or—no—like—

Miss Herbert. Never mind, my dear Mr. Manly, what they are like; we will settle the impromptu upon more mature deliberation another time.

Old Manly. Egad and so we will, for nothing requires so much time as an off-hand speech.

Miss Herbert. Now, Sir, to the object of my visit—Report says, that you have seen Miss Wingrove, and I am anxious to hear how the charming creature endures her misfortunes.

Old Manly. Very true, madam; but where should I see Miss Wingrove?

Miss Herbert. Why, report does say, sir, that you met her at a place where it would have been equally for her happiness and your reputation that you had never met at all—at Mrs. Larron's.

Old Manly. It's a falsehood—'s confounded falsehood.—I go to Mrs. Larron's! But dear Miss Herbert, how can a young lady of your candour and good sense give credit to such a thing, particularly when you had such good reason for disbelieving it, as its being the general report?

Miss Herbert. Why, indeed Mr. Manly, as you say, what should you do at such places? You know you are subsiding into the calm evening of life, when the tempestuous passions gently sink into a soft undisturbed repose—I dare say now you feel this sweet cheerful twilight of your days to be attended with more substantial comfort, and much more real happiness, than the gaudier scenes of your meridian life, when every thing was brilliant, and nothing solid; every thing gay, but nothing rational.

Old Manly. Twilight! Gadso!—None of your twilights neither, Miss—This is the way—there is no such thing as purchasing impunity in this world for one offence—but by pleading guilty to a worse—Well, Miss; and suppose I was at Mistress Larron's?

Miss Herbert. [Aside] O ho! I thought I should bring him to confession; he will acknowledge—

knowledge any vice but age—So, sir, you were there then, after all?

Old Manly. Gads life, ma'am, don't ask so many questions; I understand you well enough, Miss—You would insinuate that I am a half-lets old fellow—that you can see no great use in my living, and that the sooner I am hang'd out of the way, the better; but give me leave to tell you, madam—

Enter ADMIRAL CLEVELAND.

Admiral. Heyday! What storm's a brewing now? Why, neighbour Manly, this is a rough gale upon so fair a coast—what, quarrelling with my niece?

Miss Herbert. Dear uncle, I'm quite rejoiced to see you; you never came so seasonably to the rescue of a poor little disabled frigate in your life. Mr. Manly here—

Old Manly. Your niece is an impertinent, forward, malicious young woman, Mr. Cleveland, and I desire never to see her face again. I'll never, never forgive her—No, if I were to live till I was sixty.

Miss Herbert. What a formidable resentment! Why the period of it has expired these five years.

Admiral. [*Aside*] Leave him to me, I'll tease the old fellow—I came on purpose.

Miss Herbert. I will.

Admiral. But how did the brush happen? What is the cause of it?

Miss Herbert. Why, sir, I spoke, I am afraid, somewhat too justly of your friend's age, and appeared to entertain too favourable an opinion of his morality—offences which a lively, determined rover, in his climacteric, can never reconcile to his forgiveness.

Admiral. Oh, is that all.

Miss Herbert. So, good Mr. gallant gay Lohario of sixty-five, a good morning to you. [*Exit Miss Herbert.*]

Old Manly. A saucy mixx.

Admiral. Come, Manly, you have too many of the substantial afflictions of life to contend with at present to be ruffled by little breezes of this sort—But I am your friend, and I thought it my duty as such to call upon you, and to do what a friend ought, to comfort you.

Old Manly. Why that was very kind, my old neighbour, very kind indeed—he seated I beseech you—Yes, indeed, 'tis very true, as you say, Admiral, I am a wretched, miserable, unhappy man, oppress'd with sorrows, laden with affliction—overtaken, before my time, by many cares. Yet 'tis something, my worthy neighbour, to have a trusty friend, to take a kind interest in one's misfortune—to share, as it were, the sad load of life—to ride and tie with one in the weaty pilgrimage—O 'tis a charming thing to have a friend!

Admiral. I think so indeed, and hope to prove as much—I have no other object but to comfort you—none, none.—You are indeed very unhappy!

Old Manly. Very, very!

Admiral. Why there's your wife, now.

Old Manly. Aye—my wife—Oh! Oh!

[*A long sigh.*]

Admiral. Nay be comforted, my friend—be comforted—Why she is of herself a sufficient load of misery for any one poor pair of mortal shoulders. Always fretful, her suspicions never asleep, and her tongue always awake—constantly making her observations, like a vessel sent out upon discovery—ever on the watch, like an armed cutter, to cut off any little contraband toy, and to intercept any harmless piece of smuggled amusement.

Old Manly. Oh! 'tis dreadful, neighbour, quite dreadful indeed.

Admiral. Take comfort, my friend—What did I come here for? take comfort I say—There is your son too.

Old Manly. Yes, my son too, an abandoned profligate.

Admiral. Nay, if that were all, there might be hopes—the early little irregularities that grow out of the honest passions of our nature, are sometimes an advantage to the ripened man; they carry their own remedy along with them; and when remedied, they generally leave the person wiser and better than they found him—wiser for his experience, and better for the indulgence which they give him towards the infirmities of others—but a canting, whining, preaching profligate—a sermon-maker at twenty—a fellow that becomes a faint before he's a man—a beardless hypocrite—a scoundrel that cannot be content with common homely sinning, but must give it a relish by joining a prayer with it in his mouth—of such a fellow there can be no hopes—no hopes indeed.

Old Manly. None, none. Oh miserable that I am, where will my affliction end? Where shall I find consolation?

Admiral. Consolation!—In me to be sure! What else was the purpose of my visit? I forbear to say any thing of your daughter, poor unhappy girl.

Old Manly. Conceal nothing from me. What has happened to my poor child—what has happened to her? She was my favourite. Miserable man! O miserable man!

Admiral. Nay, if it will give you any comfort, I will tell you. It is my duty to do so—why, she, you know, was desperately in love with Charles Welford. He has turned her off, I find—discharged her the service, and has fallen in with somebody else; so that I suppose by to-morrow morning we may look

for her birth, poor girl, in the ambush of a willow, or the retirement of a fish pond.

Old Manly. Now the sum of my calamities is complete [*Weeps*]. Now, indeed, the cup is full—poor undone man—miserable husband—wretched father!

Admiral. Aye, and all to come upon you at your time of life: too—Had your misfortunes reached you when you were in the vigour of your days—[*Old Manly dries his eyes, and looks resentfully*] when you retained enough of bodily strength and force of mind to cope with them—but—at your time of day, when the timbers are approaching fast towards decay, when the lights of the understanding are upon the glimmer, and the reckoning of life is pretty nearly out—Oh! 'tis too horrible. Faith, after all, I don't know how to comfort you.

Old Manly. [*In a rage.*] [*Both rising.*] I believe not, indeed; you sultry, musty, old, foul-mouthed, weather-beaten coxcomb—timbers approaching fast to decay! Whose timbers do you mean, old jury-mast? look at your own crazy hulk—do—and don't keep quoting your damn'd log-book criticisms upon your juniors and your betters.

Admiral. Nay, my good friend.

Old Manly. Damn your friendship, and your goodness too. I don't like friendship that only wants me to hate myself—and goodness that only goes to prove every thing bad about me. So, good Mr. Yellow Admiral, sheer off—do—and till you can stuff your old vessel with a cargo of more commoditable

merchandise, don't let me see you in my latitude again.

Admiral. Sir, let me tell you, you may repent of this language; and were it not for pity of your age, and your misfortunes—

Old Manly. O curse your pity; and as for misfortunes, I know of none equal to your consolation.

Admiral. You shall hear more of this, Mr. Manly.

Old Manly. Not for the present, if you please—if you want my life, take it—take any thing—only take yourself off.

Admiral. Very well, sir. You shall hear from me at a proper time. [*Aside*] I have made the old fool nobly miserable; that's some comfort, however.

Old Manly [*solas*]. What an ass was I, to listen so long to the hollow croakings of this melancholy sea monster—a rusty old weather-cock; always pointing one way, and that to the quarter of misfortune—I miserable!—What should make me so?—Is not my wife kind and faithful, and only a little troublesome now and then for my good—Is not my son generous and gay—and—and like his father as a son should be—and a'n't I stout in body, and sound in mind, and is not every thing as I would have it?—A dismal old—now has he given me a sample of the view with which advice is always bestowed, and I him a proof of the effect with which it is always taken—he came to me to increase my distresses by consolation, and I have made use of his counsel as a new argument for pleasing myself. [*Exit.*]

AN ACCOUNT OF JAMES QUIN.

[Continued from Page 326.]

THE Theatre in which Mr Quin was established, had not the patronage of the public in any degree equal to its rival at Drury Lane, nor had it the good fortune to acquire those advantages which fashion liberally confers on its favourites, until several years after. The performances, however, though not equal to those at Drury Lane, were far from deserving censure. In the season of 1718-19, Mr. Quin performed in Buckingham's "Scipio Africanus," and in 1719-20, "Sir Walter Raleigh," in Dr. Sewell's play of that name; and in the same year had, as it appears, two benefits, "The Provoked Wife," 31st of January, before any other performer, and again, "The Squire of Alstria," on the 17th of April. The succeeding season he performed in Buckingham's "Henry the Fourth of France," in "Richard II." as altered by Theobald, and in "The Imperial Captives," of

Mottley. The season of 1720-21 was very favourable to his reputation as an actor. On the 22d of October "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was revived, in which he first played Falstaff, with great increase of fame. This play, which was well supported by Ryan, in Ford; Spilker, in Doctor Caius; Boheme, in Justice Shallow; and Griffin, in Sir Hugh Evans; was acted nineteen times during the season, a proof that it had made a very favourable impression on the public. In the season of 1721-22, he performed in Mitchell's, or rather Hill's "Fatal Extravagance," Sturmy's "Love and Duty," Phillips's "Hibernia Freed."—The season of 1722-23 produced Fenton's "Mariamne," the most successful play that theatre had known, in which Mr. Quin performed Sohemus. In the next year, 1723-24, he acted in Jefferys' "Edwin," and in Phillips's "Belshazzar." The

The season of 1724-25 produced no new play in which Mr. Quin had any part; but on the revival of "Every Man in His Humour," he represented Old Knowell; and it is not unworthy of observation, that Kately, afterwards so admirably performed by Mr. Garrick, was assigned to Mr. Hippeley, the Shuter or Edwin of his day. In 1725-26 he performed in Southern's "Money's the Mistress;" and in 1726-27 in Welsted's "Dissembled Wanton," and Frowde's "Fall of Saguntum."

For a year or more before this period, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields Theatre had, by the assistance of some pantomimes, as the "Necromancer," "Harlequin Sorcerer," "Apollo and Daphne," &c. been more frequented than at any time since it was opened. In the year 1727-28, was offered to the public a piece which was so eminently successful as since to have introduced a new species of drama, the Comic Opera, and therefore deserves particular notice. On the 29th January 1728, "The Beggar's Opera" was acted for the first time. We are told, that when Gay shewed this performance to his patron the Duke of Queensbury, his Grace's observation was, "This is a very odd thing, Gay;—it is either a very good thing, or a bad thing." It proved the former, beyond the warmest expectation of the Author or his friends; though Quin, whose knowledge of the public taste cannot be questioned, was so doubtful of its success, that he refused the part of Macheath, which was therefore given to Walker. It was performed sixty-two nights, and the receipts of the house were higher than ever were known before. From the offer of the part of Macheath to Quin, and the choice afterwards of Walker, it is evident that it was not thought necessary that the performer should be a first-rate singer. Two years afterwards, 19th March 1729-30, Mr. Quin had the "Beggar's Opera" for his benefit, and performed the part of Macheath himself, and received the sum of 206l. 9s. 6d. which was several pounds more than any one night at the common prices had been produced at that Theatre*. His benefit the preceding year brought him only

102l. 18s. od. and the succeeding only 119l. 3s. od.

The season of 1727-8 had been so occupied by "The Beggar's Opera," that no new piece was exhibited in which Mr. Quin performed. In that of 1728-9 he performed in Barford's "Virgin Queen," in Madden's "Themistocles," and in Mrs. Heywood's "Frederic Duke of Brunswick." In 1729-30 there was no new play in which he performed. In 1730-31 he assisted in Tracey's "Periander," in Frowde's "Philotas," in Jefferys' "Merope," and in Theobald's "Orestes;" and in the next season, 1731-2, in Kelly's "Married Philosopher."

On the 7th December 1732 Covent-Garden Theatre was opened, and the Company belonging to Lincoln's-Inn-Fields removed thither †. In the course of this season Mr. Quin was called upon to exercise his talents in singing, and accordingly performed Lycomedes in Gay's posthumous opera of "Achilles" eighteen nights. The next season concluded his service at Covent-Garden. At this juncture the deaths of Wilks, Booth, and Oldfield, and the succession of Cibber, had thrown the management of Drury-Lane Theatre into raw and unexperienced hands. Mr. Highmore, a gentleman of fortune, who had been tempted to intermeddle in it, had sustained so great a loss, as to oblige him to sell his interest to the best bidder. By this event the Drury-Lane Theatre came into the possession of Charles Fleetwood, Esq. who, it is said, purchased it in concert with, and at the recommendation of, Mr. Rich. But a difference arising between these gentlemen, the former determined to seduce from his antagonist his best performer, and the principal support of his Theatre. Availing himself of this quarrel, Mr. Quin left Covent-Garden, and in the beginning of the season 1734-5 removed to the rival Theatre, "on such terms," says a writer who seems to be well informed, "as no hired actor had before received ‡."

During Mr. Quin's connection with Mr. Rich, he was employed, or at least consulted, in the conduct of the Theatre by his principal, as a kind of Deputy

* The highest receipt during the run of "The Beggar's Opera" was 196l. 17s. 6d. 11th April, the 43d night.

† The play was "The Way of the World." Pit and boxes at 5s. each. So little attraction, however, had the new Theatre, that the receipt of the house amounted but to 115l. 0s. od.

‡ Apology for the Life of Theophilus Cibber, 8vo. 1740. p. 98. said to be written by Henry Fielding.

Manager. While in this situation, a circumstance took place which has been frequently and variously noticed*, and which it may not be improper to relate in the words of the writer last quoted.

“When Mr. James **Quin** was a Managing Actor under Mr. Rich, at Lincoln's-Inn Fields, he had a whole heap of plays brought him, which he put in a drawer in his bureau. An Author had given him a play behind the scenes, which I suppose he might lose or mislay, not troubling his head about it. Two or three days after Mr. Bayes waited on him, to know how he liked his play:—**Quin** told him some excuse for its not being received, and the Author desired to have it returned. “There,” says

Quin, “there it lies on that table.”—The Author took up a play that was lying on a table, but on opening, found it was a comedy, and his was a tragedy, and told **Quin** of his mistake. “Faith, then, Sir,” said he, “I have lost your play.”—“Lost my play!” cries the Bard.—“Yes, by God! I have,” answered the Tragedian; “but here is a drawer full of both comedies and tragedies, take any two you will in the room of it.” The poet left him in high dudgeon, and the hero stalked across the room to his Spa Water and Rhenish, with a negligent felicity †.

(The length of this Article obliges us to postpone the remainder until next month.)

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of **WARREN HASTINGS**, Esq. (late GOVERNOR GENERAL of **BFNGAL**) before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

[Continued from Page 371.]

WEDNESDAY, May 9.

THE Evidence of the Defence was brought forward by Mr. Dallas.—A variety of letters and papers were produced tending in general to shew the contumacy and the hostile purposes of **Chey Sing**, and of course to justify the rigour which had been exercised towards the **Rajah** by Mr. **Hastings**.

The inadmissibility of some part of this evidence was argued by Mr. **Burke**. Mr. **Dallas** replied. There was nothing, however, in the controversy to arrest a more than ordinary share of attention.

At five o'clock the Lords adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 10.

After much written evidence had been produced, Major **Osborne** was called as a witness, and examined by Mr. **Hastings's** Counsel. The cross-examination was carried on by Mr. **Burke** till five o'clock, when, upon some question tending to discover whether Major **Osborne** was or was not informed of a reluctance in the **Nabob Vizier** to accept his services, the **Earl of Stanhope** rose and enquired “What that question had to do with Mr. **Hastings**?”

Mr. **Burke**, with much warmth, replied, that it was not competent to any man to direct the Managers for the Commons of England in their mode of examining the prisoner's witnesses. They would learn their duty only from the Court in their collective capacity, or from their masters, who sent them there. If the Court should give them any special directions, they would then repair to their own House, and state those direc-

tions to their constituents; but no man alive should give them directions as an individual. They were to determine for themselves as to their mode of examination. Mr. **Burke** concluded by repeating, in the most earnest manner, that no man should direct them, and by stating the necessity of a circuitous mode of interrogation.

Mr. **Wyndham** said, that after the able notice taken by the Honourable Manager of a question extremely clear in itself, he should only venture to express his hope, that their Lordships would not establish in the case of the Commons of England a rule hitherto unknown in all other cases, subjecting the party cross-examining to any controul, or to any exposal of his motives. The duty of a cross-examiner was inconsistent with such controul or exposal; and even if he was to receive directions, they surely ought not to come to him from the opposite party.

It was not only true, that a circuitous mode of interrogation was to be permitted to cross-examiners, but that the end of cross-examination could not be obtained without it. It was not only fair to put questions of which the immediate object could not be foreseen, but it was essential to contrive so as that this object should not be apparent. Those only could know whether such questions were relevant or not who had an entire knowledge of the cause, which a Court could not be presumed to have till it was tried; the persons conducting the cross-examinations were therefore to judge for themselves.

* See *Roderick Random*, Vol. II. p. 297.

† *T. Cibber's Apology*, p. 72.

Mr. Law replied by pressing for a direct mode of interrogation, and by desiring, for the sake of justice, for their common character (Mr. Burke here repeated, with some indignation, "*common!*"), and for the honour of the whole proceeding, that there might be no unnecessary delay.

Mr. Burke replied by noticing the impropriety of such language. The Managers never reflected upon the Counsel; it would be much below them so to do. The Counsel were to take care of their own characters.

The Chancellor then directed the witnesses to answer the question.

Major Osborne did not clearly recollect the affair enquired into; and having made some answers which the Managers thought not satisfactory, the latter were proceeding to put other questions, when the Court adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 15.

At half past one the Managers came into the Hall, and in a few minutes the Lords came in procession.—After the usual ceremonies Mr. Burke proceeded in his cross-examination of Major Osborne. It is impossible, and indeed improper, to enter into the detail: his testimony in general went to this point, That Cheyt Sing was faithless; that he suffered every species of outrage to be committed within his Zemindary; and that he actually countenanced the murder of the Subadahr, Captain of the recruits which were on their march to Illahabad.

Q. How was he informed of that murder?

A. Two Hircarrahs came with the tidings, and brought his HEAD in a bag. I could not have a more substantial proof. A great number of other questions were propounded and answered.

At four Mr. Markham, the private Secretary to Mr. Hastings, was called to the bar. Mr. Plomer examined him. His evidence went to exculpate Mr. Hastings from the cruelties which it had been alleged were committed by the orders of Mr. Hastings upon the person of the Subadahr, at the time when the visit was made to Benares, and Rajah Cheyt Sing was put under arrest. His evidence in chief was not half finished at five, when the Lords adjourned to the Upper House.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.

The examination of Mr. Markham was resumed by Mr. Plomer. It included a detailed account of the transactions which occurred during his residence at

Benares, with some *minutiae* which were thought necessary to mark the disposition of Mr. Hastings towards Cheyt Sing. Amongst these was the mention of houses taken and furnished for the relations of the latter, who came to visit Benares, and of a picture of the Rajah, by an English Artist, purchased and transmitted to his mother by Mr. Hastings.

At four o'clock Counsel concluded the examination. Mr. Burke professed himself not quite prepared to cross-examine Mr. Markham; but added, that if their Lordships were inclined to go on, he was ready to proceed under every disadvantage.

The Counsel, after some conversation, proposed to examine another witness, postponing the cross-examination of Mr. Markham. They called on Mr. Wright to prove some calculations; but this witness not being in Court, the Peers withdrew to their own Chamber, and adjourned to Tuesday.

TUESDAY, May 22.

At half after two the Lords came in procession through the Hall.—Eighty-two Peers attended—and twenty-six Peeresses were present. After the usual formalities Mr. Markham appeared at the Bar, and was cross-examined by Mr. Anstruther. It appeared upon the whole, that Cheyt Sing was a mere tributary Zemindar.—Among numerous questions asked were the two following:—Did not the arrest of Cheyt Sing sink him in the opinion of his subjects, and cast an indelible stain upon his character? A. No; it is common in India. It was no more detrimental to his character than it was to the Duke of Marlborough, when he was arrested and detained by William the Third. Q. Was he bound by the terms of the grant of his Zemindary to supply Mr. Hastings with men and money upon the exigencies of the Company?—A. In the same manner as I consider the Lords under the Feudal System were to furnish the King of this country.

Adjourned at five to the Upper Chamber.

WEDNESDAY, May 23.

Mr. Markham's cross-examination was continued; Mr. Burke succeeding Mr. Anstruther; Mr. Anstruther succeeding Mr. Burke, and Mr. Burke, at the close of the Court, succeeding Mr. Anstruther.

In this business there were some sharp replies on the part of the witness, which passed without sarcastic observations

by Mr. Burke; but on the whole of this evidence, as far as it this day went, there was nothing that appeared to substantiate those facts which the Managers wished to ascertain. Distance of time naturally *impaired memory* on many material points; and a *negative as to knowledge* of others, rendered the questions of no avail. Those which the witness did positively answer were given with great precision.

The Court did not rise until near six o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 30.

The Proceſſion came into Court at half after two.

Mr. Markham came to the bar. Previous to being examined, he desired to state a recent, and (to him) interesting circumstance. He had that morning received a letter from Mr. Burke, inclosing an original of the witness's own writing from Benares, in the year 1784, to his father, the Archbishop of York, in which the whole of this unhappy business was very clearly and methodically narrated. This Mr. Burke found amongst his papers on Sunday last, and, as a Gentleman, returned it to the author, without taking a copy. The letter was confided to Mr. Burke by the Archbishop several years since. After a conversation the letter was read.

A very tedious cross-examination took place until six, when Mr. Plomer, on behalf of Mr. Hastings, desired to know his general conduct and character. The witness replied with great agitation of feelings, and in a solemn appeal to Heaven, laying his hand on his heart, "That the prisoner was ever attentive to the interest of the Company, to the entire neglect of his own. That a more vigilant, honourable, or virtuous man, he did not believe existed."—And here this long act of *tragi-comedy* finished.

The Lords returned to the Upper Chamber, and adjourned the Trial to Wednesday next.

WEDNESDAY, June 6.

The Lords entered the Court soon after one o'clock, and the examination of witnesses immediately commenced—Lieutenant Birrel, Colonel Blair, Captain Wade, and Mr. Gæme, were interrogated as to the subject of the First Charge, by the Counsel for Mr. Hastings, and cross-examined by Mr. Burke.

Captain Wade underwent a long examination, relative to troops daily passing by his station, near Mirzapoor, for two months immediately preceding Cheyt Sing's rebellion, coming from the Inde-

pendent States S. W. of the Zemindary of Benares, who informed him that they were going to Cheyt Sing for service. Capt. Wade was examined very minutely with respect to those troops, and other indications for revolt on the part of Cheyt Sing, which at the time, viz. in the year 1781, created much suspicion on his part with respect to Cheyt Sing's intentions; considering, as he did, that period to be a very critical one to the state of the British interests in India. Here Mr. Burke pressed him very closely with respect to the description he gave of his ideas of the state of our affairs, to whom this witness gave uniform and steady replies, that he did consider the months of June and July 1781 as a very critical period of our affairs in India.

Capt Wade's evidence on the subject of the assistance Cheyt Sing received from the Begums, made a forcible impression on the audience. It appeared by his replies, that independent of the public notoriety of the fact of the Begums having assisted Cheyt Sing in his rebellion, that while he, the witness, was stationed with a corps of Rangers, which at the time he commanded at the main battery, during the attack on the town and fort of Pectab, he had it from the mouth of a Najeeb, who brought in a wounded prisoner to the battery, that he, the Najeeb, belonged to a corps of 600 men of that description, who had been sent from Fuzabad by the Begums to Cheyt Sing's assistance; from whom, the Begums, they had received two rupees each before their departure. The account of this man and another Najeeb prisoner, together with an account of Cheyt Sing's having massacred, in cold blood, thirteen of Capt. Wade's men, who fell into his hands in the hospital at Mirzapoor, produced much cross-examination from Mr. Burke, which, from its effect on the Court, evidently improved the evidence in favour of Mr. Hastings given by Capt. Wade, whose manner of delivering it was such as added to its importance.

On being questioned as to the state of the police at Benares subsequent to the revolution, his answer was, that to judge from its effect, the police of Benares was better regulated than that of London.

Before the Court adjourned Mr. Hastings earnestly emreated their Lordships attention for a few minutes; and as the matter he had to state appeared to him to be extremely important, he begged to address them from his notes; which the

Lords readily agreeing to, he spoke as follows :

" I Have already upon former occasions ventured to state to your Lordships the hardships which I sustained by the unexampled length of this Trial, even in the more early periods of it. I mean not now to repeat them, nor will it be necessary to shew to your Lordships how much they must be all aggravated by their subsequent extension. I merely allude to them for the purpose, and for that only, of bespeaking your pardon for the liberty I now take in praying your Lordships to allow me as much time as you can afford during this Session, to hear the remainder of my Defence. I should not so anxiously press this upon your Lordships, were I not assured that your Lordships have no longer any call for your attention to matters of greater importance, if any matter can exceed in its importance the course of a criminal trial protracted to such a length of years as mine has been.

" For my Defence on the Article now in evidence before your Lordships my Counsel will desire only to call two more witnesses, selected from the survivors of a much larger number, whom we forbear to call, from respect to your Lordships time, and a consideration of the uncertainty of my life or theirs enduring to the end of a more complete re-utation of the Charge which the Commons have preferred against me. The examination in chief of these witnesses (for I cannot limit the time of the cross-examination, or answer for that which may be lost by interruptions) will not take up the compass of two, or at most three hours.

" Two more Articles will then remain. On one only will it be necessary to call any parole evidence; and for that only three witnesses; one, a gentleman of very infirm health, who was settled with his family in the South of France, but came to England in the first year of this long trial, and has remained here till this time, in yearly expectation of giving his evidence at your Lordships bar. Among the gentlemen whom I hope to be allowed to produce in evidence to the Articles now under examination, there is one, who having given his attendance through a considerable part of the first year, when it became evident that he could not be called till the next, informed me that his means of subsistence, though not his patience, were exhausted; and requested me to dispense with his evidence, that he might return to his service in India. I without hesitation cheerfully consented.—That gentleman accordingly went to India, served with credit two campaigns under Lord Cornwallis, is again returned to England, and again in at-

tendance to give his evidence in my Defence. Your Lordships will not be surpris'd if I should feel a more than common anxiety not to lose a witness whom I have recover'd in so singular a manner from so many obstacles which threatened to deprive me of the benefit of his testimony, nor to lose so impressive a memorial of the extraordinary character of this Impeachment.

" It is hard, with so near a prospect of a close, to see it vanish into darkness; and another year, or perhaps other years, if I should live to see them, destined for the continuation of this trial.

" Let me beseech your Lordships to recollect, that more than five years are already past since I first appeared at your Lordships Bar, and I am sure, that if any one of the Noble Lords who were then living, and saw me there, had been told (if human wisdom, which is the result of experience, could have suggested such a conclusion) that more than five years must pass ere I could obtain a judgment, he would have pronounced it against the course of nature to expect it, and have resent'd the supposition, as an unmerited reflection on the justice and dignity of this great kingdom.

" In the first year, which was the year 1788, the Court which your Lordships now compose, sat 35 days, generally assembling at twelve o'clock, sometimes earlier, and sitting until five, and occasionally later. This year your Lordships have sat, within a week of the same period of time, only 16 days, and have seldom been able to open the Court much earlier than two o'clock. I should be as ungrateful as unreasonable, if I could insinuate that these delays were in any respect imputable to your Lordships; neither is it my wish to impute blame to any: it is the effect, and not the cause, of which I complain.

" Yet, my Lords, if I might be allowed to expostulate with those, whose zeal animating them to exertions and to a perseverance, of which even in that body there are few examples, brought me to the situation in which I now stand; I might plead, and surely without offence, that the rights and interests of the people of this Kingdom, and the honour of its Crown, which were the great inducements stated by the Commons of Great Britain for calling together its highest Court of Judicature to sit in trial upon me, are at least as much concerned in their using the same exertions to promote the course of that trial, and to bring it to an issue.

" My respect forbids me to say more on the subject, nor should I have said so much, but to make it evident to your Lordships,

that whatever causes of delay have occurred, or may in future occur, in the course of this Trial, if it can be supposed that I would willingly be instrumental to my own wrong, neither have been nor shall be in any ways imputable to me. In proof of this I may allude to, but need not specify, the many constitutional, and even personal means, to which I have had recourse, to accelerate the progress of the Trial, and remove every obstruction to it.

"That I might not again urge a request to your Lordships, which it might not be in your Lordships power to grant, I have profited by the error which I have been told I committed in the Petition which I last year presented to your Lordships, and have addressed an humble Petition to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to permit your Lordships to continue to sit till the close of the Trial.

"I rely with a perfect confidence on his Majesty's gracious disposition to grant my prayer; and in that case, I do assure your Lordships that every possible means shall be used by me, and by the Gentlemen whom you have given me for my Counsel, to bring my Defence to a speedy conclusion.

"If, which I reluctantly suppose, it shall be deemed unreasonable, for causes which cannot fall within the scope of my limited comprehension, improper, I do most humbly and earnestly entreat your Lordships, in that case, that you will afford me as many days as may be necessary to bring the present Article to a close, and to allow my Counsel to sum up the evidence, while it is yet recent in your Lordships recollection."

THURSDAY, June 7.

The day was passed in examination of witnesses summoned by Mr. Hastings. These were Major Popham, Mr. Wright, Mr. Grey, and Captain Sims, a gentleman who waited in England some years since for the purpose of being examined; was afterwards obliged to return to India; and has now returned, unexpectedly, in time to fulfil his original intention.

Mr. Burke declined cross-examining this gentleman.

At five o'clock, when the Court rose, Mr. Dallas gave notice, that, with their Lordships' permission, he should sum up upon the present charge, on the next day of the trial.

SATURDAY, June 9.

Mr. Dallas began to sum up the evidence on the Benares charges, and in a short exhortation prayed the attention of the Court to a task which, he said, required much greater abilities than he pos-

essed. He assured their Lordships he should not consume more time than was actually requisite; for on a few great grounds, after all that had been said, the merits of this case must at last rest. He did not, however, wish it to be understood, that in selecting the great and striking facts, he meant to shrink from the examination of lesser circumstances.

He then, with great ability and in elegant language, went into the leading features of Bulwant Sing's conduct, and demonstratively proved, that instead of that Zemindar being a friend to the British Government, he was its greatest enemy—his intentions being most evidently to cut off the whole of the British army. His correspondence with Sir Hector Monro—his elopement, and various other parts of his conduct, all tended to substantiate his enmity. Instead of his being thankful for favours, he was the most ungrateful man alive.

The learned Counsel went at large into this business, and where an opportunity offered, displayed his eloquence with fine effect on his auditors. He beseeched their Lordships to try Mr. Hastings, not by the weight of abilities that brought forward the Charges—but by the laws of immutable justice—by the unalterable rule of right—and to ask their own hearts, did he or did he not act honestly, nobly, bravely, and prudently, in that critical moment when a sinking empire was to be saved?—Was he to look to Great Britain for succours when Great Britain had the powers of France, Spain, America, and Holland to contend with?—Was he to wait for instructions at a time when the delay of a moment might rob us of every valuable possession in India? Surely not—Common sense—natural prudence forbade it.

What he did was right; and he should venture to say, if it was wrong, Mr. Hastings alone was not culpable. The "black malignancy of mind"—"the dark and deep malice of heart," did not singly center in the bosom of Mr. Hastings. Mr. Hastings had accomplices equally entitled to the full force of these epithets, so liberally bestowed by the Hon. Managers—Sir Eyre Coote, Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Francis, all came under the full force and meaning of the words, "accomplices in Mr. Hastings's guilt:"—together they must stand—together they must fall. If Mr. Hastings be the villain described by the Hon. Managers, so is Mr. Francis—so was Mr. Wheeler—so

was Sir Eyre Coote—for whatever was done by Mr. Hastings was equally done by the other three. They signed their consent to all these acts—they were of the Council—they were equally answerable for the consequences. There was no flying from this truth—there was no denying this fact. It was upon record, and could not be done away.

Mr. Dallas said, he did not on that day appear at their Lordships' Bar simply as Counsel for Mr. Hastings, for the charge extended to the principles of all legitimate Government. It involved the House of Commons, and even the People of England, in whose name the Charge was brought; and therefore, expanding his exertions with the scope and spread of the Charge, he considered himself as standing there in defence of the outraged system of the British Government.

Mr. Dallas pursued this idea to its extent, and dwelt upon it with full force of argument; after which he went extensively into the conduct of Cheyt Sing, and continued speaking until five o'clock, when the Court broke up.

MONDAY, June 11.

Mr. Dallas, at once, entered into the Defence against the second part of the Benares Charge, namely, That the treatment which Cheyt Sing experienced from Mr. Hastings was effected with a malicious intent to ruin and destroy the Rajah, under the pretext of levying his quota of men and money towards supporting the war of the years 1778-9 and so; and that, in fact, he accomplished his malicious intent.—His reply, to relieve his client from this heavy part of the Charge, was drawn from the Bengal Consultations, in which all the measures which were taken were continually sanctioned by the Supreme Council; and in which, upon almost every instance, Mr. Francis, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Barwell, and Sir Eyre Coote, joined with Mr. Hastings.

As this part of the Charge was originally bought forward in the House of Commons by the assistance of Mr. Francis, Mr. Dallas was exceedingly diffuse in his observations upon that gentleman's conduct. He even ventured this bold position, viz. That if there was a malicious intent to ruin and destroy the Rajah (which he hoped to convince the Court did not exist), all the Members of the Council were equally involved in the guilt, and Mr. Francis in particular in a tenfold degree greater than Mr. Hastings.

To make out this bold assertion, he argued with great clearness, perspicuity, and force, until four, when the Court broke up and adjourned to the Upper Chamber.

TUESDAY, June 12.

Mr. Dallas, at two, proceeded in his Defence of Mr. Hastings.—After the two battalions approached towards Benares to enforce the payment of the several sums demanded by the Governor-General and Council, until Mr. Hastings made his journey up the Ganges, and, together with other Tributaries and Zemindars, visited Benares; the several steps which he took to bring Cheyt Sing to a just sense of his duty; the arrest of the Rajah, and the consequent massacre of the British troops by the attendants of Cheyt Sing; together with the war which afterwards ensued, were painted by Mr. Dallas, in warm, animated, and glowing colours.

The peroration was judiciously introduced, and not too long pursued. Noticing the humanity of Mr. Hastings's private instructions to Major Popham, he said, those testimonies of benevolence were not afforded "when he was an actor upon the public stage;" they were not like "the splendour of eloquence striving to attract attention by details of founding morality;" they were "not deliberately contrived to be first uttered to the assembled public, and then carefully handed down to posterity."

Having justified the officers who committed hostilities against the Bannah, an Indian Princess, for which they had been so much censured, Mr. Dallas indulged himself in this classical banter of the Managers. He doubted not their gallantry. "Of all Homer's heroes, they would probably have chosen the character of *Diomed* last, and at the fall of *Patroclus* they doubtless would have wept in the train of *Zenobia*."

He observed, that the great grounds of the Charge were unjustifiable demands of money from Cheyt Sing, for three successive years, for the public service, the arrest of Cheyt Sing, and his expulsion after the massacre of the British Troops. These measures were staid by the Commons to be high crimes, and the Managers had endeavoured to convince their Lordships, that they deserved to be so denominated. "Forbid it (added Mr. Dallas) the honour of Mr. Hastings! but forbid it still more the fame and glory of this country! My Lords, we have heard much of BRITISH JUSTICE; and here, as in her chosen temple, we have

have been desired to behold her, displaying her loveliest form, and placed in her most graceful attitude; but to *me* her form appears more lovely when turning to the *injured*; her attitude most graceful, not when she rises to strike the *oppressor*, but when she stoops to raise the *oppressed*. This *British Justice*, to whom our adoration is due, is, no doubt, a Being *consistent with herself*. To her it can never have been necessary to tug-gest, that the *first* duty of justice is to redress a wrong; that to punish the author of that wrong, is the *second* only. No doubt the *justice* of this country has long since *restored* to the man, represented as an *oppressed and persecuted Prince*, the sums which an individual *extorted from him*. No doubt, *long since*, he sits upon the throne of his ancestors, and rules his people with *recovered* sway. Not so, my Lords: We have been told, that he is *at this moment a vagabond and wanderer*; and the last accounts we have of him were, that the British Resident at the Court of Madajee Scindia *refused* to appear there if Cheyt Sing were *present*.

"My Lords, when I hear *this*, can I help exclaiming, Oh! British Justice! thy ways are *mysterious and incomprehensible*! No doubt, thou art, as thy worshippers represent thee, a Being *upright and wise*; chaste are thy *determinations*, virtuous thy *decrees*; but thy *means* are *impervious and inscrutable*. Thy temple is indeed erected with the *Majesty of darkness*; the *light* shines not upon *thine altar*: suffer me then to depart, nor seek to explore, what I perceive I am not permitted to *understand*.

"Thus much, my Lords, as to the *situation* of one of the persons whose *treatment* is the subject of the present Charge. But as to the other, the Gentleman now at your Bar—once more let me beseech of you to consider the *sort* of accusation, and the *person* against whom it is made. It is a charge of *cold, and contriving malice*. What the conduct of Mr. Hastings *had been* up to this period of time, what his conduct *had since* been, and what the *character* which that conduct has obtained for him, is perfectly

well known to your Lordships, and to the world.

"At the time when these acts are stated to have been done, Mr. Hastings was advanced to that period of life, when the *general character* is *correctly* ascertained. The spring is the season of promise, but in the autumn the tree is known by the fruit it has produced. No man in the decline of life becomes malicious for the *first time*. It is a *taint* that is lodged in the *heart*, it mixes with the *blood*. It pervades the great mass of conduct, and gives, *more or less*, a tinge to *every action*. This character of any man is but the result of observation upon the *whole* of his conduct. What then is the character of Mr. Hastings?—But, my Lords, here I stop. I will not do injustice to the eloquent and forcible manner in which my learned friend who opened the Defence has already treated this subject; I will only say, that it is almost an enviable lot to be *accused*, when the effect of accusation is, to gather round him every man of virtue and sensibility, who has ever had occasion to know him either in public or private life, to wash out with their tears the stains which his accusers have cast upon his character. It is a glorious situation, my Lords, to be charged as the *oppressor of suffering nations*, and in the very course of the enquiry into that charge, to have those nations pressing forward to your Bar, *not to accuse*, but to applaud; not to claim his *condemnation*, but to demand *bis acquittal*.

"These are circumstances which, upon such an occasion, it is impossible not to feel, and to express. But let it not be thought I mean to rely upon the *character* of Mr. Hastings for his defence *against any part of his accusation*, or to suppose *his conduct* of a nature, that his general character must be called in to explain it. That would be to offer him from this side of the House a *still more cruel insult* than any he has experienced even from the other. On these two great supports rests his Defence, *his own conduct* and *your honour*."

The Court immediately adjourned, and fixed the further proceedings upon the Trial to the second Tuesday in the next Sessions of Parliament.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, May 8.

THE order of the day being read, That all the Lords be summoned,

I. The motion moved, "That the House

do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to examine into the Trade between this country and Africa, and between Africa and our West India

Islands, and to enquire into the cultivation of Sugar in our Islands."

Lord Grenville had no sort of objection to go into the most minute inquiry, both as to the cultivation of our Islands and the Trade in Slaves. In his opinion, the best and only proper mode of coming to a speedy decision was by an open Committee above stairs, and therefore he should move an Amendment to that effect.

The Duke of Clarence objected to the Noble Lord's Amendment.

The Bishop of London was certain that where private interest did not operate, there could be but one opinion on the subject, and that opinion was its instant Abolition. It was an insult to the common sense of this country—it was an outrage to every person who professed christianity—it militated against philosophy and every doctrine human as well as divine.

Lord Hawkesbury took a decided part against the Amendment. He thought it a matter of the highest consequence; for in it were involved our Trade and Navigation, in fact the principal riches of our country. It required all the attention, all the investigation that their Lordships could give it; and in no place could that investigation more properly be held than in the House.

The Lord Chancellor was clearly of opinion, that the motion made by Lord Stormont was that which the House ought to adopt; and he was equally decided as to the arguments made in favour of that proposition.

The Question being called for, the House divided at eight o'clock. For Lord Stormont's motion, 63; against it, 36; Majority, 27.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 9.

In a Committee upon the Scottish Epis-

* In page 374 the reader will find the QUESTIONS proposed; the summary of their Answers was as follows:

TO QUESTION I.—Answer: Matter of law.

TO QUESTION II.—Answer: Not material.

TO QUESTION III.—Answer: The publication being clearly proved, and the innocence of the paper clearly manifest, it would be competent and legal for the Judge to direct the jury to acquit; but such a case has never occurred at nisi prius, and is hardly conceivable.

TO QUESTION IV.—Answer: A criminal intention is no part of the allegation at common law, as no man shall be allowed to scatter arrows, fire-brands, and death, and then say, "Am I not in sport?" In other modes of proceeding, criminality is charged; and wherever a witness is competent to prove alleged criminality of intention, a witness may also be competent to prove that there was no criminality of intention.

TO QUESTION V.—Answer: The meaning of the letter is to be collected from the letter itself; and if we were to allow the meaning to go to the Jury to interpret, who is to interpret for the interpreter? The interpretation must still recur to us.

TO QUESTION VI.—Answer: The criminality of an overt act is matter of law, and not of fact; but the particulars of law and fact are often inseparable; and we disclaim saying that where they are so mixed, a Jury may not give a general verdict of acquittal, even contrary to the direction of the Judge. We have always found Jurors disposed to listen to

copalians Bill, Lord Cathcart in the Chair,

Lord Abingdon said, that if this Bill was meant by and by to be made use of as an argument why the Dissenters in England should be entitled to similar relief as these Dissenters in Scotland, he for one did not give his vote for this Bill upon any such ground, nor would he admit of any such compromise.

The Lord Chancellor insisted, that the principle of toleration should never be carried so far, as in the least to trench upon the Established Religion. Every thing short of that, which could raise the credit, character, and fortunes of Dissenters, ought to be conceded them. His Lordship wished to propose Amendments to several of the clauses; but, not being prepared to state them accurately, moved, that the Committee should report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Tuesday next; which, after some conversation, was agreed to.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 11.

The opinions of the Judges on the questions referred to them by the House on the Libel Bill, were this day delivered; in which the Judges (excepting Lord Loughborough) were unanimous, that inuendoes were matter of law; and that the truth of a libel was not to be admitted as evidence in extenuation of guilt—as no man who threw about him firebrands, arrows, and death, could be admitted to advance in his defence the plea of his having been in sport.

Lord Abingdon was against the Bill *in toto*, as one of the many violent attempts at innovation.

On the motion of Lord Camden, the opinions of the Judges were ordered to be printed.*

Mex-

MONDAY, May 14.

The House went into a Committee on the National Debt Bill.

Lord Lauderdale opposed many of the clauses in it; and the clause enacting that no future loan should be made without being provided for at the time, was particularly opposed by Lords Stormont and Rawdon, and by the Lord Chancellor, who said, that though he approved of the object of the Bill as a system for paying off the National Debt, he could not give his consent to this clause, for it was impossible to bind down future Parliaments, and it was idle to suppose, that future Ministers would take directions from this act how they were to make a loan. At present the country was in a state of prosperity and tranquillity, but it might happen to be otherwise, and he should consider any Minister who could not judge at the time when a loan was necessary, and what was the proper mode of doing it, as unfit for his situation; and none but a novice, a sycophant, a mere reptile, as a Minister, would allow this act to prevent him from doing what the exigency of circumstances might require at the time, according to his own judgment. He therefore would vote against the clause. The House then divided; for the clause 28, against it 22, Majority in favour of the clause 6.

SLAVE TRADE.

A petition from the merchants and planters was presented, and after a short conversation Mr. Law was called to the Bar in favour of the petitioners. He stated, that the value of the Negroes in the West India Islands was twelve millions and a half, the lands and houses twice that sum, and the shipping one million and a half: in the whole, thirty-nine millions, exclusive of the vast property employed upon the African trade. That three hundred thousand ton of shipping employed 25,000 seamen, and the exports and imports together arising from the West India trade was ten millions annually. To prove these facts, he called Lord Macartney. His Lordship, being a Peer of Ireland, objected to being examined at the Bar, it being the privilege of Irish Peers to be examined at the table. It was agreed to search precedents; and that evidence should be heard on Monday next, from

twelve to six—and every Monday, Thursday, and Friday.

TUESDAY, May 15.

SCOTS CHURCH BILL.

In a Committee, Lord Cathcart in the Chair, several amendments were made, and a clause was added by the Bishop of St. David's, of much import to the Gentlemen of the Episcopal Church of Scotland. It respected the Clergy which were ordained by the Titular Bishops of Scotland being admitted to clerical orders in this kingdom.

Lord Radnor opposed the clause: his Lordship observed, that a Roman Catholic Gentleman in Priest's orders might, by the simple operation of renouncing the doctrines of popery, and subscribing to the Thirty-nine Articles, become a member of the Established Church.

The Bishop of St. David's expressed his sentiments again in favour of toleration; but it was widely different with a Member of a Church *not National*, nor sanctioned by proper authority.

The Bill passed the Committee, and was ordered to be reported.—Adjourned at six.

FRIDAY, May 18.

LIBEL BILL.

Lord Camden, on the second reading being moved, stated to their Lordships his opinions on this subject; and he prefaced it with saying, that his mind was not altered on the subject, and that whilst he had a mind to conceive, and a tongue to utter the suggestions of that mind, it should always unalterably be, that A JURY WERE JUDGES OF BOTH THE LAW AND THE FACT.

That this was the REAL CONSTITUTION of our country, he should prove as well from the nature of the law itself, as from the opinions of almost every Judge of eminence that ever declared his sentiments on the occasion. Nay, he would go so far as to assert, that the opinion of the Twelve Judges to whom the Questions were lately submitted, did not deny the fact. Indeed they could not, consistent with their consciences, refuse to admit it; and for this, among other reasons, the next Jury that tried an indictment or information for a libel, might by their verdict in deciding upon the *law* and the *fact*, CONSTITUTIONALLY and LEGALLY prove that such was their province.

the direction of the Judge in matter of law, and to make such distinction between matter of law and matter of fact as can be intelligibly pointed out.

TO QUESTION VII.—*Answer*: If the Judge declare the law, and leave that and the evidence to the consideration of the Jury, his direction will be according to law: but if the Judge say to the Jury, "You are to judge of the law," his direction will be wrong, for it is the duty of the Judge to say to the Jury, "You are to decide on the facts in evidence compounded with the law as explained by the Judge."—The whole concluded with an opinion, that it is competent for the Jury to give a general verdict wherever a general issue is joined, there being no apparent difference in this respect between civil and criminal cases, whatever there may be with respect to their effect on the liberty of the subject.

He was sorry to observe that the Judges had omitted, he would not say *omitted*, giving their opinion on the great leading point to which the object of the Bill tended, viz. Had a Judge a right to direct a Jury to separate the law from the fact, and find a verdict on the latter; leaving the jurisdiction on the former to the Bench?

Their standing aloof from this great matter, was a kind of silent acknowledgment that neither the Law nor the Constitution warranted a y such usurpation of power; and in that point of view there was not a doubt but the good sense of the House would consider it.

He did not see how it was possible to separate the LAW from the FACT without making a Jury a cypher; for when the Jury said, "We find that the paper is published!"—"Then," says the Judge, "I shall construe the meaning of that paper, and it shall or shall not be a Libel, just as I please." How did this conform with the solemn oath that the Jury takes—"WELL and TRULY to try the CAUSE between the Plaintiff and Defendant?" It did not conform at all. The Jurymen who did not try the MERITS and DEMERITS of inuendoes, and who did not judge of the criminality or innocence of the intention, was PERJURED.

As the Bill before the House was resisted on points of law, it now became seriously requisite that it should pass; and he had this to say to their Lordships, that if it did pass, and that *were he a Jurymen on any Libel to be tried hereafter*, he should disregard whatever was dictated by a Judge, and taking the whole meaning of the inuendoes into his consideration, and what appeared to be the intention of the writer, and the consequences likely to result from them, FIND HIS VERDICT ON THE LAW AND THE FACT: and God and his country warranted him to do so.

In points of life and death, how did a Jury act? Would any Judge pretend to say, that the Jury only found the fact of killing? No. They found the intention, that is, Whether the deed was manslaughter or murder? The charges of all Judges left this to the Jury. If, then, in cases where the life of an individual was at stake, the Jury were allowed to be judges of LAW and FACT, how preposterous, how ridiculous must it appear, to deny them a similar power in cases of less importance.

The Learned Lord said, he had consulted all of old every authority that was connected with the present case, and they all coincided with this opinion, which he could not too often repeat; because by that repetition it would come more generally to the ears of

the people—"That a Jury were constitutionally, legally, and according to the tenor of their oaths, JUDGES OF THE LAW and the FACT."

In support of this, he quoted a long list of the first law authorities in the records of history—and he even went so far as to say, that even Lord Chief Justice Jeffries did not deny the fact—nay, that in some remarkable decisions by that Judge, he told the Jury, "such was their province, and they could not depart from it."

His Lordship, in support of the uncontrollable power of Juries, particularly cited all the opinions, remarking at the same time, that the Judges to whom this question was submitted by the House, had only selected a partial abstract of law authorities.

He did not by any means wish to take from the AUTHORITY of the Bench, or from their CONSEQUENCE, so far as it went hand in hand with the Constitution; but as that Constitution had vested in the people a right to be tried by their Peers, and consequently that those Peers were to be the sole judges, he must ever oppose any innovation on that right.

His Lordship's conclusion was, that the word *each* should be omitted, as the Bill was declaratory.

Lord Stanhope supported the arguments of the Learned Lord in a most animated and able manner.—He pointedly ridiculed the evasive answer of the Judges, and was even personally severe on them and the Chancellor. He said, that Lord Chancellor Thurlow had differed with Mr. Attorney-General Thurlow so materially, that the only way in which they could cover their shame, was to pair off, and not vote on the present occasion.—"The Attorney General, in the case of Vaughan, had diametrically contradicted the opinion he gave as Lord Chancellor on the Libel Bill; and this operated as a proof that the Learned Lord must either on the former day be a fool, or on the latter a lunatic." As to Chancery, he had a very bad opinion of it indeed, for the doctrines of that Court were not conformable to the constitution of Juries.—All was transacted there in a snug office, and, to his own knowledge, if a man once entered, it was a difficult matter to get out again. He attacked the Chancellor on what that Learned Lord had said about the idea of "what was law in Cumberland was not law in Cornwall," and, therefore, that the Judge was the only person to decide. This, he said, from an instance he should relate, proved that the Jury and not the Judge were the proper persons to decide. It was this;—a word, in a matter which

came before the Court of Assize at Cumberland, was not understood by the Judge. It was a provincial one on which the essence of the dispute rested. This of course became matter of law, because in it consisted the criminality. The Judge was puzzled. The Jury, every man of them, knew its meaning; but what will appear more strongly in favour of the right of the Jury to decide is, that the very same word in Cornwall has a direct opposite meaning. Would the Learned Lord have the Judge and not the Jury to decide what the meaning was? He made many sarcastic remarks on Lord Kenyon and Lord Chief Baron Eyre in their judicial capacities; stating of the former, that in the case of Stockdale he directed the Jury to find a verdict which they did not find—and of the latter, that he said a man was not dead, because he had only ceased to exist. On all these matters he sported with a great deal of wit, and kept the House for some time in a roar of laughter.

Lord Kenyon denied that he had ever directed a Jury to find a verdict which they did not find, and said the whole of the Noble Earl's speech was a misstatement of facts.

Lord Stormont entered into the whole merits of the case of Libels, and defended the doctrine of Lord Mansfield;—but when he concluded,—the fatigue overcame him—he fainted—and

Lord Grenville moved, that the further consideration should be adjourned till Monday.—The House immediately adjourned to

MONDAY, May 21.

The Marquis of Lansdowne spoke in favour of the Bill: he went over the same ground, in support of the Bill, which had been taken by Lord Stanhope, and which we, therefore, shall not go into. It had been stated, that this was no period for making reforms in the law or constitution of the country:—He saw no reason for such an assertion; the House would never descend to suppose, that the contemptible pamphlet of Mr. Paine could destroy the peace of the country. The number of those who wished for the introduction of anarchy into this kingdom were very few indeed; but the number of those who wished for a wise and temperate reform was considerable, and he counselled himself to be one of them.

Lords Lauderdale and Portchester were also for the Bill, which was opposed by the Lord Chancellor.

Lord Loughborough in a very able speech supported the Bill.

Lord Kenyon said a few words in reply.

Lord Grenville said, if the law were not as the Learned Lords Camden and Loughborough had stated, it ought immediately to be enacted.

On a division, the numbers were, for the commitment of the Bill 57, against it 32.—Majority for the Bill 25.

Thus the great constitutional point is at last decided by the Lords and Commons—that JURIES ARE JUDGES OF BOTH THE LAW AND THE FACT.

THURSDAY, May 31.

THE PROCLAMATION *.

The Marquis of Abercorn, after the Proclamation was read, rose to move an Address to his Majesty in consequence of it, similar to that of the House of Commons. At a time when there were emissaries abroad to make the people unhappy and discontented, he deemed it the duty of every one to come forward, and declare what they felt, and the principles by which they were actuated. He then moved an Address to his Majesty, thanking him for the Proclamation, &c. &c.

Lord Harrington seconded the motion.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES now arose (called upon, as his Royal Highness declared he conceived himself to be, in a most peculiar manner) to express his sentiments upon this occasion. He said he should detain their Lordships but for a short time; the topic opened to their view they had already heard, and would again hear much more ably discussed, than it could be by any efforts from him. He should not enter into a minute detail of the motion for the Address; he should endeavour to confine himself to a mere expression of his sentiments on the principles of the Constitution of this country; a subject which, at a very early period of his life, he had contemplated with pleasure, and which, to the end of it, he hoped would continue unimpaired. It was a Constitution which had afforded protection to all ranks and classes, and, he trusted, would continue that advantage. He therefore thought it was the duty of every well-wisher to this country, and true lover of real freedom, to support this Constitution by every effort in his power, as a sacred gift delivered to our ancestors, and considered by them as the best practical model of Civil Government, to secure the liberty, the prosperity, and happiness of the subject.—Actuated by these sentiments, and feeling himself called upon to give his opinion on this subject, he would content himself with saying,

be concurred in the measure of issuing the Proclamation, as he should concur in every measure that tended to preserve the happiness and tranquillity of the country; and therefore the motion received his most sincere approbation.

Lord Lauderdale thought the Proclamation totally unnecessary, and to have no other object than to instil causeless alarms into the minds of the people, and insidiously to foment divisions among those friends with whom he long had the happiness to act. He was very severe upon Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Richmond, who once declaimed for a Parliamentary Reform and now opposed the measure; and said, the latter, instead of being so well engaged, was to be at the head of a camp on Bagshot Heath, formed to overawe the people of this country, and particularly the inhabitants of the metropolis.

He was called to order by the Duke of Richmond, who defended his own and Mr. Pitt's conduct, in before wishing and now opposing a Parliamentary Reform. He said, there was a material alteration in the affairs of this kingdom between that period and the present. The nation *then* was on the verge of ruin, and the people discontented; *now*, we had reached an unexampled state of prosperity, and the people were happy. Besides, at the close of the American war, the Associations were set on foot in consequence of the applications of the people themselves for a Reform; instead of which, Associations were now formed for the purpose of exciting uneasiness and discontents among the people.—His Grace declared, he had no doubt there were foreign emissaries in this country, hired to subvert, if possible, the Constitution.

Lord Kinnoul and Lord Suffolk declared their approbation of the Proclamation, and of the Address.

The Duke of Portland said, at a period when seditious publications were circulated, which certainly tended to subvert the Constitution, he could not but approve of the Proclamation, and give his full assent to the motion for Addressing his Majesty upon the subject of it.

Earl Spencer, the Marquis Townshend, Lords Portchester, Stormont, King, and Grantley, spoke in the same strain.

The Marquis of Lansdowne condemned the Proclamation and opposed the Address.

Lord Grenville asserted, that the most daring and flagitious attempts were making in different parts of the country to incite the people to sedition; and therefore that Ministers would not do their duty if they did not take all possible means to prevent it.

The Proclamation would never have been issued, had there not been found in this country misguided men who formed societies, and had meetings to recommend the principles of that contemptible, trivial, and libellous publication of Paine, who opened correspondences with foreign republican Clubs; and who even circulated seditious hand-bills to excite mutiny and disorder in the navy and army.

Lord Rawdon said a few words in approbation of the Proclamation; and congratulated the House and country on the professions made by the Prince of Wales; though he was very pointed upon the general conduct of Administration.

An Amendment proposed by Lord Lauderdale was then negatived, and the original motion carried without a division.

PROTEST *against the* ADDRESS of the
HOUSE of LORDS to His MAJESTY
on the PROCLAMATION.

Die Jovis, 31 Maii.

BECAUSE I think the honour and dignity of Parliament trifled with, by a solemn call, without any adequate cause, and upon slight pretences, to make unnecessary professions of attachment to the Constitution, and of zeal for his Majesty's Government, and to concur in applauding his Majesty's Ministers for advising this extraordinary measure of a Royal Proclamation, and a recurrence to the authority of Parliament; a measure not called for, and which appears to me much more calculated to awake causeless apprehensions, and excite unnecessary alarm among a people affectionate to the King, and obedient to the laws, than to answer any of those salutary purposes for which alone Ministers should presume to use the Royal name and authority.

Because those writings which his Majesty's Ministers now consider as likely to disturb the public peace, and excite dangerous tumults, and of which the prosecution is, on a sudden, deemed by them indispensable to the preservation of order, and the security of Government, have been permitted for a considerable time past to be openly, and, as is asserted, industriously disseminated through every part of the kingdom; and, therefore, if the principles thus propagated be so subversive of all order, and destructive of all government, and are at the same time so unfortunately calculated to make a rapid, alarming, and fatal progress in the minds of a peaceable and enlightened people, as Ministers have in debate maintained, it would well become the care and wisdom of Parliament, instead of committing its authority in the measures of Execu-

the Government, and taking part in the ordinary execution of the laws, to enquire why so important a discovery was not made at an earlier period; and why the Ministers have so long permitted the salutary terrors of the law to sleep over offences, the prosecution of which so highly impured the public safety.

Because, if it be expedient to punish the authors and publishers of seditious writings, I think it the province of the Executive Government to determine upon that expediency, and to put the law in motion; and I cannot but consider as pernicious in its example, and unconstitutional in its principle, the present attempt made by the Ministers to shelter themselves, justify their conduct, and cover what, according to their argument, has been their criminal negligence, by a measure of Parliament. I believe the laws to be sufficiently efficacious for the punishment of such offenders as are described in the Royal Proclamation, and I see no reason why Parliament should take from his Majesty's Ministers any part of the responsibility which appertains to their stations, of advising the Crown, and directing its law officers, as to the fit seasons and proper occasions on which any of the laws for preserving the public peace should be enforced; nor can I observe, without expressing my marked disapprobation, that the confidence which the public still place in the wisdom and integrity of Parliament, notwithstanding all the attempts made by the present Ministers to destroy it, is insidiously laid hold of by them to create public prejudice, and excite public indignation against those who are represented as obnoxious to the laws, and objects of prosecution. A sense of justice might have taught the Ministers, that to fair and impartial trials, uninfluenced by any previous declaration, unprejudiced by any previous interference of Parliament, even the authors and publishers of those writings that have at last awakened the attention of Ministers, are entitled; and a sense of decorum should have restrained them from lessening the dignity, and committing the honour of Parliament, by making it, indirectly indeed, but to the common sense of mankind obviously, a party in public prosecutions, which Parliament is thus made to sanction and direct, and on which this House, in the highest and last resort, may have to sit, in the impartial and uninterested but awful character of Judges.

Because, in this measure, by which Ministers in effect confess and record their past inattention to the dangers which they now deprecate, and their present inability

to discharge the ordinary duties of their station, without the extraordinary aid of Parliament, the public cannot fail to perceive, that we knefs and inefficiency in his Majesty's councils which are more hurtful to the true interests, and more derogatory from the just authority of Government than any imaginary progress which, with great injustice to a loyal people, Ministers attribute to the principles asserted in the writings of which they complain.

Because, when I consider how long the Ministers have viewed with unconcern the circulation of those opinions, at the consequence of which they now affect to be alarmed, and when I recollect that of all those Societies for the purpose of obtaining a reform in the representation of the people, and mentioned in the debate, one only is of recent origin, I have but too much reason to believe, that, under whatever form they have disguised their design, the real object of Ministers has been to subject to suspicion and distrust the principles, misrepresent the views, and calumniate the intentions of that Association of respectable persons lately formed, for purposes the most virtuous and constitutional, upon principles the most pure and disinterested, to be pursued by means the most legal and peaceful; wielding no weapons but those of truth and reason; using no efforts but those of argument, unsupported by party; appealing only to the sense and judgment of a public deeply interested in the objects of their pursuit, and not presuming to demand any personal credit but what may be derived from their steadiness, consistency, and integrity. This Society appears to be the only one which has excited the jealousy of those Ministers from whom justice has extorted an admission in debate, that nothing offensive, or even improper, has proceeded from it; of those Ministers, some of whom have themselves engaged, but to a much greater extent, and upon much broader principles, in the prosecution of the same general objects, the attainment of which they declared not only indispensable, but alone capable of preserving the liberties of the people, and perpetuating the blessings of the Constitution; but which objects, with the peaceful possession of power and emolument, they have long neglected and lost sight of, and now, at last, in the face of the public, in defiance of the most solemn engagements, unblushingly abandon.—Such are the Ministers who have presumed to use the Royal name and authority to a Proclamation, by which, insinuating the existence of dangers, of which even some of their most confidential

friends have declared their disbelief, they vainly hope to divert the attention of a discerning public from their apostacy from principles, and their dereliction of opinions, which paved their way to power, and for which they stood deliberately and repeatedly pledged to a generous, confiding, and, at last, deluded people.

Because, if the objects of that Association, thus particularly aimed at by his Majesty's Ministers, were not expressly justified by their former principles and professions: as the act itself of associating to pursue those objects is sanctioned by their former conduct and example, I should still see nothing in it to discommend, but much to applaud. A moderate and temperate reform of the abuses of the Constitution is due to the people, who being on their part just to the Monarchical and Aristocratical branches of the Constitution, who commit no invasion of the rights, and seek no abridgement of the powers of either, are entitled to have their own share in the Legislation of their country freed from the unjust usurpations of others, and to possess uninvaded, and to exercise uncontrolled by the other branches of the Government, those rights which this happy Constitution, in the matchless excellence of its principles, has solely and exclusively allotted to the people. A reform of such a character and description may lessen the means and diminish the opportunities of corrupting Legislation, both in its source and in its progress; it may reduce the influence by which unconstitutional Ministers preserve their power, but it will save the nation from their profusion, and perpetuate that Constitution which all equally profess to venerate. Such a reform, I believe, cannot with perfect safety be long delayed,—the more readily and cheerfully those rights which belong only to the people are restored by those who, at present, in too many instances, possess and exercise them, the more firm and established will be the present happy form of our Government, the more safe from risk and danger will be the just prerogatives of the Crown, and the peculiar acknowledged hereditary privileges of this House.

LAUDERDALE.

FRIDAY, June 1.

Their Lordships having resolved themselves into a Committee of the whole House upon the Libel Bill, Lord Cathcart in the Chair,

The Lord Chancellor made a variety of objections to the Bill, as being ill drawn, and went very much at large to prove, that many alterations were necessary, to render it calculated for the purpose which he supposed

it was intended to answer; in the course of which, his Lordship took an opportunity to deprecate the principle, by traversing over the same ground he had done on a former occasion. He insisted that it would throw the Judges into great difficulties, for it went merely to say what they ought not to do, without telling them what was law; he should therefore move, at the end of the clause which said the Judges should not direct the Jury to find a verdict upon the act of the Publication only—That there should be added, "but that the Judge should declare the law of the record upon the cases to the Juries."

Lord Loughborough objected to the motion, as either nugatory, if it was fairly meant, since there was already a clause in the Bill to the very purpose; or, if otherwise, it might bear an interpretation that would undermine the principle, and create that very confusion the Learned Lord seemed so anxious to prevent.

Lord Camden insisted there could not possibly exist a difficulty, since the Judges were bound to explain the law to the Jury; and if they did not, they neglected their duty, and forfeited their oath; but it was a maxim that he ever had, and ever would maintain, that it was the right of every Englishman to be tried by his country; that country was the Jury, and therefore they alone were to decide as to the innocence or guilt; these were the principles the Bill went to maintain, and therefore he objected to the Learned Lord's amendment.

Lords Portchester and Stanhope also objected to the Amendment; and upon the question being put thereon, it was negatived without a division.

The Lord Chancellor wished to ask whether there would be any objection to a clause enabling the Judge to order a new trial, if a verdict should be given contrary to law.

Lord Camden—Is it meant to grant a new trial after a verdict of acquittal for the defendant?

The Lord Chancellor—Yes.

Lord Camden—No such clause will have my assent.

The Lord Chancellor—Go on with the Bill.

The Bill was then gone through with, and no Amendment made; and at six o'clock the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, June 2.

As soon as prayers were over, without proceeding to any other business, their Lordships adjourned to go up with the Address to his Majesty; for the copy of which, the reader is referred to page 472.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, May 1.

THE question being put, "That the report of the resolution on the Slave Trade, agreed to by the Committee, be brought up,"

Mr. Dundas observed, that he should make no opposition to the report of this resolution, or of any other; but he meant, after a Bill was brought in, to take the sense of the House upon it in the Committee, or on the report, if it was not such a Bill as he thought would answer the end proposed by it.

The report was then brought up by Mr. Beaufoy; and the question being put by Mr. Speaker, That it be read,

Lord Sheffield thought it was the worst measure the House could possibly have adopted. He contended, that the West-India Islands, and particularly Jamaica, could not keep up their stock.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. W. Smith replied, and were most clearly of opinion, for the reasons they had formerly stated, that the observations made by the Noble Lord were without foundation.

The order of the day being read for the House to go into a Committee to consider of measures to be taken for the Abolition of the Slave Trade,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the first thing necessary was to have a Bill brought in as soon as possible, on which Gentlemen would be at liberty to give their opinion; for he himself wished to propose, that there should be an instant abolition of all that part of the trade which went to the supply of foreign Islands: on that point he could not conceive there could be the smallest difference of opinion. The rest of the resolutions would go to the limitation of tonnage, which would restrain the importation during the time it was to continue.

WEDNESDAY, May 2.

The report of the resolutions of yesterday's Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade was brought up, read, and agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in consequence of the report having been agreed to, and for the purpose of hastening their object, by putting the Lords in possession of the general outlines of the plan, moved, "That a conference with the Lords be desired, on a subject highly important to the justice and honour of the British nation."

The motion was agreed to.

THURSDAY, May 3.

Pursuant to the above resolution, The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House, that the deputation had attended in the Painted Chamber, and met the Duke of Leeds on the part of their Lordships; and

that they had given his Grace the resolutions of the House respecting the Slave Trade, for the perusal of their Lordships.

The resolutions of the Committee respecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade were then read a second time, agreed to, and a Bill ordered to be brought in accordingly.

The order of the day for the further consideration of the report of the Bankers Estates Bill being read,

Sir Benjamin Hammet moved, "That the further consideration be postponed till Tuesday next."

The Attorney General rose, and having stated his objections to the Bill at some length, and with considerable effect, moved, "That the further consideration of the Bill be adjourned to this day three months."

Sir Benjamin Hammet defended the Bill at some length.

The Attorney General replied; and his motion, for the further consideration of the Bill this day three months, was carried without a division.

The House in a Committee came to a resolution to allow bounties to matters of Slave Ships.

MONDAY, May 7.

Agreed to the above resolution. The Bounties are the same as in the Bill of last year.

The report of the Steyning Election was this day made, which was, that the sitting Member, Martin Lloyd, Esq. was not duly elected; and that Samuel Whitbread, Esq. was duly elected.

TUESDAY, May 8.

Lord Parker, Chairman of the Cirencester Committee, reported to the House, "That Richard Master, Esq. is not duly elected, and that Robert Preston, Esq. is duly elected, and ought to have been returned."—Adjourned.

On the motion of Sir John Sinclair, the Wool business was put off till this day month; and it was resolved, that the House, early in the next Session of Parliament, would take this business into consideration, as a subject well deserving the attention of the House and the encouragement of the public.

Mr. Fox moved the reading of the Westminster petition, complaining of the conduct of gentlemen high in office in the remission of certain fines and penalties imposed under the excise and lottery acts; which being read, he went into a statement of the grounds of his motion made on a former occasion, grounding the guilt of Mr. Rose on his negation of the charge, and refusing to go into an enquiry. He moved, that a Committee be appointed to take the said petition into consideration, and report thereon.—The House immediately divided,

Ayes 34, Noes 81. Majority against the enquiry, 47.

FRIDAY, May 11.

UNITARIAN DISSENTERS.

Mr. Fox said, what he should propose at present to the House, was not only that which might be safely adopted in a mixed Constitution like this, but which he should have recommended in whatever state he had happened to live, whether despotic or not; but in this country, and to a British Parliament, the question came with the greatest propriety; for, being in possession of liberty, more liberality was expected from us than from countries oppressed. Establishments in all countries he acknowledged to be useful and convenient, but toleration was fundamentally just—and the convenience of Establishments should no longer exist, than they could exist consistent with the principles of justice as well as policy.—Man entering into society gave up a certain portion of his natural rights—but a part of his rights, to think for himself in all points of religion, it was impossible for him to give up. In persecuting men for particular religious opinions, we, who profess not to be infallible, may, for aught we know, persecute truth itself, and the direct revelation of God, which those whom we persecute may know better than ourselves. Persecution condemned men either to submit to unjust punishment, or to act the part of hypocrites to God and man. The Right Hon. Gentleman entered into the different persecutions of the Arians and Socinians, and argued, that the riots at Birmingham, by which Dr. Priestley suffered, afforded the strongest proof of his having been under persecution for the religious tenets he held. The Right Hon. Gentleman enumerated a variety of acts he wished to repeal and alter, and observed, that his object was similar to that of many ancient persecutors; it was, to extirpate heresy, and in the old way too, by fire; the principal difference, however, was, that he did not wish to burn the bodies of men not believing in certain dogmas, but to burn the statutes imposing the pains of heresy on persons holding and teaching particular opinions. It had been frequently urged, he said, against the Roman Catholics as a principal error, that they refused the reading of the scriptures to the people; but that conduct was preferable to the conduct of the Church of England, which permitted nay commanded, the reading of the scriptures, but inflicted heavy penalties upon, and rendered those outcasts to their country, who were unfortunate enough to draw from their reading any other conclusion than that of the Church. After shewing in several points of view the impropriety of punishing men

for religious opinions, which rendered them neither less moral, virtuous, or loyal, nor injurious to the state, he concluded by moving, “That a Committee of the whole House be appointed to consider of the repeal and alteration of sundry acts to which he had alluded.”

Mr. Burke explained the danger of applying general abstract principles to purposes of legislation. He went into an exposition of the dangerous principles of those men who had come as petitioners to the House; they were men who aimed at the downfall of every system which was dear to this country, and whose religion was connected with political principles highly dangerous to the welfare of the Establishment, both civil and religious.—To prove that the Unitarians mingled politics with their religion, he took particular notice of the meeting in Feb. 1791, at the King's Arms Tavern in the Poultry, where Dr. Priestley was the chairman, and Mr. Lindfay, Mr. Towers, Horne Tooke, &c. had assembled. And, as a proof of their moderation, of their innocence, and of their good-will to the Constitution of their country, he said he would state a few of their toasts: he then mentioned the toasts—Prosperity to the Unitarian Society—Mr. Fox, and the repeal of the Penal Statutes against certain religious opinions—The National Assembly of France; and may every tyrannical Government experience a similar revolution.—[To the repetition of each of these toasts, the Opposition side of the House exclaimed, Hear! hear! hear!]

Mr. Burke proceeded: He said, he had no doubt but the Gentlemen who called out hear! hear! would willingly touch the glasses for the toasts he had mentioned, and bumper them off with pleasure; he had several more, however, on his list, and would give them; there was *Thomas Paine, Esq. and the Rights of Man*. [Hear! hear! was now called out from the Ministerial side of the House, and a strict silence observed on the other side.]—What! exclaimed Mr. Burke, are the Hon. Gentlemen all silent! What, no one to put his finger to the glass for this toast! No one willing publicly to bumper it off!—What, no hear! hear!—No three times three to so good, so mild, so innocent a toast! No, no; the gentlemen so loud in their approbation of former toasts, are now as silent as mice.—They are conscious that the petitioners have incorporated politics into their religious system, and they know that these politics, so incorporated, are the politics of Thomas Paine, whose production the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) on a former night had declared to be a libel on the constitution, though he would

not go the length of declaring it to be an infamous libel.—The riots in Birmingham, on which so much had been said, had not arisen from Dr. Priestley's religious opinions. That gentleman had lived in Birmingham for twenty years, and had, as he himself stated, taught his Unitarian principles with success and pleasure. From what cause then did the riots arise? That question might be answered by the Doctor himself, whose conscience would inform him that they had their origin in his political principles; from the observation made by the whole country of his proceedings in the chair of the King's Head meeting; in his recommending to the people of England a commemoration of a rebellion cruel, bloody, and unprovoked; of a revolution that would for ever remain a foul blot and stain on the character of humanity—a revolution commenced by an hired army, and a mob seizing their lawful prince, when at the head of the States of his Empire, convened for the purpose of remedying the grievances of the state. Such a revolution, he said, none but wicked or mistaken men would celebrate. If they considered it as an event auspicious to freedom, was there no other auspicious day to freedom that they could discover for celebration?—no anniversary of the Revolution in this country? no Magna Charta to be remembered?—Could they discover no other day of a revolution fit to be celebrated than that marked by blood, by rebellion, by perfidy and murder, and by Cannibalism? [A cry of hear! hear! from the Opposition bench.]—Gentlemen, Mr. Burke said, might call out hear! hear! as long as they thought proper; he had asserted no more than he could prove; he would again attack Cannibalism, for he had documents to prove that the French Cannibals, after having torn out the hearts of those they had murdered, squeezed the blood of them into their wine and drank it. An event giving rise to such enormities, was an event fit to be celebrated by Britons!—From the authorities of the French Ministers of State he could prove, that France, by her revolution, had her commerce undone—that universal anarchy prevailed—that she was in a state of beggary—that she had lost all discipline in her army—that her navy was abandoned by its officers, the timber in her dock-yards pillaged, and her Government assumed by flagitious Clubs. The 14th of July had taken away from her all order, religion, commerce, and happiness; and had given rise to a complication of vices and unheard-of enormities. With these men emissaries from the Unitarian and Revolution Societies had intercourse. They had taken over the colours of the British nation, and had dis-

graced and insulted them in the celebration of the triumph of murderers and of the most notorious villains. But this was the Government held out for the imitation of England—a Government in which every vice that could be named was overtopped—a Government from which every honest man must shrink with horror. He, for one, was determined to expend his last breath and the last drop of his poor blood, if necessary, to prevent such an example being imitated in this country. He was desirous of seeing civil and religious liberty maintained—he was desirous of a continuation of order—he wished to have some religion preserved—he did not wish to see officers massacred by their troops—he was not desirous of having every thing tending to morality annihilated—he wished to leave to his children those blessings he had had handed down to him by his ancestors; and for these reasons he objected to going into the proposed Committee at the requisition of such men as the petitioners.—On the acts themselves he should not advance a syllable, but, for the principal reasons he had assigned, give his negative to the motion.

Mr. Smith supported the motion. He said, his opinions were completely with the Unitarians in all they had written, and every thing they had circulated, from a thorough conviction that they were founded on principles of rectitude, justice, and honesty, all which was denied to them while Penal Statutes remained. Mr. Burke had asserted, that all who approved of what was done in France on the 14th of July, approved likewise of every abuse and confusion that had since occurred in that country, and not only approved, but wished the people of England to imitate the example; this was an argument against the Unitarians as uncandid as it was unjust and untrue. He would tell the House what he believed, and knew to be the case, that the Unitarians, and those who signed their petition, were as firm and steady friends to the Constitution of this country, as the Right Hon. Gentleman, or any set of men.—On the Birmingham riots he stated, that Dr. Priestley was not at the meeting, and was against celebrating the 14th of July, and yet the property of him and his friends was destroyed, while that of the Chairman of the meeting, who was not an Unitarian, as well as others present, remained without molestation. He replied accurately to every point in Mr. Burke's speech; he had no fears about the laws in question, because he knew there was not a common informer bad enough to put them in force; yet he almost wished for a profecution of the kind, in order completely to have those laws demolished.

Lord North said, the request of the petitioners was so reasonable, that he could not see any grounds of opposition to it; all the boon they asked was, not to make them criminal for acting according to their consciences. The Unitarians were not turbulent nor seditious men.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer condemned the motion as improper in the present times. He was aware that there might exist in the country a few persons who were desirous of a ferment; but was convinced that the great majority of the nation was firmly attached to, and determined to maintain that Constitution under which they possessed liberty, safety, and prosperity.

Mr. Fox said, the Right Hon. Gentleman on the bench with him had circuitously, and the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite directly, opposed every principle and system of toleration, in a manner that he never could have expected from either of them in that House. His motion had nothing to do with France, which it was the fashion with some Gentlemen to cram into every debate. His opinions of the French Revolution were precisely the same now as they ever were. He considered that event as highly important and advantageous to this country and to the world; and no temporary or accidental defeat the French might suffer in their struggle for liberty, would stagger his mind upon their success in the result. He had called Paine's book a libel on the English Constitution, and thought the Hon. Gentleman's book a libel on the French and every free Constitution. He maintained, that the riots at Birmingham arose from religious, not political causes. He was very pointed upon Mr. Pitt's idea of not repealing an unjust and disgraceful law, lest scandal should be annexed to it. It was absurd to say the repeal ought to come from the Bishops; it was well known they had set their faces against it.

Mr. Dundas, Sir Robert Lawley, Hon. Mr. Finch, Mr. Smith, and the Attorney General, all bore the strongest testimony to the exertion of Government upon the occasion of the riots.

Mr. Whitbread said, he would take a future opportunity of moving an enquiry into the business.

The question being put, it was negatived on a division, Ayes 63, Noes 142.

MONDAY, May 14.

The New Forest Bill (after a short speech in opposition to it by Mr. Hulse, who wished the Forest to be sold, and devoted to regular cultivation, rather than the growing of trees merely) was read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, May 17.

No particular business passed.—On the

motion of Mr. Pelham, the House refused, "That an Humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be most graciously pleased to give directions for making some further recompence to John Ley, Esq. the Assistant Clerk of this House, for his long and meritorious services, and to assure his Majesty that this House will make good the same."

FRIDAY, May 18.

Mr. Fox, after condemning the Westminster Poice Bill in every point of view, as unconstitutional, and pregnant with manifold evils, moved, "That the consideration of it be put off for three months."

Mr. Burton and Mr. Wilberforce supported the Bill, and urged the necessity there was for its immediately passing.

Mr. Wyndham reprobated the Bill both in principle and practice; but upon the House dividing, there appeared for Mr. Fox's motion 37, against it 50. Some amendments were then made to the Bill, and it was ordered to be read a third time.

MONDAY, May 21.

Mr. Dundas brought up the following Proclamation by his Majesty:

WHEREAS divers wicked and seditious writings have been printed, published, and industriously dispersed, tending to excite tumult and disorder, by endeavouring to raise groundless jealousies and discontents in the minds of our faithful and loving subjects, respecting the laws and happy Constitution of Government, civil and religious, established in this kingdom; and endeavouring to vilify and bring into contempt the wise and wholesome provisions made at the time of the glorious Revolution, and since strengthened and confirmed by subsequent laws for the preservation and security of the rights and liberties of our faithful and loving subjects: And whereas divers writings have also been printed, published, and industriously dispersed, recommending the said wicked and seditious publications to the attention of all our faithful and loving subjects: And whereas we have also reason to believe that correspondences have been entered into with sundry persons in foreign parts, with a view to forward the criminal and wicked purposes above-mentioned: And whereas the wealth, happiness, and prosperity of this kingdom do, under Divine Providence, chiefly depend upon a due submission to the laws, a just confidence in the integrity and wisdom of Parliament, and a continuance of that zealous attachment to the Government and Constitution of the kingdom, which has ever prevailed in the minds of the people thereof: And whereas there is nothing which we so earnestly desire as to secure the public

public peace and prosperity; and to preserve to all our loving subjects the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties, both religious and civil: We, therefore, being resolved, as far as in us lies, to repress the wicked and seditious practices aforesaid, and to deter all persons from following so pernicious an example, have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, solemnly warning all our loving subjects, as they tender their own happiness, and that of their posterity, to guard against all such attempts, which aim at the subversion of all regular government within this kingdom, and which are inconsistent with the peace and order of society; and earnestly exhorting them at all times, and to the utmost of their power, to avoid and discourage all proceedings, tending to produce riots and tumults; and we do strictly charge and command all our Magistrates in and throughout our Kingdom of Great Britain, that they do make diligent enquiry in order to discover the authors and printers of such wicked and seditious writings as aforesaid, and all others who shall disperse the same: And we do further charge and command all our Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, chief Magistrates in our cities, boroughs and corporations, and all other our Officers and Magistrates throughout our Kingdom of Great Britain, that they do, in their several and respective stations, take the most immediate and effectual care to suppress and prevent all riots, tumults, and other disorders, which may be attempted to be raised or made by any person or persons, which, on whatever pretext they may be grounded, are not only contrary to law, but dangerous to the most important interests of this Kingdom: And we do further require and command all and every our Magistrates aforesaid, that they do, from time to time, transmit to one of our principal Secretaries of State, due and full information of such persons as shall be found offending as aforesaid, or in any degree aiding or abetting therein; it being our determination, for the preservation of the peace and happiness of our faithful and loving subjects, to carry the laws vigorously into execution against such offenders as aforesaid.

Given at our Court at the Queen's House, the twenty-first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, in the thirty-second year of our reign.

GOD Save the KING!

Mr. Whitbread jun. rose to make his proposed motion respecting the Birmingham riots. He said, that on this occasion he con-

sidered himself not only as the advocate for the suffering Dissenters at Birmingham, but for the Dissenters in general, and also for all the people in Great Britain, whose best and dearest rights were struck at in the outrageous violation of the laws, in the unhappy affair at Birmingham—laws which were ordained equally for the protection of every subject in the kingdom, be his religious tenets what they may. He asserted, that the unhappy difference between the Dissenters and the High Church party at Birmingham had its rise in religious, and not in political concerns. In support of this assertion, he adverted to differences between them in the year 1715, when the meeting-houses were before destroyed; and to certain sermons which, he said, had been delivered by the clergymen of the town. He then in detail recited the origin and progress of the riots. He deemed the conduct of the Magistrates highly reprehensible; he repeated the speeches which he had heard they made to the mob, which, he said, were only calculated to encourage them. He charged them with supineness, at the least, during the whole business. He said, there were soldiers enough in the town to have quelled the rioters, if they had been employed; and he spoke of Dr. Priestley in terms of the highest respect, and of the treatment he had received at Birmingham with the utmost reprobation. Though the Dissenters had only made out a claim of thirty-seven thousand pounds, their losses were nearer one hundred thousand pounds, and Government ought to have proceeded upon the affidavits made against the Magistrates. With respect to the trials of the rioters, he disapproved the conduct of Government in them. The witnesses of the sufferers were permitted to be intimidated by the populace, and thereby prevented from giving proper evidence; some were acquitted, though guilty on the clearest evidence, and every partiality shewn the culprits. The pardon granted to the rioter Hands, he compared to that granted some years ago, for similar reasons, to the notorious Macquark; and when justice was suffered to take its course, and verdicts found for the sufferers, the damages allowed were far from being sufficient. Viewing matters in this light, and which he hoped the House would see and feel with him, he found himself obliged, for the honour of the Church and State of England, to attempt to explore and to redress those grievances; he therefore moved, "That an Humble Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that he would give directions, that such information as had been transmitted to Executive Government respecting the conduct of the Magistrates on the occasion

of the riots, and the steps which had been taken to bring the offenders to justice, be laid before the House."

The motion was supported by Messrs. Wyndham, Lambton, Grey, and Curwen; and opposed by Sir Robert Lawley, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Jenkinson, and the Attorney General. Mr. Secretary Dundas said, that to the elaborate declamation of the Hon. Gentleman, and to his garbled statement of occurrences, he should oppose a plain narrative of facts; and the House, he doubted not, would come to a proper decision on the subject. Whatever might have been the remote causes of the animosity in question, he would not now consider: the effects were visible; the operations of a mob he thought the worst political evil. The latent causes of dissension between the Dissenters and Church party at Birmingham were, he said, more of a political than of a religious nature; these had been excited and favoured by the perpetual circulation of inflammatory and seditious writings; these had prejudiced the minds of one party against the other; and the immediate causes of the flame breaking out, were, 1st, The notice of the intended celebration of the French Revolution; and, 2dly, the appearance of the scandalous and inflammatory hand bill. He then detailed the steps taken by Government in the business, from the first account received, to the execution of the criminals; such as the march of troops, &c. and with which our readers are well acquainted. Respecting the legal part of the transactions, Mr. Chamberlayne, Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. Justice Bond, and Mr. Leicester, Barrister at Law, to assist them, were immediately sent to make the necessary enquiries; the result of which was, that 13 persons appeared to them to deserve to be rigorously and capitally prosecuted, which they were; five of whom were sentenced to die, and of which number one was pardoned, on the most positive proof of perfect innocence. The evidence taken in the case of Hands, after his conviction, was this, that this poor fellow was an honest hard working mechanic; that he was seen in a house that was on fire at the time of the riots; and that he had actually taken up some of the boards of a floor that confined the smoke; and by doing so had saved the lives of several people who were then in the house, and that he did it with that intent. The Gentleman sent down to cross-examine these witnesses had made this report, to which he added, he verily believed, that if this poor man was executed, an innocent man would suffer. This was not all.—He waited until the learned Judge who presided at the trial arrived in town, who was then near 300

miles off. When he arrived he sent for him, requested him to look over that report, to compare it with his own notes at the trial, and to give his opinion on the result. The learned Judge did so; and afterwards said, that he saw nothing in the report that was inconsistent with any part of the trial; that it was clearly possible; and added, that if that had appeared at the trial, he would have charged the Jury to acquit the prisoner. These were the real terms on which he had advised his Majesty to pardon Hands. As to Government not instituting prosecutions against the Magistrates, he observed, that they had followed the opinion of the Attorney General, who thought there was a probability of corruption in the cases of the affidavits, and it could not be expected that in times of such tumult and danger the Magistrates could be quite accurate, either in their expressions or behaviour, or that those who heard them could hear them accurately.

Mr. Coke remarked, that a Council had been sent to the Dissenters immediately after the riots, to enquire into the conduct of the Magistrates, and discover whether there were grounds for an action against them; he had reported there were not, nor did the Dissenters at Birmingham, after that, entertain an idea of prosecuting.

The House divided on Mr. Whitbread's motion, Ayes 46—Noes 18;—Majority against the motion 143.

TUESDAY, May 22.

The National Debt Bill, returned from the Lords, was postponed for three months, and a new bill presented and read.

WEDNESDAY, May 23.

Mr. Secretary Dundas presented at the bar of the House, by order of his Majesty, a copy of the Definitive Treaty of Peace concluded between the Russians and the Turks.

Upon the reading of the Westminster Police Bill, Mr. Powys commenced an opposition to it, by objecting to that clause, in which it empowers the new Magistrates, and those acting as constables under them, to take up and commit persons suspected of being pickpockets, and otherwise unable to account for their means of living.

Mr. Secretary Dundas declared he was more and more convinced of the necessity of this clause; in short, Gentlemen were to determine, whether or not they would seriously set about extirpating those gangs of villains which infest the metropolis; and take their choice, whether the prevention or the punishment of crimes be preferable.

After a few other observations the House divided upon the clause, Ayes 114—Noes 36—Majority 78.

After a long conversation, during which

the gallery was kept shut, the bill was read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, May 24.

The House went into a Committee on the Bill for appropriating 400,000*l.* (in addition to 1,000,000*l.*) annually towards paying the National Debt.

Mr. Fox re-urged his arguments on the absurdity of legislating for posterity, who, it was evident, would be infinitely better judges of their own situation, and what was proper for themselves, than the present House of Commons could be. He lamented that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by neglecting to reduce the 4 per cents. early in the Session, had, from the present state of the funds, lost 3,000,000*l.* to the public on 32,000,000*l.* besides an annuity of 276,000*l.* and wished to know whether he meant now to bring forward any plan for their reduction.

Mr. Pitt said, that the funds having been gradually rising for some time at the period alluded to by Mr. Fox, he thought they would be still higher, and for that reason postponed the reduction of the Fours: in this, he admitted, he had been disappointed; but as he still thought they would soon find again their former level, or perhaps rise higher, he should not bring forward any measure of the kind this Session.

FRIDAY, May 25.

The order of the day having been read for taking into consideration the King's Proclamation, the Master of the Rolls rose, and stated to the House, that writings were now daily distributed in this country, utterly subversive of all civil society and subordination; writings which he conceived would have been, when first published, treated with contempt by every man in the nation, and consigned, with the contempt they merited, to oblivion; but though they were treated with contempt by the majority of the nation, it was notorious that there were Societies which had pressed those seditious writings on the public, and with industry had distributed them throughout the country; and it was also known, that correspondence had been held by those Societies with foreign Clubs, for the purpose of disseminating the most dangerous principles. No one could say that it was not the duty of Administration to come forward and exert themselves in the maintenance of the tranquillity of the Kingdom, by endeavouring to counteract the poison of those publications. He therefore moved, "An Humble Address of Thanks to his Majesty, expressive of the attachment of the House to his person and family, and their determination to exert themselves in opposing the wicked purpose of seditious

writings, aiming to destroy the tranquillity of the Kingdom."

Mr. Powys seconded the motion.

Mr. Grey in a most animated manner opposed the Address, and reflected with uncommon warmth and freedom on the duplicity of the whole of the Minister's conduct. As to the Proclamation, he knew not which epithet it deserved most, that of impotent or malicious—it certainly deserved both, and both he would attribute to its adviser (Mr. Pitt). It was insidiously contrived to separate those who had always acted cordially together, to cast a stigma upon men associated for the best and most patriotic purposes; and to create distrust and confusion, by making men spies upon each other's conduct. He would therefore (attaching to it another subject) move the following amendment: "To leave out the latter part of the Address, for the purpose of inserting the attachment of the House to the Constitution of the country as established at the Revolution; and to express to his Majesty the conviction of the House, that Government had already sufficient power to punish all seditious publications; and that if such publications had existence, and had not been punished, that his Majesty's Ministers had been guilty of criminal neglect. To express also to his Majesty the regret of the House, that he had been induced to adopt a measure wholly unnecessary, and calculated to excite groundless alarms and jealousies in the minds of his people. To represent to his Majesty, that the riots at Birmingham had been disgraceful to all good Government; and to pray his Majesty to order an enquiry and punishment to take place on any Magistrates who had been guilty of gross neglect in the discharge of the duties of their office."

Lord North, Mr. Brandling, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Gieger, and Mr. Alderman Curtis, all approved of the Address, and considered the issuing of the Proclamation a wise and necessary measure.

The Marquis of Titchfield approved of the Proclamation, and supported the original Address, upon the ground that it was never improper in the House to declare its determination to maintain the tranquillity of the Kingdom.

Mr. Courtenay said, the Proclamation was a severe censure on Ministers, for not having discharged their duty; and it could be no more expected to succeed in producing peace and tranquillity in the country, than a physician could be expected to succeed who should give to his patient a dose of cathartics to preserve his chastity. He would give his vote for the Amendment.

Mr.

Mr. Anstruther observed with pleasure the notice Administration had taken of the situation of the times, and the judicious manner in which they had brought the business forward.

Mr. Drake thanked Administration for their care and exertions to prevent mischief. He said, he had rather die a Royalist than live a Republican.

Lord Wycombe was against the Proclamation as unnecessary, and as calculated to attach consequence to those writings he wished to condemn.

Lord John Russell said, the Proclamation was designed to spread unnecessary doubts and alarms in the minds of the people, and the Address was calculated to confirm them.

Mr. Francis was hostile to both Proclamation and Address; declaring it to be his firm opinion, that they were intended to promote that which they pretended to prevent.

Mr. Wyndham approved of the Proclamation and the Address. He thought them the best of measures.

Mr. Whitbread, Col. M'Leod, Mr. Curwen, Major Maitland, and Mr. Lambton, condemned the Proclamation as unnecessary, as calculated to excite groundless fears in the nation, and to hold up to public ill opinion those gentlemen who had associated themselves for purposes the most praiseworthy. They were strongly for the Amendment.

Mr. Rolle was for the Address, as he declared his knowledge of several French emillaries being in this country, for the purpose of perverting the minds of the people.

Mr. Fox inveighed strongly against the Proclamation and Address, and the general conduct of Administration. The riots and disturbances, he said, which had happened at Birmingham and elsewhere, were excited by High Church phrenzy, and not by such publications as the Proclamation alluded to. The plain intention of the Proclamation, he asserted, was to make a division between that great body of united patriots known by the name of the Whig Interest.

Mr. Pitt replied with equal warmth. He said, he could not reconcile the Hon. Gentleman's conduct with any spark of patriotism, or love for his country, when he said he saw no danger in the seditious writings, which had for their tendency the total overthrow of the Constitution,—writings and doctrines which had gained ground, and of which the Hon. Gentleman, if he was not the advocate, was, by his language in denying their danger, the friend.

At four o'clock on Saturday morning the original question for the Address was put and carried.

WEDNESDAY, May 30.

The Speaker informed the House, that the Bill granting certain relief to Pastors and Laymen of the Episcopalian persuasion, transmitted from the Lords to the Commons, was in some respects a money bill; he therefore submitted to the House, whether or not it should be rejected.

Mr. Dundas moved, that it should be set aside. He afterwards moved, "That leave be given to introduce another of a similar nature."

After some conversation, the motion was agreed to.

Sir James St. Clair Erskine moved, That the commitment of the New Scots Burghs Bill should be postponed till this day three months. This motion, he intimated, was with the consent of all parties, that the subject might be more fully considered before next Session. The motion was carried.

THURSDAY, May 31,

There was not a sufficient number of Members present to form a House; on FRIDAY no business of importance was agitated; and on

SATURDAY, June 2,

The House, accompanied by the Lords, went to St. James's with the Address voted to his Majesty for the late Proclamation; and which Address was as follows:

To the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty, The Humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled,

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, have taken into our most serious consideration your Majesty's Royal Proclamation, which has, by your Majesty's command, been laid before us: And we beg leave to testify to your Majesty our warm and grateful sense of this fresh proof of your Majesty's constant sollicitude for the welfare and happiness of your people. We cannot see, without indignation, the attempts which have been made to weaken, in the minds of your Majesty's subjects, the sentiments of obedience to the laws, and of attachment to the form of government, civil and religious, so happily established within this realm. The advantages which, under the government of your Majesty and your illustrious ancestors, have been derived from legal and well-regulated freedom, and the unexampled blessings which we actually enjoy, afford to your Majesty's subjects peculiar motives to reflect with gratitude on their present situation, and to beware of those delusive theories which are inconsistent with

the relations and duties of all Civil Society. And we deem it, under the present circumstances, the peculiar duty of every good citizen to discourage and counteract every attempt, direct and indirect, against public order and tranquillity. We are confident that the sentiments which we now express to your Majesty, are the general sentiments of the nation: They must feel with us that real liberty can only exist under the protection of law, and the authority of efficient and regular government; and they have seen, by happy experience, that the mixed form of our legislature comprehends and provides for the various interests of the community, through all its several descriptions, and maintains and preserves those gradations of property and condition which furnish the great incentives to useful industry, and are equally essential to the vigour and exertion of every part, and to the stability and welfare of the whole. They therefore know that the collective strength and prosperity of the empire, its wealth, its credit, and its commerce, as well as the only security for the persons, the property, and the liberties of each individual, are essentially connected with the preservation of the established Constitution.

Impressed with these opinions, we think it our duty to assure your Majesty of our

firm determination to support your Majesty in the resolution which your Majesty has adopted; and we are fully persuaded, that every exertion which may be necessary will be seconded by the zeal and gratitude of a free and loyal people.

His Majesty received the Address on the throne in the great Council Chamber; to which he returned the following Most Gracious ANSWER,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Thank you very warmly for this loyal, dutiful, and reasonable Address.

My utmost endeavours shall never be wanting to maintain among my people a just sense of the advantages of our present Constitution, the source of legal and well-regulated freedom; and at the same time to secure to them, by a due execution of the laws, a continuance of all the unexampled blessings which they now enjoy. It is the greatest satisfaction to me to reflect, that in these endeavours I shall receive the firm and united assistance of my Parliament, and I feel the same conviction and confidence which is expressed by you, that all our exertions for this purpose will be seconded by the zeal and public spirit of my people, whose happiness forms the first object of all my wishes.

[To be Continued.]

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MAY 15.

AGURE for a Coxcomb; or, *The Beau Bewildered*, a Dramatic Piece, merely calculated for the purpose of introducing some of Mr. Dibdin's and Mr. Collins's songs, was acted at Covent-Garden, for the benefit of Miss Collins.

23. *Dido Queen of Carthage*, a serious Opera, from Metastasio, by Mr. Hoare, was acted the first time at the Haymarket. The characters as follow:

Eneas,	—	Mrs. Crouch.
Iubas,	—	Mr. Kelly.
Abdallah,	—	Mr. Dignum.
Almidah,	—	Mr. Sedgwick.
Dido,	—	Mad. Mara.
Anna,	—	Miss Barclay.

IN THE MASQUE.

N-ptune,	—	Mr. Bannister.
Venus,	—	Miss Collins.
Afcanius	—	Master Waisha.
The Graces,	}	Miss De Camp.
		Miss Jacobs.
		Miss Heard.

Neither the exquisite voice of Madame Mara, nor the merits of the other performers, nor yet the splendor of the scenery, nor the pomp of the procession, could preserve this performance from neglect. It was performed three or four nights only, and then was consigned to oblivion.

29. *The Dupes of Fancy; or, Every Man His Hobby*, a Farce, by George Saville Carey, was acted the first time at the Haymarket for the benefit of Mr. Dignum.—The principal performers were, Mr. Baddeley, Mr. Suett, Mr. Dignum, Mr. Bannister, jun. Miss Collins, and Miss Pope; but though so well supported, it was not possible to preserve it from the censure of the audience. The fact appeared to be its length; and a dinner which was introduced was protracted so long, that the patience of the spectators was exhausted before the appetites of the performers were satisfied.

JUNE 1. Covent-Garden Theatre closed for the season.

2. Covent-Garden was opened for a single night, for the benefit of the Theatrical Fund. The play, *The Beggars Opera*, which was performed to a very thin audience.—

Previous to its performance the following Prologue was spoken by Mr. Holman :

TO dry the tear by Sorrow taught to flow,
To feel for others' wants, and soothe their woe,
Is the prerogative of Man alone ;
The badge whereby Humanity is known ;
Nay, 'tis the stamp which marks the favour'd line,
The sacred spark which proves the race Divine.

The laurel'd glories of th' embattled field
To sober thought no solid joy can yield.
Not all the Luxuries which Wealth await,
Not all the Pomp attendant on the Great,
Nor all the Influence allied to Power,
Can charm the Heart in calm Reflection's hour.

But, deeds of "melting Charity" review'd,
In Recollection find Delight renew'd ;
They yield a pleasure too can never cloy,
For great excess, there, purifies the joy.
The Children of Misfortune you relieve,
Ten-fold repay the Blessings they receive.

Among that number, tell me, may I dare
Humbly to rank the poor and aged Player ?
O ! may I hope your kind remembrance dwells

On former Heroes, former Beaux and Belles !

Think how they toil'd among these Mimic Scenes,

The sworn liege-subjects of the Sister-Queens ;

Think how they rais'd the Laugh, or drew the Tear,

For fat *Sir John*, or venerable *Lear*.

'Twas your Applause first nurs'd their early Spring,
And did their Summer fruit to ripeness bring ;
Their yellow Autumn mellow'd was by you,
And their exertions in return were due.
But now, their little race of Glory run,
Still let your Favours cheer their Winter Sun.

15. The Little Theatre in the Haymarket, under the direction of Mr. Coleman, jun. was opened with a Prelude written by that Gentleman, entitled, *Peep Old Haymarket* ; or, *Two Sides of the Gutter*. The characters as follow :

Scene—Carpenters—Mr. R. Palmer, and Mr. Cubitt.

Prompter, — Mr. Wrihten.

Project, — Mr. J. Bannister.

Actors and Actresses—Mr. Parsons, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Edwin, Mrs. Gawdry, and Miss Palmer.

The drift of this piece is, to raise a laugh at the present rage for magnificent theatres, in which, from the size of them, the audience are not capable of distinguishing the features of the performers, or even to know one another. It also is the vehicle of complaint against the Managers of the Winter Theatres, for keeping their houses open so late as to interfere with what is called the Summer Theatre. The character of *Project* is well drawn, and well acted by Mr. Bannister, jun.

16. The Drury-lane Company, at the Haymarket Theatre, closed for the season.

P O E T R Y.

O D E

F O R

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,

1792.

BY H. J. PYE, ESQ.

I.

HEARD ye the blast whose sullen roar
Burst dreadful from the angry skies ?
Saw ye against the craggy shore

The waves in wild contention rise ?—
On the high cliff's embattled brow
The castle's ruin'd towers lie low,
And, as the corn-van's winnowing fall
Drives the loose chaff before the gale,
The winds in giddy eddies sweep
The scatter'd navy o'er the deep.—
Yet harmless as the halcyon breeze
That gently lifts the summer seas,

The tempest breaks on Albion's coast,
Its strength controul'd, its fury lost ;
Down on the surge she looks with dauntless face,
And sees it idly lash her white cliff's rocky base.

II.

Not more secure her rocky shores
Defy the rude wind's stormy host,
Not with more idle vengeance roars
The billow 'gainst Britannia's coast,
Than her firm breast, by virtue arm'd,
By glory's purest radiance warm'd,
Defies loud Discord's rising sound,
And mocks the tumult raging round.—
For Freedom o'er her favour'd head
Her adamantine shield has spread,
And looking far with brow serene
Beyond Europa's troubled scene,

On distant climes her eyes display
Her guardian power's celestial ray,
The sacred beam till sultry Afric see
Bur'd Slavery's galling yoke, and boast her
sons are free.

III.

Freedom on this congenial shore
Her holy temple rear'd of yore.
Tho' Faction to its solid base
Has oft applied his iron mace,
Tho' Tyranny's gigantic powers
Oft tried to shake its massy towers,
Cemented firm with patriot blood
Thro' many an age unshut the mighty frame
has stood;

And still her sons, a mingled line,
Warm in her hallow'd cause combine.—
Offspring of those whose fearless ranks
Bore from old Thames' high trophied
banks

Her vaunted charter, which unites
A monarch's with a people's rights;
Of those whose spears tremendous gleam
By Caledonian * Banna's stream,
While stern Carnarvon's archers fly
Before the van of Liberty;
Offspring of those whose patriot host
On fair Irene's sister coast
Saw Tyranny's expiring pride
Whelm'd deep in Boyae's ensanguin'd
tide;

In dread array they stand round Britain's
throne,
And guard, at Freedom's call, a Monarch all
her own.

IV.

To welcome George's natal hour,
No vain display of empty power,
In flattery steep'd no soothing lay
Shall strains of adulation pay;
But Commerce rolling deep and wide
To Albion's shores her swelling tide,
But Friends' olive-cinctur'd head,
And white-robd Peace by Victory led,
Shall fill his breast with virtuous pride,
Shall give him power to truth allied;
Joys which alone a patriot King can prove—
A nation's strength his power, his pride a
people's love.

V E R S E S,

Occasioned by Returning to Town from the
Isle of Wight.

I.

DEAR native Isle, adieu!
Though distant far from view,
Still to my heart be thou forever near.
Long as thy rocks resist the main,
May peace within thy borders reign,
And joyous plenty crown the blooming year.

II.

While from thy left'ning shore
The bark soft Zephyrs bore,
Vainly I strove to cheer my pensive soul;
And oft suppress'd the rising sigh,
While the big tear from either eye
Adown my cheeks in sad succession stole.

III.

Fair Veftis! now no more
Must I survey thy shore;
To other scenes I turn my listless feet;
Where the blue hill, the waving field,
And every charm of Nature yield
To Art's proud empire, and the crowded-
street,

IV.

No plummy songsters here
Enchant the list'ning ear,
And from the breast-corroding cares dispel-
Far distant fly the tuneful train
To the thick grove, nor ever deign
Amid confusion, noise, and smoke, to dwell.

V.

But thou, propitious maid!
Who, 'mid the peaceful shade
Invok'd, my artless song didst oft inspire,
Sweet Clio, heav'n-descended muse!
O say, if thou wilt now refuse,
Where Discord reigns, to wake the melting
lyre.

IV,

Yet should the Muse forbear
To bless my ardent prayer,
To Delia's charms superior powers belong:
Delia, whose soul-subduing face,
Whose beaming eye, whose native grace,
Whose artless smiles, inspire my love-taught
song.

June 1778.

W. S.

S O N N E T.

IN the gay hours of Reason's early dawn
I trod with rapture o'er the lovely lawn,
While Hope sat pointing to each pleasing
view,
Enamour'd with the scenes which frolic
Fancy drew.

Till far from these perennial sweets I stray'd,
Led by Variety's enchanting charms,
And join'd the ambitious crowd, where Vice
array'd
In Virtue's fairest robes, pours forth her
dire alarms.

So the sweet stream unfulfill'd flows along,
Dispensing life to every drooping flower
That breathes its fragrance round its sedgey
shore,
While whispering Zephyrs join its soft re-
murmuring song;

Will wildly wandering, negligent of home,
It joins the warring deep, where dashing
waters foam.

E. GILL.

S O N N E T,

WRITTEN AT H——Y.

By Mr. T. LITCHFIELD.

O H, ye lov'd scenes! where all my
sweetest hours,
My happiest moments of delight were
spent!

When wandering 'midst your gay and artless
bowers,

My dear companions MARY and Content!
Yes, halcyon spot! your charms have won
my heart:

Then with what anguish must I bid adieu!
When Destiny, with mandate stern, shall
part

Me, weeping, from the maid I love, and
you!—

But, oh! while fond remembrance warms
this breast,

While love and admiration here reside,
In mental vision, still, I'll be your guest,
Your charms shall ever be my brightest
pride:

And when soft sleep shall close these stream-
ing eyes,

MARY's lov'd image shall in dreams arise.

April 2, 1792.

TO LAURA, AT BRISTOL.

NOW thrice has the winter embosom'd
the vale,

And thrice has he wantonly alter'd its hue,
And thrice has he stopp'd the sweet night-
ingale's tale,

Since Laura, dear Laura, last bade me
adieu.

Yet Winter once more stepping slowly away,
The charge of the meadow to Spring has
resign'd;

Once more the grove rings with the night-
ingale's lay,

But Laura, dear Laura, still loiters behind.

Lovely Spring, tho' thy sweet-scented blof-
soms so fair

And thy mantles of green, are expanded
again;

Yet the throbs of my bosom thus bid me
declare,

While Laura is absent ye greet me in vain.

Ye Pow'rs that o'er love, when 'tis faithful,
preside,

Bestow on my passion the boon that is
due!

I am careless what else shall my fortune
betide,

If Laura, dear Laura's restor'd to my
view.

April 1792.

ALFRED.

TO THE NIGHTINGALE:

A PASTORAL,

FROM THE WELSH.

By EDWARD WILLIAMS,

THE WELSH BARD.

I.

PEACEFUL night now reigns around,
Gives to solemn silence all,
Save yon warbler's tuneful sound,
And the distant water-fall.

II.

Fond of Quiet's milder scene,
Let me walk this lonely vale,
Whilst amid her thickest green
Sings the mournful nightingale.

III.

Musing here I walk alone,
Fancy points my devious way;
Listening to thy melting tone,
Songster of departing day.

IV.

Here the brooklet purls along,
Here I feel a warm delight,
Where thy sweet unrival'd song,
Charms the stillness of the night.

V.

Now, depriv'd of balmy sleep
By the tender cares of Love,
I with thee my vigils keep,
Midnight warbler of the grove!

VI.

Oft I walk the dewy lawn,
When unseen, in matted thorn
Trills thy music to the dawn,
Early minstrel of the morn.

VII.

Pleas'd I listen on the plain
Where my sportive lambskins play,
Whilst thy voice, with varied strain,
Fills the chorus of the day.*

VIII.

Oft I leave the world behind,
Often bend my pathless way
Through this dale, with pensive mind,
And attend thy soothing lay.

* The nightingale sings by day as well as by night.—It is rather strange that this fact has not been observed by any of our English Poets.

IX.

Often, hid within the grove,
Let me try thy tuneful art,
Whilst the sweet concerns of Love
Revel in my thrilling heart.

EPILOGUE.

*Intended to have been spoken by the LADY who
played CHERRY in the BEAUX STRATAGEM.
that was to have been acted for the
Benefit of that celebrated and ill-treated Lady,
the CHEVALIERE D'EON.*

BY THOMAS ANDREWS, ESQ.

Variam et mutabilem—semper Fœmina.
VIRGIL.

OUR Play then the "Beaux Stratagem"
is nam'd,

For scheme and deep contrivance deeply
fam'd

Of what Men do, ye Powers, how great
the suits—

Can they in tricks and plotting equal us ?

Why, e'en poor I, an innocent Bar-maid
As ever exercis'd the simple trade,

In my poor harmless unsuspected way,
Their whole sex under contribution lay.

In some unguarded and some tender hour,
What age, what station, has escap'd my
power ?—

Bishops and Generals, Magistrates and Beaux—
Oh me, what curious scenes could I disclose !
The Army's stratagem, the Law's chicane,
'Gainst me have try'd their ev'ry art in
vain !

Yet poor my schemes, my plots, alas, how
flight,

When set against our Heroine's of to-night ;
Who with such skill, such mastery of art,
Thro' various life has play'd her motley
part ;

And dup'd alone by those all-duping things,
The faith of Peers—the promises of Kings.

But in our general satire of the Great,
One bright example * mocks their common
fate ;

His truth as sacred as his Royal Race,

To-night's festivity he deigns to grace.

Bless'd with each winning art, each power to
please,—

He awes with dignity, he charms with ease.

These outward graces but reflect his mind,

Friend to distress, and patron of mankind ;

With Pity's gen'rous tear his eye overflows ;

With kind munificence his hand bestows.

His empire rises, built on Virtue's plan,

The Prince rever'd, but idoliz'd the Man.

Such claims as these o'er every heart must
reign,

And aristocrasise c'en THOMAS PAINÉ.

In one profession Man's content to shine,
Lawyer or Statesman, Scholar or Divine,
Thro' each of these our Heroine has run,
Nor by our lordly Tyrant been outdone.

See her in Paris' Academic bowers,
How 'bove her own, how 'bove his sex she
towers ;

How she appals the list'ning crowd with
awe,

Doctor of Civil and of Canon Law.

Captain of Horse in Okerwick's fam'd field,
See to her prowess Prussian legions yield.

Her skill in politics then next she tries,
And foils the boasted wisdom of the wife.

Her diplomatic arts so greatly shew,
The whole corps hail her, "wond'rous
Plenipo."

She next, with look severe, and solemn air,
Ascends the literary † Cenfor's Chair !
See 'round her throne the trembling Authors
wait,

And from her sov'reign nod expect their
fate.

Next then our pious and our rev'rend Maid
The Clergy's hallow'd province dares invade ;
Like any Prelate of them all she preaches,
And practises, unlike them, all she teaches ;
To poor Old England gives such sage
advice ‡,

'Twould make her great and happy in a
trice.

Nay, more to puzzle Man, and more perplex,
She trenches on his great prerogative of sex !
Nay, start not, Ladies, tho' I'm sure you'll
stare,

Free Mason is our wond'rous Chevaliere !—
Thus changing thro' life's drama she has pass'd,
Constant in worth and honour to the last ;
To this one principle for ever true,
Unvaried in her gratitude to you.

To a FRIEND.

SHOULD He, whose all-creating thought

From forth primæval darkness brought
The radiant orbs of light,

Now bid some star no longer burn,
Some circling planet's lamp return
To everlasting night ;

Or while yon comet's awful train,
Whirling thro' Æther's boundless plain,

Command's the wond'ring sight,
Should its dread blaze at once expire,

Who would lament th' extinguish'd fire,
Or mourn the parted light ?

* His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was expected to have been present.

† Mad. D'Eon was Royal Cenfor for Books on Belles Lettres and History at Paris.

‡ See "Épître aux Anglois dans leurs tristes Circonstances," 1788.

So, should the bards who strive in vain
Parnassus' lofty height to gain,

Their fruitless toil give o'er;

Instead of grief or plaintive tears,
Who would not bless his rescu'd ears,
With dulness teaz'd no more?

Yet if th' immortal Youth, whose ray
Leads o'er yon hills the welcome day,
And warms the genial skies,

Rob'd in ethereal flames, his head
Should heave from out his wavy bed,
Then sink no more to rise;

In vain to hope his blast return,
How would ejected Nature mourn,
In sounds of sad despair,

That he who wont her scenes to grace
No more should lift his smiling face,
And wave his golden hair!

O LÆLIUS, thou whose cloudless morn
At once the blended beams adorn
Of all the fav'ring Nine,

So shall we grieve, if each coy Muse
Thy noontide hours of life refuse
To bless with smiles benign.

Not so, my friend, does Heaven decree;
The tuneful Sisters yet for thee
Prepare the circling bays:

Before my blest prophetic eyes
E'en now thy future glories rise,
And claim immortal praise.

ANECDOTES of LORD BATH; with an ORIGINAL LETTER from Sir ROBERT
WALPOLE to GEORGE the SECOND, respecting that Nobleman.

THE following LETTER respecting the manner of annihilating the popularity of this once celebrated and dangerous Demagogue, is said to have been written to that excellent Prince GEORGE the SECOND, by SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, one of his Ministers. It is printed from a more correct copy than has hitherto appeared, and may, perhaps, be deemed not altogether inapplicable to some of the Leaders of the present Opposition in Parliament.

“ SIR,

“ THE violence of the fit of the stone which has tormented me for some days, is now so far abated, that although it will not permit me to have the honour of waiting on your Majesty, it is yet kind enough to enable me to do so far to obey your orders, as to write my sentiments concerning that *troublesome man* MR. PULTENEY, and to point out (what I conceive to be) the most effectual way to make him perfectly quiet. Your Majesty but too well knows how, by the dint of his eloquence, he has captivated the mob, and attained such an unbounded popularity, that the most manifest wrong appears right when adopted and urged by him; hence it is that he is become not only troublesome, but even dangerous. The unthinking multitude believe that he has no object in view but the public good. If they, however, would reflect a little, they would soon perceive, that solemn against those whom your Majesty has honoured with your confidence, has greater weight with him than real patriotism, since let any measure be proposed, *however salutary it may be*, if he thinks it comes *from me*, it is sufficient for him to *oppose it*.

“ Thus, Sir, you see but too plainly, that affairs of the most momentous concern are subject to the caprice of this popular man, and he has nothing to do but to declare any of them that he pleases a *Ministerial project*, and

to bellow out the word *Favourite*, and then he has directly an hundred pens drawn against it, and a thousand mouths open to contradict it. Under these circumstances he bears up against the Ministry (and let me add against your Majesty yourself), and every useful scheme must be either abandoned, or if it is carried in either House of Parliament, the public is made to believe that it is effected by an abandoned and a corrupt Majority.

“ Since, then, Sir, things are thus circumstanced, it is become absolutely necessary for the public tranquillity, that MR. PULTENEY should be made *quiet*; and the only method to do that effectually is, to *destroy* his popularity, and ruin the good opinion the people entertain of him. In order to effect this, he should be *invited* to Court—your Majesty should condescend to speak to him in the most favourable and distinguishing manner—you should make him believe that he is the *only* person upon whose opinion you can rely, and to whom your people look up for useful measures, and (as he has already several times refused to take the lead in the Administration unless it was totally modelled to his own fancy) your Majesty should close in with his advice, and give him leave to arrange the Administration as he pleases, and to put into office those whom he chuses; and in this there can be no danger, as you may always dismiss him whenever your Majesty thinks fit.

“ When he has got thus far (to which his extreme self-love, and the high opinion he entertains of his own importance, will easily conduce), it will be necessary that your Majesty should seem to affect a regard for his *health*, and signify to him, that your affairs will be *ruined* if he should chance to *die*; that you wish to have him continually near you, to profit by his excellent advice; and therefore that (as he is much disordered in

body, and something infirm) it will be necessary for his preservation that he should quit the House of Commons (where malevolent tempers will be continually fretting him, and where indeed his presence will be needless, as no step will be taken there but according to his advice), and that he will permit you to give him a distinguishing mark of your approbation, in creating him a Baron. This he may most assuredly be brought to, for (if I know anything of mankind) he has a love for honours and money, and, notwithstanding his great haughtiness and seeming contempt of honours, he may be brought over to them, if the matter is managed with dexterity, for, as the Poet Fenton says, *flattery is an oil that softens the toughest fool*. If your Majesty can once bring him to accept of a coronet, all will be over with him. The changing Multitude will cease to have any confidence in him; and when you see *that*, your Majesty may turn your back upon him, dismiss him from his post, turn out his meddling partizans, and restore things to quiet. For if he complains in that situation, it can be of no avail, the bee will have lost his sting, and will become a drone, whose buzzing nobody heeds.

“Your Majesty will pardon me for the freedom with which I have given my sentiments and advice. I should not have done so had not you commanded it, and had I not been certain that your peace is much disturbed by the contrivances of this turbulent man. I shall only add, that I will desire several persons whom I know to wish him well, to solicit for his establishment in power, that you may seem to yield to *their* entreaties in taking him into power, and that the sinews may be the less liable to be discovered.

“I hope to have the honour to attend your Majesty in a few days, which I shall do *privately*, that my public presence may give him no umbrage.”

ANECDOTES OF LORD BATH.

LORD BATH, in the latter part of his life, used to declare, that nothing gave him so much uneasiness as his opposition to Sir Robert Walpole's famous Excise Bill, which he thought the wisest Bill that was ever planned by any Minister. Lord Bath had, indeed, in conjunction with the rest of the Opposition to Sir Robert, resolved not to speak against it; until, according to the Dean of Gloucester, these excellent Patriots were told by that eminent one Lord Bolingbroke, that he supposed they did not intend that Sir Robert should be Minister for ever; that he knew as well as they did the wisdom of the Bill; but the wiser any measure was that was proposed by

a Minister; the more it should be opposed by those who wished to succeed to him. “A foolish measure,” added he, “always entitles disgrace upon its proposer: so speak against *this* measure—declaim strongly against it—tell John Bull that his house is his castle, and that no servants of the Crown ought to enter it,” &c.

Dr. Johnson used to say, that he believed Sir Robert Walpole was the wisest and the best Minister this country ever produced; “for,” added he, “he would have kept it ever in peace, if he had not been forced into a war.” And that excellent politician the Dean of Gloucester says of him, that by one Act of Parliament he took off one hundred and twenty rates from the Custom-house books. Even David Hume gave him credit, in two of his essays, for good intentions, some abilities, and good-humour; and who shall desire greater praise than that of his adversaries?

Lord Bath was a man of great wit as well as of great eloquence.

“How many Martials are in Pulteney lost,” said Mr. Pope of him. A lady of great observation, now living, said one day in discriminating between him and Lord Chesterfield, that the one could not help being always witty, and that the other was always trying to be so.

Lord Bath was so fondly covetous, that on the death of his only son, Lord Pulteney, who had a little time before that event sent over from Spain some wine as a present to the late Mr. Charles Townsend, he applied to Mr. Townsend for the money for it, which was transmitted to him. Lord Pulteney on his death-bed left a relation of his (the only thing he could leave him) his post-chaise. For this Lord Bath obliged him to pay. The late Mr. Thomas Davies, in his Review of Lord Chesterfield's Characters, mentions that Lord Bath used to pack up light money in bags, with which he paid his tradesmen every week. If, however, they objected to this, or affected to count it, he used to tell them, they must call again—he had not time then to wait upon them. This, the late Dr. Johnson used to say, several of Lord Bath's friends wished to contradict, but were not successful in their attempt. So it is in human characters but too often as in other things—*Medusæ sunt leporem ferget amari aliquid*.

Lord Bath, on the death of Lord Wilmington, sent over to George the Second to offer him his services in his room: the King would not, however, accept them, and said something very contemptuous of him, that he did not know *what he would be at*, and that he would not trust him.

When the Sovereign one day expressed his dissatisfaction

dissatisfaction and apprehension at the retiring from Administration of some Dukes and Earls &c. Lord Bath said very coolly, "Your Majesty has no occasion to give yourself much trouble about that, I can get you Duke for Duke, Lord for Lord, and Baronet for Baronet, to supply their places, as long as your Majesty wants them." Mr. Pope says,

"See all our Nobles panting to be slaves."

Lord Bath used occasionally to visit Newmarket, not to gamble, but to amuse him-

self with the dissipation of the place. On his going there soon after his being created a Peer, a venerable Lawyer, now living, remembers to have seen him so stunned even by the frequenters of that immaculate spot, that he was walking alone with *Baskin* upon the Parade.

Lord Bath was one day complaining to the Dowager Lady Townshend that he had a pain in his side.—"How is that possible?" replied the female wit; "I never knew that your Lordship had any side."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, &c.

Brussels, May 18.

INTELLIGENCE has been just received here, that the little town of Bavay*, between Valenciennes and Maubeuge, was yesterday taken by the Austrians, and 108 men, with four officers, who were there posted, made prisoners. *L. G.*

Stockholm, April 27. Mr. Ankerstroem, who discharged the pistol at the late King of Sweden, has been sentenced by the principal tribunal of Stockholm to have his right hand cut off; to be afterwards beheaded, and his body to be divided into four parts, and exposed upon the wheel; and the criminal was ordered to be publicly whipped in three different quarters of the town, for three successive days previous to his execution; which previous punishment having been inflicted upon him, he was this day beheaded accordingly. *Ibid.*

Constantinople, May 10. On the 3d inst. the Grand Vizir Jusuff Pashaw was deposed from that office, and is succeeded by Melek Mememmet Pashaw of Canca, in Candia.

The plague has manifested itself in every part of this residence and the neighbouring villages. Accidents of the contagion happen daily in Galata and Pera; it has also made great progress in the Archipelago, and many parts of Asia, particularly at Smyrna. *Ibid.*

Warsaw, May 20. The Municipality of this city gave a grand dinner to 500 persons, on the 13th inst. The King of Poland, who was among the company, when his health was drank as King, rose and said, "The period is arrived, in which artificial distinctions cease, except as far as they are conferred by the people, and are acknowledged by those who are honoured with them to be so conferred. *Vive la Municipalite!*" Afterwards the King drank, *Vive la Nation*; and the hall resounded with the shouts of, *Vive la Roi, Vive le Premier Citoyen, Vive l'Ami des Hommes!*—[Long live the

King. Long live the first Citizen, Long live the Friend of Mankind!]

Brussels, May 25. This Government has received an account that General Sztaray, who had been quartered at Charleroy, to watch the movements of M. de la Fayette's army, having understood that a large detachment was posted at a place called Fierrenne, at no great distance from Philippeville, he resolved to attack it, though his force was much inferior; M. de Gouviou's numbers being estimated at seven thousand, and those of General Sztaray at but three. The French, after an obstinate resistance, in the end gave way, leaving 150 dead, several wounded, three pieces of cannon, and all their baggage and ammunition; the loss of the Austrians was, four killed, and 22 wounded. No more particular circumstances of this action are as yet received. *L. G.*

Vienna, May 30. The Count de Rasoumouky, Ambassador from the Court of Petersburg, received an official notification on the evening of the day before yesterday that the troops of the Empress Catharine had entered Poland on the 21st inst. in three different quarters, viz. by the way of Lithuania, Kiovia, and Podolia.

Warsaw, June 1. The spirit and vigour of the nation are increased by the unanimity that reigns in our Councils. The King is the centre of union. In a speech which his Majesty delivered to the Diet, after the communication of the memorial from the Empress of Russia, we may perceive the line of conduct he purposes to pursue. The speech was to this purport:

The Empress's declaration being read in full Diet, on the 21st ult. his Polish Majesty rose and said—

"Thus you see by this declaration, that not only your act of the 3d of May, but all those previous to it, are treated with contempt.

"You see the attempt to annihilate the

* Bavay is a little town in French Hainault.

authority, and the very existence of this Diet, and to overturn our independence.

"You see the open protection given to our few countrymen, who rise up against the general will and welfare of our country.

"Hence, you must see also the most pressing necessity of providing all means for the effectual defence and salvation of our country.

"These means are two-fold. The first consist in whatever courage and resolution may inspire; and whatever in this respect you may determine upon, I shall not only approve, but declare that I will go and expose myself wherever and whenever my presence may be thought useful, either to share the dangers with you, or to direct our forces. The second ought to be sought, and may be found in negotiation.

"In the first place, we should apply to our ally the King of Prussia. You will recollect, that from the beginning almost of the present Diet, our most important deliberations and decisions were made with the advice and counsel of this Monarch; especially in liberating ourselves from the guarantee of Russia; in our mission of embassy to the Ottoman Porte; in removing Russian troops and magazines from the territories; and in forming, at the express wish of this generous neighbour, a government, on whose basis he could build an alliance with us; whereby he solemnly engaged himself, to use first his good offices, and, in case of their failing, to assist us effectually with sufficient forces to maintain our independence and possessions. Both these objects are essentially attacked by the declaration before you, which treats as crimes and transgressions those very acts which passed in perfect understanding with, and the unanimous concurrence of the King of Prussia.

"It is my opinion also, that we ought to address the King of Hungary, as one of our neighbours, to whom it cannot be indifferent to see Poland either invaded and subdued by, or dependent on a Potentate, from whom his possessions were hitherto divided by a long tract of Polish territories.

"And it appears to me the more just and natural to claim the friendship of the Elector of Saxony, as we have given so many unequivocal proofs of our attachment to him, that the very sense of return will prompt him to seek for means of averting those evils with which we are threatened.

"Should other means be found to open the prospect of negotiation, in preference to recurring to arms, none should be rejected, none neglected!

"It is hardly credible, that such a wife and magnanimous Princess as Catherine II. would resist so many respectable remonstrances, tending to prevent all those calamities which a war brings with it; and whose effects, direful to humanity, are certainly in opposition to her feeling heart,

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particularly when it shall be proved to her that she was misled by the representations of facts made by a few of our citizens; it being known to all Europe, that none of the pretended violences accompanied our act of the 3d of May; and that neither our republican government, nor our liberty, have suffered in the least thereby.

"But since the pressure of circumstances demands our utmost care to direct and hasten every resource towards our defence, without which no negotiation can be expected to succeed, you will easily perceive, that loss of time, dangerous on all occasions, but more especially at the present moment, would be most detrimental.

"I therefore wish, as well as hope, that you will take into your most serious consideration such matters as demand most speedy decision."

The King then proceeded to recommend several objects to the consideration of the Diet for the defence of their country.

The next day the Diet addressed their thanks to the King for his paternal speech, and decreed, that the command in chief of the armies of the Republic should belong to his Majesty. All ranks of citizens are vying with each other who shall be foremost, or who most cordial in presenting their patriotic gifts for the support of the approaching war, in case all negotiations fail.

Accounts from Warsaw, dated June 3, confirm reports respecting a commencement of hostilities in favour of Poland; the facts are to the following effect:—Lieutenant Goleiowski, of the National Cavalry, commanding an advanced post of 300 men, was attacked by a body of 2000 Russians; these, Lieutenant Goleiowski having returned their fire, he charged with such impetuosity, sword in hand, that they were completely broken. A general action followed, which lasted two hours and a half, and terminated in favour of the Poles, 300 Russians being left dead on the field. These Russians are at the same time spoken of as a body of choice men, and the most active in taking Berezin and Ismailow in the late war with Turkey.

The Diet and the King of Poland, upon occasion of the present invasion by the Empress of Russia, have addressed an exhortation to the people of that country. It concludes, after some details not so immediately interesting, with the following fine passage:

"You see, Citizens, what is your situation, you see what measures your King and Diet undertake for the common safety. Let the defence of your country engage all your thoughts and attention; let the strictest peace and union prevail amongst you in such a critical moment as this. Follow your King, your Father, your Commander, follow him whom you have raised to the throne from amongst your-

yourself, and who, in his advanced age, is going with you to expose his life in the common defence of his country. Let us encourage each other by words and examples; let us boldly encounter all danger in support of our laws and liberty. Let us conquer all difficulties and dangers by our courage and fortitude. Let every man consider, that on the present fate of the Republic depends his own, that of his children, and his latest progeny.

“Thou God of Armies, God of our forefathers, who feelest the innocence and the justice of our cause, who knowest the purity of our intentions, infuse and maintain the spirit of union and concord in the Polish nation; grant success to those arms whose object is not to shed blood for the sake of ambition, or unjust spoil, or dominion over others, but solely to defend our National Laws and Liberty, which thou allowest to

free and rational beings—to defend that country which thy Almighty Power has so often protected, and which even now thou hast rescued from the brink of destruction by the spirit of thy wisdom and counsels. A faithful King and Nation implore thy assistance, and will praise in hymns of gratitude thy providence and mercy.”

Brussels, June 12. Intelligence has been received by this government, that early yesterday morning a body of Austrians, consisting of about 5000 men, attacked a French corps, commanded by M. Gouvion, who were encamped near a small town called Bersilly, directly in the line to Metz, and, after destroying all the batteries, carried the camp, and obliged the French to shelter themselves in Maubeuge. The loss on the side of the latter was said to be 200 men, and on that of the Austrians only 30

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

MAY 27.

THIS night's Gazette contains his Majesty's Proclamation (in consequence of hostilities between the Most Christian King and the King of Hungary, and for the preservation of friendship with their said Majesties) strictly forbidding all British subjects from fitting out ships for the use of those powers, and from receiving commissions to serve as marines in the navy of either State.—The Proclamation sets forth, that the *Christian King had caused application to be made to his Majesty, to forbid the fitting out privateers or letters of reprisal to disturb or any ways damage his subjects; and his Majesty forbids the same under the severest punishments that can be inflicted, besides being liable to make restitution.*

JUNE 2. This night's Gazette contains the Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the city of London to his Majesty, offering their “grateful thanks to his Majesty for the wisdom and benevolence evinced by the Royal Proclamation for suppressing seditious publications and criminal correspondences, which may be productive of the most alarming and dangerous consequences.” His Majesty received the Address very graciously, and assured his loyal citizens they should always receive every mark of his attention and regard.

KING'S BIRTH-DAY.

JUNE 5.

The Drawing-room had some visitors so early as one, and before two their Majesties appeared, the Marquis of Salisbury, and other officers of his Majesty's household, immediately preceding the King, the Earl of Monmouth, the Queen, and the Gentle-

men of her Majesty's household the Princesses.

The Duke and Duchesses of York came about three, and the Prince at four.

The company consisted nearly of all the Nobility and persons of fashion in town. The Drawing-room has been scarcely ever fuller, and it was long after six before all the company had left it.

The ball-room was crowded soon after eight o'clock, and at nine their Majesties entered the circle, when the ball commenced.

The minut dancers were as follow :

Prince of Wales,	Princesses	{ Royal, Augusta,
Duke of York,	Princesses	{ Elizabeth, Mary,
Duke of Clarence,		{ Duchess of York, Prin. Sophia of Glouc.
Prin. Wil. of Glouc.		{ Marc. of Salisbury, Lady F. Somerset,
Mar. of Worcester,		{ Lady M. Bertie, Lady Car. Montague,
Marquis of Lorn,		{ Cts. of Hillsborough, Lady Ann Townsend,
Earl of Morton,		{ Lady Isabella Thynne, Lady Caroline Villers.

There were six other minuets, and our country-dance; after which, it being twelve o'clock, their Majesties retired.

His Majesty, as usual upon his own birthday, was dressed in a plain suit of broadcloth and gold.

The Prince of Wales, Carmelite and pearl-coloured stripe silk coat and breeches, and white silk waistcoat and coat cuffs, all very richly embroidered with silver and flowers, in

she was suspended might be about half an hour. Speaking as a professional man, he was of opinion, that the suspending and flogging were causes of the convulsions, and her death was occasioned by the convulsions.

He admitted, that he did not disclose this circumstance in the West Indies after their arrival—nor at Bristol after their return, except to a few of his private acquaintance. But that he was sent to London to give evidence before the Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; to give an account of the firing from on board slave ships on the town of Calabar; and that he mentioned this murder to Mr. Wilberforce the day before he made his speech for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in the House of Commons.

On his cross-examination, he denied he had ever said, "he would be the ruin of Capt. Kimber." On the contrary, however, evidence was brought, that swore positively that he had frequently uttered these words.

The evidence of Devereux was in all particulars similar to that of Dowling. He swore, that he did not know he had ever been accused of mutiny on board a former ship in which he had served.

Three witnesses also contradicted Devereux on the point of his not knowing that he was charged with mutiny on board the *Wasp*; they positively swearing that he was charged with mutiny on board the *Wasp*; that he knew it, was told of it, and himself confessed that he was guilty of it; and that on his change from the *Wasp*, Capt. Kimber took him on board the *Discovery* at Calabar out of humanity.

On the part of the prisoner they called Mr. Walter Jacks, Mr. Laffer, and Mr. Riddle, who all positively swore, that *Dowling the Surgeon had told them, that Capt. Kimber had used him exceedingly ill; that he believed him to be a rascal; that he would be revenged on him, and would ruin him if it were in his power.* Mr. Jacks said, these words occurred to him immediately after he heard that Capt. Kimber was taken into custody. These three gentlemen also spoke to the general character of Capt. Kimber for goodness and humanity.

When the trial had arrived at this stage, the jury said they were perfectly satisfied of the prisoner's innocence, and gave a verdict—*Not Guilty.*

On the motion of Mr. Pigott, Dowling and Devereux were committed to Newgate to take their trial for wilful and corrupt perjury, and Mr. Jacks bound to prosecute.

The Solicitor-General observed, that although these two witnesses had been materially contradicted in certain points, yet there was not one witness called on the part of the defendant to deny the tying, suspending, and the flogging, which was the mate-

rial charge against Capt. Kimber. Mr. Sytvester suggested, that it was probable such evidence could be brought forward at the trials of these persons for perjury.

8. Came on the trial of Capt. Donald Trail, late Commander of the Neptune Bantam Bay ship, and William Ellerington, the chief mate, is indicted for the wilful murder of one of the convicts on their passage over, when, after a trial of three hours, they were both honourably acquitted, and a copy of their was indictment granted them. The Attorney who was the occasion of these trials, was ordered to be struck off the roll.

Same day the Admiralty Session ended, when the following prisoners were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death, viz. George Hindmarsh, for the wilful murder of Sam. Burn Cowie, late chief mate of the merchant ship called the *Fly*, by beating and wounding him, and afterwards throwing him overboard into the sea at about one league's distance from Anamaboe, on the coast of Africa, to be executed on Monday, and his body to be anatomized; also Charles Perry and John Slack, for piratically seizing a merchant vessel, called the *Fairy Schooner*, at Tatum-querry Roads, on the Coast of Africa, and firing a blunderbuss at the rest of the crew, who were coming on board in an open canoe.

The execution of the sentence of death upon George Hindmarsh is respited until further orders.

At the Whig Club, on Tuesday, Mr. Fox declared himself in the following words:—

"That however warmly he wished for a moderate reform in the system of our representation, he did not agree with a considerable number of his friends, who had revived the subject with such spirit and vigour, that the present was a proper season for agitating the question."

On the 24th ult. sentence was passed on the remainder of the conspirators concerned in the murder of the late King of Sweden, Counts Horn and Ribbing to lose their right hands and heads, to be deprived of their honours, degraded from the rank of Nobles, and their property confiscated. Col. Liljehorn and Lieut. Ehrensward to be degraded, decapitated, and their property confiscated, Major Hertmansdorff to be broke, and imprisoned for one year. The Counsellor of the Chancery, Engelstrom, to be deprived of his Nobility and post, and to suffer perpetual imprisonment; his brother to lose his place of Secretary. The Secretary Lilljestrab to be fed one week on bread and water. Major-Gen. Pechlin to be confined in the towers of Maritzand, and his behaviour to be reported to the King every six months by the Commandant of the towers. The Senator Ahlgreen, Enhorning the Notary, and the Bailiff Nordel, have been pardoned. All those condemned have claimed the re-

pite of 30 days allowed them by law to put in an arrest or judgment, or petition their Sovereign for pardon.

9. Tuesday and Wednesday very violent and dangerous riots prevailed in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, in which the watch-house there, a well constructed and handsome building, has been nearly demolished. The whole originated from the assembling of about forty servants of some neighbouring people of fashion at a public-house to join in a dance on Monday evening in honour of his Majesty's birth-day. This, to certain overzealous officers of justice, appeared an infringement of the peace, which they *very wisely* took upon them to put a stop to by proceeding to the house, and taking all the jovial band into custody, and confining them all night in the watch-house. Next day, however, they were all discharged, but a few of the unfortunate people, who behaved riotously at their liberation, supplied their place; several of these were taken into custody, and by the exertion of the military all is now quiet, not without some personal injury to a few who suffered from repeated firings from the countables and patrols, which were deemed necessary to quell the tumult. No life was lost.

Wednesday Mr. Baker, M. P. and Mr. Bond examined in the watch-house those who had been taken up; among them was the second coachman of the Duke of Gloucester, who was bailed for 200l. A young lad, servant to Lady Frances Harpur, was discharged; and 4 or 5 detained.

It appears that the warrants on which the livery-servants were apprehended, and confined in the Mount-street watch-house, were *forged*; the Justices whose names appeared to them, having declared they signed no warrant whatever that day.

9. An affair of honour took place this morning, between the Earl of Loudale and Captain Cuthbert, of the Guards, which, after the discharge of a brace of pistols on each side, fortunately terminated without injury to either party. Lord Loudale is an excellent marksman, and his last shot would probably have been fatal, if the ball had not luckily struck against a button of Captain Cuthbert, which repelled it. The seconds then interceded, and matters were amicably adjusted. The circumstances which led to this hazardous decision were, according to general report, as follow: Captain Cuthbert, in order to obviate all increasing disturbances in Mount-street, had directed that no carriage should be suffered to pass that way; Lord Loudale, who came in his carriage to Mount-street, was consequently obstructed; and finding the impediment insuperable, his temper was somewhat ruffled; addressing himself, therefore, to Captain Cuthbert, he exclaimed, "You r—d—l, do you know that I am a Peer of the realm?" The

Captain immediately replied, "I don't know whether you are a Peer, but I know you are a f—d—l, for applying such a term to an officer on duty, and I will make you answer for it." A meeting of course took place, and happily concluded as we have stated. Both parties were as spirited in their hostility, as gentlemanly in their subsequent explanations.

11. Last Wednesday night and Thursday morning a riot took place at Edinburgh; the mob made an attempt on Mr. Dundas's house, in George's-square, and broke the windows; after which they endeavoured to get into it, but were repulsed by the military power, who fired on them, by which one man was killed, and several wounded.

12. Monday last came on before the Court of King's Bench in Dublin, the trial of Mr. James Napper Tandy, upon an indictment for sending a challenge to his Majesty's Solicitor-General, when the Jury, after two hours deliberation, returned their verdict *Not Guilty*. It was admitted that Mr. Tandy's letter was meant to call forth a challenge, but that, time and place being left to Mr. Toler, it was not an absolute challenge.

15. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and being seated on the Throne with the usual formalities, his Majesty closed the Session with the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot close the present Session of Parliament without returning you my particular thanks for the attention and diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the dispatch of public business, and especially to the important objects which I recommended to your consideration.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The readiness with which you have granted the necessary supplies, and the fresh proof which you have given of your constant affection for my person and family, in enabling me to provide for the establishment of my son the Duke of York, call for my warmest acknowledgments. I have also observed with the utmost satisfaction, the measures which you have adopted for the mitigation of the public burthens, while you have, at the same time, made additional provision for the reduction of the present national debt, and established a permanent fund for preventing the dangerous accumulation of debt in future.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have been, with great concern, the commencement of hostilities in different parts of Europe. In the present situation of affairs, it will be my principal care to maintain that harmony and good understanding which subsists between me and the several Belligerent Powers, and to preserve to my people the uninterrupted blessings of peace. And the substances which I receive from

from all quarters of a friendly disposition towards this country, afford me the pleasing hope of succeeding in these endeavours.

"The recent expressions of your uniform and zealous attachment to the established Government and Constitution, leave me no room to doubt, that you will, in your several counties, be active and vigilant to maintain those sentiments in the minds of my faithful people; and I have the happiness of receiving continued and additional proofs of their just sense of the numerous and increasing advantages which they now enjoy under the protection and distinguished favour of Providence."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 30th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 30th day of August next."

On the return of his Majesty from the House of Peers to St. James's, a Privy Council was held, which was attended by Mr. Pitt, the two Secretaries of State, the Duke of Leeds, Lord Sydney, &c. when Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor, laid the Seals of his office at his Majesty's feet, addressing the King in a most feeling speech, representing the unfulfilled state wherein he had resigned his Commission, which he had held since June 3, 1778: his Majesty seemed much affected on the occasion: on which Lord Thurlow immediately withdrew, and the Seals were put into the commission of Lord Chief Baron Eyre (who was sworn in one of his Majesty's Privy Council), Sir W. H. Ashhurst, knt. one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and Sir John Wilson, knt. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, who kissed the King's hand on their appointment, and, having taken the usual oaths, retired with the Seals of office.

Mr. Wm. Prieſtley, son of Dr. Prieſtley, presented himself to the French National Assembly on Friday last, and demanded letters of naturalization. "Go," said his father to him—"Go and live among this brave and hospitable people; learn from them to detest tyranny and to love liberty."—The motion for his naturalization was carried unanimously.

16. In the Court of Common Pleas last Monday a cause was tried, which involved a new question upon the bankrupt laws. The action was brought to recover the sum of 30*l.* 10*s.* upon a bill of exchange accepted by the defendant previous to his bankruptcy. It appeared that the defendant, after he became a bankrupt, and had obtained his certificate, acknowledged the debt he owed the plaintiff, and said, "He

shall lose nothing by me; I will pay him as soon as it is in my power." The question in this cause was, "Whether, as the debt accrued previous to the bankruptcy, his certificate was not a bar to the present action, notwithstanding the subsequent promise of payment?" Lord Loughborough was of opinion, that the subsequent promise of payment was a waiver of the certificate, and that therefore the plaintiff had a right to recover. Verdict for the plaintiff 30*l.* 10*s.*

Lord Kenyon pronounced the opinion of the Court of King's Bench, in the case, The King against Major, for having sold corn with a bushel different from the Winchester measure, when his Lordship, at the conclusion of his argument, said, "We cannot get rid of the effect of these positive laws", meaning the statutes of the 22d and 23d of Charles the Second, "and the conviction must be affirmed."

By the above important decision, applying to farmers, and all persons concerned in the corn trade, "no corn or grain can be sold in any market in this country by any measure but the Winchester measure."

21. Tuesday dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's Office from Governor Phillip, Governor of Botany Bay: they were brought over in his Majesty's ship Gorgon, arrived at Portsmouth: they contain an account of the people in general being very healthy; that they had greatly improved in their agriculture; that the crops came up very fine; and that they were in the greatest expectation they should, in a very short time, be able to best of that place turning out much more comfortable than what has been frequently represented.

Barrington of famous memory, is appointed by Governor Phillip, High Constable of Parramatta, a new settlement about fourteen miles from Sydney Cove, in which he conducts himself with great propriety, and distributes justice in a most impartial manner, discovering singular abilities and humanity.

Wentworth the highwayman acts as assistant to the Surgeon General, at Norfolk Island, and behaves himself remarkably well. He is also tutor to the children of the Colony.

Captain Edwards, late Commander of his Majesty's ship Pandora, which was left in Endeavour Straits in the cruise of last year, is come over in the Gorgon, bringing with him the ten mutineers in irons, which were taken by him at Otahete.

22. This morning, about four o'clock, a meeting took place in Hyde Park, between a Mr. Frizell, an Irish attorney's clerk, and a Mr. Clark, a student in the law. It originated at the Cecil-street Coffee-house, in the Strand, where Mr. F. had invited a number of his friends to supper, and declining drinking any more about one o'clock

in the morning, his conduct was upbraided by Mr. Clark, as treating his friends ill. Mr. Frizell replied, that he did not mean to give him any offence, and was ready to make him any satisfaction he required. Construing this expression into a challenge, Mr. Clark insisted upon meeting him in Hyde Park. They met, when every thing was tried on the part of the seconds to compromise the matter, but without effect; they fired, when Mr. Frizell fell, and expired in less than three minutes. Mr. Clark has since absconded.—The Coroner's Inquest have returned the singular verdict of "Wilful Murder against a person or persons unknown."

26. The following intelligence was received at the East India House this day from Sir Robert Ainslie, his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Stewart at the Nizam's Durbar, dated Paungal, Feb. 19, 1792.

"It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction I have just received official notice from the Nizam, of the total defeat of Tippoo's army, the night of the 7th inst. and that Azamul Omrah has written to his Highness,

that Earl Cornwallis began the attack early in the evening without guns, stormed the enemy's numerous batteries, after some delay occasioned by a nulla in front, entered the camp, took all the artillery, tents, and baggage, pursued the fugitives to the Cavery, and before daybreak of the 8th had possession of Scoll Baug and Sher Gungam, on the island, and early in the morning had ordered up the battering-train for the purpose of commencing the siege.

"Since writing the above I have seen the Minister's letter, mentioning further, that the fate of Tippoo is not known, and the victory is so complete as to give the liveliest hopes of the speedy fall of the capital. A salute of 150 guns has just now announced our success."

Mr. Herschel has discovered that Saturn has two rings, separated by an interval of 3000 miles, through which he has clearly perceived the sky. He has measured the outer diameter of the ring, and found it to be 150,000 miles. He has also found, that the fifth satellite of Saturn turns on its axis in 79 days, 7 hours, 47 minutes, which is the term of its revolution; so that it always presents the same face to the inhabitants of that planet.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for JUNE 1792.

NOVEMBER 1791.

AT Calcutta, John Gregory, esq. many years an eminent merchant in Bengal.

MARCH 1. 1792. In Westmorland, Jamaica, John Cope, esq. Custos Rotulorum of that parish, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

MAY 1. At Battle, Suffolk, Dr. Giles Watts. He was educated at Edinburgh and took his degree at Leyden in 1752.

10. Mrs. Mordaunt, wife of Mr. George Mordaunt, of Leadenhall-street.

13. At Horton Lodge, Epsom, John Browning, esq. aged 78.

17. Mr. John Rowe, sergemaker, at Crediton.

At Kinfales, the Hon. and Rev. Gerald de Courcy, brother to Lord Kinfales.

Lately, the Rev. Nicholas Roe, Rector of Glyk St. George. Devon.

19. Mr. Joseph Dunton, Pull-y Green, Egham, aged 70.

Lately, at Ticehurst, Suffolk, the Rev. Christopher Gawthorp, B. D. Vicar of that place.

20. Peter Legh, esq. of Lyme, in the County of Dorset, in his 86th year.

Mrs. Power, wife of Mr. Power, of Lime-street.

Lately, at Aylesbury, Hugh Barker Bell, esq. Fellow of New College, Oxford.

21. At Pettrast, in the 100th year of her age, Mrs. Mawhood, mother of the late

Colonel Mawhood, of the 17th Regiment of Foot.

At Fortrose, in his 86th year, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Coull, Bart.

Edmund Kershaw, esq. of Stockport, Cheshire, aged 77.

Colonel Tucker, at Chester.
Lately, at Long Island, George Mackenzie, esq. Member of his Majesty's Council for the Bahama Islands.

22. Dr. Robert Knox, many years Inspector General of the Army.

At Dublin, Mrs. Chalmers, wife of Mr. Chalmers, of the Theatre there, and formerly of Covent Garden Theatre.

Lately, the Rev. Ellis Jones, Rector of Avington, near Winchester.

23. Mr. William Bullock, of Sibly, steward to Lord Petre.

Lately, at Fairstock, Joseph Browne Bunce, esq. a Captain of the Royal Navy.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Vaux, Rector of Courtenhall, near Northampton.

24. George Bydges Rodney, Lord Rodney, Baron Rodney of Rodney Stoke, Somersetshire, Bart. and K. B. Admiral of the White, and Vice Admiral of England, in his 74th year.

25. Mr. Richard Farrington, late a coopermith, Tooley-street, aged 86.

Mrs. Borlase, wife of the Rev. Geo. Borlase, B. D. Registrar of the University of Cambridge.

At St. Edmund's-hill, near Bury, Thomas Symmonds, esq. a Captain of the Royal Navy, aged 60.

26. At Welton Grange, in his 65th year, Richard Bell, esq. senior Alderman of the Corporation of Kingston-upon-Hull, of which place he had been twice Mayor.

27. At Windsor, Mr. John Banyard, Justice and Alderman of that borough.

At St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, the Countess Dowager Mountcashell.

28. At Bristol, Dr. Thomas Mortimer Marryatt, author of "Therapeutics; or, The Art of Healing."

Mr. Edward Hill, orange merchant, Boleph-lane.

Lately, Mr. Thomas Clarke, builder, Angel-court, Snow-hill.

29. Mrs. Belinda Halhed, at Twickenham. Sir William Stanley, of Horton, Chelster, bart.

30. The Hon. Mrs. Cartwright, in St. James's Place.

JUNE 1. At Westerham, the Rev. Mr. Bodicoate, Vicar of that place, and Rector of Etchingham, Suffex.

2. Robert Cliffe, esq. of Glanford-bridge, in Lincolnshire.

Lately, at Wappenbury, the Hon. Mr. Dormer, brother to Lord Dormer, of Grove Park.

3. At Tetbury, the Rev. John Richards, A. M. Vicar of that place.

Mr. Charles Waterhouse, many years master of Grigby's Coffee-house.

Mr. Thomas Waring, Accountant and Inspector to the Brewery of Messrs. Bells, at Chatham.

Mr. John Honor, Head Carpenter at Astley's Amphitheatre, who was buried the preceding morning in the ruins occasioned by the explosion of gunpowder, in making fireworks.

Cæsar Constantine Francois Count of Hoebroek, Bishop and Prince of Liege, aged 69.

4. At Tewkesbury, the Rev. Francis Mines, A. M. Vicar of Twining, in Gloucestershire, and of Spillbury, in Oxfordshire.

Mr. Robert Boyde, late a salesman in Leadenhall-market.

Andrew Wilson, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, aged 74.

5. John Lockley, esq. First Page to the Prince of Wales.

At Lewitham, in his 82d year, Mr. David Henry, formerly printer of the Gentleman's Magazine, at St. John's Gate.

Mr. Coxe, Principal Carpenter and Machinist at Covent Garden Theatre.

Mr. John Antrobus, Principal Clerk at Messrs. Ayton and Co. bankers, Lombard-street,

Rev. Jeffery Bentham, senior Minor Canon and Precentor of Ely.

6. At Kellton, near Bath, the Rev. Dr. Woodcock, Vicar of Watford, Hertfordshire, and Rector of the united parishes of St. Michael Wood-street, and St. Mary Steyning in the city of London.

At Pakenham Hall, Ireland, the Right Hon. Edward Michael Pakenham, Baron Longford, a Captain in the Royal Navy, to which he was appointed the 31st of May 1765.

The Rev. John Longman, father of Mrs. Broderip, aged 81.

At Cotteridge, King's Norton, the Rev. Jonas Slauve, late of Bescot Hall, Vicar of Rulhall, and many years Magistrate for the county of Stafford.

7. Mr. John Burbank, one of the Principal Bridgemasters of the city of London.

At Taunton, Mrs. Danley, mother of Lieut. Col. Danley.

Mr. Francis Noble, who formerly kept a circulating library in Holborn.

The Rev. Dr. John Bridle, Rector of Hardwick, near Aylesbury, aged 76.

8. George Gordon, esq. Aberdour, Aberdeenshire.

Dr. Hemington, Canon of Christ-church, Oxford, and Vicar of Inkbarrow, Worcestershire, in his 78th year.

Miss Elizabeth Jefferies, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jefferies, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

George Adney, esq. of Stoke Abbas, in the County of Dorset.

At Berkhamstead, in her 90th year, Mrs. Ekins, Mother of the late Dean of Carlisle, and of the present Dean of Salisbury.

Joseph Jefferson, esq. late in the service of the East India Company.

9. Gawen Aynsley, of Little Harle Tower, esq. many years Chairman of the Bench of Justices, in the County of Northumberland.

10. John Ashurst, esq. at Fulham, aged 68. Edward Paston, esq. late of Barningham and Appleton in the County of Norfolk.

Lately at West Raiton in Lincolnshire, Ann Frost, the wife of David Frost, a labourer, in the 111th year of her age. She had been three times married, and left 4 daughter, aged 90 years.

11. Charles Simpkins, esq. brother in law to Mr. Sheriff Anderson.

12. Mrs. Day, Relict of Tho. Day, esq. Author of Sardoid and Merton.

13. Mr. Joseph Pearson, many years door-keeper of the House of Commons.

Lately at Colehill, aged 85, Mr. Wm. Totté, brother of Dr. Totté, Canon of Christ Church.

14. Tho. Morton, esq. Secretary to the East-India Company.

Capt. Lucas Wnceler.



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A LIST

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B A N K R U P T S,
F R O M

December 27, 1791, to June 27, 1792.

A.

Abell, Robert, Nevill's court, Fetter-lane, carpenter, March 24.
Ashby, William, Northampton, sadler, May 1.

B.

Ball, Henry, Liverpool, slater and plasterer, June 16.
Bunn, Benjamin, Dudley, Worcestershire, butcher, June 16.
Basham, Charles, Norwich, tobacconist, June 16.
Boydell, John, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, wine-merchant, June 9.
Birks, Samuel, Adderly-green, Stafford, currier, June 9.
Bullocke, Benjamin, Penzance, Cornwall, mercer, Dec. 31.
Barnes, Edward, Lliverlyd-mill, near St. Asaph, miller, Jan. 20.
Bonner, Henry, Red-lion-street, Southwark, corn-chandler, Jan. 17.
Bradley, Thomas, Aldmonbury, Yorkshire, merchant, Jan. 17.
Branbury, Robert, Tottenham-court-road, musical instrument maker, Jan. 21.
Bumpstead, Daniel, Bishopsgate-street, grocer, Jan. 21.
Brown, Thomas, Kington-upon-Hull, grocer, Jan. 28.
Benjamin, Wolf, Banbury, Oxfordshire, silversmith, Jan. 28.
Bond, William, Manchester, woollen-draper, Jan. 31.
Bird, Isaac, Lancaster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shopkeeper, Jan. 31.
Belcher, Thomas, Charles-street, Long-acre, coach-spring maker and tirefsmith, Feb. 4.
Boyer, Joseph, Chester, inn-keeper, Feb. 18.
Baker, Richard, Bristol, carver, Feb. 21.
Barnet, Richard, Aldgate, linen draper, Feb. 21.
Baker, John, Tunbridge, Kent, shopkeeper, March 3.
Bagnall, Thomas, Middlewich, Cheshire, merchant, March 10.
Bell, John, Carlisle, linen draper, March 31.
Blow, George, Bathwick, Somersetshire, vintner, March 31.
Bartlett, John, Shoreditch, butcher, April 3.
Baker, William, Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, inn-holder, April 10.
Benning, Mary, Minorics, haberdasher, April 10.
Bond, George, Old Fish-street, tailor, April 17.
Bisson, Elias, Cornhill, linen draper, April 21, superseded June 2.
Brook, Joshua, Nether Thong, Almondbury, Yorkshire, merchant, April 28.
Bell, William, John-street, Golden-square, then of Air-street, Piccadilly, perfumer, May 2.
Bisson, Elias, and Robinson, Nicolas Estard, Cornhill, linen drapers, May 5.
Benneworth, Thomas, Little Ayliffe-street, Goodman's fields, seedsmen, May 8.
Brown, John, Merthyr Tydvie, Glamorganshire, draper, May 11.
Buchanan, John, and Buchanan, George, late of Glasgow, formerly of Manchester, then of Carlisle, merchants, surviving partners of Waller Buchanan, deceased, May 19.

I N D E X.

Beck, James, Battle-bridge, St. Olave's, Southwark, wine-merchant, May 22.
 Baynham, Thomas, Bristol, grocer, May 26.
 Bragg, Joseph, and Bragg, George, Birmingham, plated buckle-makers, June 2.
 Banner, Thomas Porter, New-court, Crutched-friers, merchant, June 2.
 Bell, Thomas, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, cheescmonger, June 27.
 Bradford, Samuel, Snefield, Yorkshire, white metal-manufacturer, June 19.
 Burkett, Henry, Birmingham, buckle-maker, June 19.
 Broadhurst, John, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, hat-maker, June 23.
 Babb, John, Cooper, Samuel, and Brewin, Robert, Leadenhall-street, hofiers, June 27.

C.

Corns, Joseph, and Corns, Peter, Manchester, corn factors, Jan. 10.
 Court, Charlotte, and Court, Alexander Webster, Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, merchants,
 Jan. 14.
 Crowthor, John, Kent-street, Southwark, mattrafs-maker, Jan. 14.
 Carey, James, Little Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, carpenter, Jan. 21.
 Cohen, Henry, Oxford, silversmith and linen draper, Jan. 24.
 Craddock, John, Rocke, Worcestershire, dealer and chapman, Jan. 31.
 Carbis, William, Redruth, Cornwall, dealer and chapman, Feb. 7.
 Clapp, Robert, Lympston, Devonshire, money scrivener, March 3.
 Collins, Joseph, the younger, Birmingham, grocer, March 13.
 Clapp, William, Lympston, Devonshire, merchant, March 13.
 Combie, David, Great Hermitage-street, St. Georges in the East, mariner, March 17.
 Colley, George, Kidderminster, scrivener, March 24.
 Couzens, William, the younger, and Couzens, Thomas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hat-makers,
 March 27.
 Clare, Thomas, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, soap-boiler, March 31.
 Collier, Samuel, Manchester, corn-factor, April 3.
 Clowes, James, Old-street, then prisoner at Chelmsford, dealer and chapman, April 17.
 Cunningham, Jeremiah, Upper Seymour-street, grocer, April 24.
 Campbell, John, jun. Cross lane, St. Mary-at-hill, ship-broker, May 8.
 Cranknell, John, and Venable, John, Nightingale-lane, East-Smithfield, hatter, May 11.
 Clarke, Robert, St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, bricklayer, May 11.
 Cartledge, John, Blackley, Halifax, pot-maker, May 11.
 Carpenter, George, Coggeshall, Essex, tailor, May 15.
 Chawner, Jonathan, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, tanner, May 22.
 Cooper, James, late of James-street, St. Luke's, Middlesex, then prisoner in King's Bench,
 siter, May 29.
 Chaffers, Richard, Liverpool, cooper, June 2.
 Crouch, Edward, Camomile-street, carpenter, June 9.
 Cole, Lewis John, Vere-street, Oxford-road, linen-draper, June 19.
 Cookson, John, Wallington, Surry, bleacher, June 23.

D.

Dixon, James, Caldowgate, Cumberland, dyer, June 16.
 Dingle, William, Exeter, corn-factor, June 12.
 Darbyshire, Robert, Bread-street-hill, merchant, June 2.
 Dixon, John, and Dixon, William, Jeffery, Exeter, merchants, May 19.
 Dell, William, Lambeth-road, painter, Jan. 21.
 Davis, Samuel, White-horse-yard, Drury-lane, mans-mercer, Jan. 28.
 Dormer, Matthew, Keate-street, Spital-fields, soap boiler, Feb. 14.
 Dinwiddie, David, Howton, North Britain, then of York Castle, Feb. 25.
 Davy, Philip, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, grocer, March 6, superseded June 27.
 Dixon, David, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, tailor, March 13.
 Davies, Jesse, Goswell-street, linen-draper, March 20.
 Dewsnap, Joseph, Woodstock, glover, March 24.
 Dawson, William, Liverpool, linen-draper, April 7.
 Duckett, William, Slaughtonford, Wilts, paper-maker, May 8.
 Dixon, John, Exeter, grocer, May 11.
 De Belly, John Peter, Leicester-street, Leicester-fields, watch and clock maker, May 11.
 Dawes, Samuel, Strand, grocer, June 19.
 Du Roveray, John Peter, Great St. Helens, merchant, June 19.
 Dewhurst, John, Austin Friars, merchant, June 27.

I N D E X.

E.

- Ergas, Jacob, Prescott-street, Goodman's Fields, merchant, Jan. 24.
 Edington, Robert, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wood-monger, Jan. 28.
 Eden, John, Scruton, Yorkshire, linen-draper, March 3.
 Eyre, William, Bermondsey-street, felt-maker, May 19.
 Ekt, Edward, St. Clement, Worcester, carpenter and joiner, June 2.

F.

- Flood, Rebecca, and Stiles, John, Exeter, haberdashers, Jan. 3.
 Friend, John, Dartford, Kent, fell-monger, Jan. 14.
 Flowers, John, Norton Falgate, shop-seller, Jan. 21.
 Field, Simon, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, wool-stapler, Feb. 7.
 Flower, Jesse, Chard, Somersetshire, baker, Feb. 14.
 Filiberti, John, King-street, St. James's, wine-merchant, March 3.
 Fisher, John, York, mason, March 10.
 Fletcher, Richard, Whitehaven, mercer, March 17.
 Ford, John, Halifax, Yorkshire, inn-keeper, March 24.
 Fletcher, Richard, Liverpool, and Fletcher, Henry, Whitehaven, merchants, April 10.
 Fox, Robert, Deal, vintner, April 28.
 Francis, John, Loughborough, Leicestershire, inn-holder, May 21.
 Fox, John, Grantham, Lincolnshire, braier, June 2.
 Fownes, John, and Chabor, Joseph, White street, Southwark, furrier, June 9.
 Fielder, Richard, Lombard-street, throwster, June 16.

G.

- Grant, Robert, Upper Thames-street, printer and book-seller, Jan. 21.
 Greaves, Thomas, Tamworth, Warwick, innholder, Jan. 28.
 Gardiner, George, Ludgate-hill, warehousenman, Feb. 11.
 Gardiner, George, and Hudson, John, Ludgate-hill, warehousemen, Feb. 14, superseded April 7.
 Gregory, James, Sheffield, Yorkshire, grocer, March 20.
 Grant, John, Walcott-terrace, Lambeth, surgeon, April 10.
 Garton, James, Thames-street, stationer, April 21.
 Grove, George, Worcester, inn-holder, May 15.
 Gale, John, Barnes, Surry, maltster and coal-merchant, June 2.
 Gerring, Robert, Newport-market, Soho, butcher, June 12.
 Garnett, William, Sheffield, Yorkshire, grocer, June 23.
 Gals, William, Manchester, merchant, June 23.

H.

- Hervey, Thomas, Blackheath, Kent, builder, Dec. 32.
 Hall, William, Henry, Bristol, bookseller, Dec. 31.
 Hewer, Benjamin, Exeter, shopkeeper, Jan. 7.
 Hobley, Benjamin, Goswell street, back-maker, Jan. 17.
 Holden, William, Manchester, Callico-printer, Jan. 28.
 Harrock, John, Thurstcroft, Laughton, Le Morshen, Yorkshire, dealer and chrymas.
 Jan. 31.
 Holroide, John, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, wool-stapler, Feb. 7.
 Hayes, John, Wigan, Lancashire, fustian-manufacturer, Feb. 28.
 Heveningham, Thomas, and Brooke, Thomas, Woolverhampton, tanners, March 13.
 Hirst, John, Bradley-mills, Halifax, Yorkshire, paper-maker, March 24, again March 31.
 Harman, Thomas, Robert's Bridge, Suffex, shopkeeper, March 31.
 Harpur, Robert, Walters, Sutton, Yorkshire, dealer, April 14.
 Hall, John, Tower-street, hatter, April 28.
 Hopwood, Peter, Lambeth, corn-dealer, May 1.
 Hillman, Joseph, the youngest, Exeter, fuller, May 5.

I N D E X.

Hopkinson, Joseph, Nottingham, silk-throwster, May 8.
 Hilman, Joseph, the younger, Exeter, fuller, May 8.
 Hoole, William, Manchester, tailor, May 11.
 Hurst, Gravely, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, hardwareman, May 15.
 Hudson, Thomas, Liverpool, coach-maker, May 26.
 Hiton, James, Salford, Lancashire, cotton-twist-fixer, May 26.
 Harris, John, Lowe, Edward, Gaskill, Thomas, and Lowe, Henry, Cannon-street, felt-makers, May 26.
 Hardy, James, Nightingale-lane, East Smithfield, grocer, June 2.
 Hunter, Samuel, Pall-mall, mans-mercier, June 12.
 Hilton, Henry, Southampton-street, Covent-garden, upholsterer, June 16.
 Harding, Thomas, Wenlock, Salop, inn-keeper, June 16.

J.

Johnson, Charles, Manchester, fustian-manufacturer, Jan. 24.
 Jones, Thomas, late of Bow-church-yard, then of Basing-lane, warehouseman, Jan. 28.
 Jackson, Robert, Easingwold, Yorkshire, grocer, Jan. 28.
 Jackson, Richard, Oxford-street, haberdasher, Feb. 11.
 Jowley, Leonard, Old Gravel-lane, Middlesex, mariner, Feb. 14.
 Johnston, John, and Johnston, Charles, Stubbins, Lancashire, printers, March 6.
 Jones, Robert, Griffith, and Hinde, Christopher, Wapping, late haberdashers, then provision-merchants, May 22.
 Jones, Maurice, Chirk, Denbighshire, grocer, May 26.
 Jones, Elizabeth, and M'Creimien, John, Farquhar, Bridge-street, Westminster, upholsterers, June 16.
 Jacob, Plüneas, Norwich, tobacconist, June 27.

K.

Kinder, Samuel, Ashton-under-line, Lancashire, dealer and chapman, Dec. 31.
 King, Edward, Kent-street, broom-maker, Jan. 14.
 Kavana, Michael, Old Change, callendar, Jan. 28.
 Kerr, Humphry, Bow-lane, Cheapside, warehousemen, Feb. 28.
 Kindon, John, Bristol, auctioneer, March 27.
 Kemp, Thomas, Newhaven, Suffex, inn-holder, April 21.
 King, James, Horse-shoe-alley, Moorfields, weaver, May 19.

L.

Lancy, Moses, Tavistock-street, lace-merchant, Dec. 31.
 Lord, Edmund, Manchester, cotten-spinner, Jan. 21.
 Leopard, Thomas, St. George's in the East, bricklayer, Feb. 11.
 Lewis, Thomas, Bristol, merchant, Feb. 21.
 Lewis, Evan, Swansea, Glamorganthire, shopkeeper, Feb. 28.
 Lewis, William, the younger, Cardiff, grocer, March 6, superseded, April 24.
 Lorrymer, James, Bristol, corn-factor, March 10.
 Lane, William, Ipswich, stone-mason, March, 24.
 Large, John, Leicester, grocer, March 31.
 Lempriere, George, London, merchant, April 21.
 Lancaster, Samuel, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, inn-holder, April 24.
 Lane, William, Oxendon-street, tailor, April 28.
 Lloyd, Thomas, Chirk, Denbighshire, dealer and chapman, May 26.
 Lawson, Stephen, Rotherhithe, Surrey, ship-carver, June 23.
 Lomer, William, Gosport, Southampton, grocer, June 27.

I N D E X.

M.

- Mould, William, St. Clement's, pawnbroker, Dec. 31.**
Morier, John Francis, Temple-mills, Essex, callico-printer, Jan. 10.
Marfiley, Peter Ambrosius, and De Beaune, Theodore, Union-court, Broad-street, merchants, Feb. 4.
Mackarel, William, the younger, Selldown, Dorsetshire, victualler, Feb. 4.
Mun, Lugald, and Barret, Samuel, Ratcliff, Lancashire, manufactures, Feb. 7.
Muldowney, James, and Thomey, John, Bristol, merchants, Feb. 11.
Maughan, Joseph, Ipswich, linen-draper, Feb. 21.
Mariton, David, Brownlow-street, Drury-lane, horse-dealer, Feb. 28.
Millington, Thomas, George-street, Hanover-square, dealer and chapman, March 3.
Middleton, Charles, Middlewich, Cheshire, malster, March 31.
Morrell, Thomas, Tow, Haydon-yard, Minorics, brewer, April 17.
Macguire, Constantine, Fore-street, merchant, April 28.
Mears, Henry, Wapping, dealer in earthen ware, April 28.
Mathison, Daniel, and Pattenon, James, Manchester, stone-masons, April 28.
Mazengarb, Isaac, Billericay, inn-holder, May 1.
Morris, John, Goswell-street, brewer, May 8.
Moore, Thomas, Stone, Staffordshire, grocer, June 2.
Maynard, John, Liverpool, dealer and chapman, June 2.
Marshall, John, Prisoner in York Castle, corn-dealer, June 16.
Mackenzie, John, Manchester, warehousenman, June 16.
Mads, Richard, St. George's Fields, Surry, cow-keeper, June 16.
Miller, William, Fleet-market, London, grocer., June 23.
Misvielle, Peter John, Liverpool, merchant, June 23.

N.

- Natali, Isaac, Minorics, linen-draper, Jan. 28.**
Naylor, Peter, Dean-street, Southwark, wool-stapler, Jan. 28.
Nicholson, Thomas, Sculcoates otherwise Scowscotts, Yorkshire, and Nicholson, Samuel, Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen-draper, June 2.
Nicoll, Charles, Hay-market, batter, June 9.

O.

- Oliveira, Enzebio Luis, Providence-row, Moorfields, wine-merchant, Jan. 14.**
Oakes, Richard, Cleaveland-court, St. James's, hardwareman, Feb. 7.
O'Neale, Charles, alias Neale, Cannon-street, St. George the Martyr, Southwark, turner, March 31.
Ogle, William, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spirit-merchant, May 1.
Olivant, Peter, George-yard, Lombard-street, merchant, June 9.

P.

- Pinney, Samuel Gapper, Thorncombe, Devonshire, clothier, Jan. 3.**
Porrier, Christopher, Prince's street, Cavendish-square, merchant, Jan. 14.
Park, William, Half-way-house, Scaleby, Cumberland, dealer in horses, Jan. 21.
Perry, John, Newport, Isle of Wight, mealman, Jan. 21, superseded March 17.
Palmer, Richard, Theydon Boys, Essex, brickmaker, Jan. 24.
Porter, William, Newport, Isle of Wight, baker, Jan. 24.
Plews, Thomas, Charing-cross, shoemaker, Jan. 24.
Papps, Richard, and Black, John, Basinghall-street, Blackwell-hall, factors, Jan. 28.
Perry, Daniel, Newport, Isle of Wight, shop-seller, Jan. 31.

Piver,

I N D E X.

Piver, John, Thakeham, blanket manufacturer, Feb. 4.
Pyall, Joseph, Edmonton, Middlesex, draper, Feb. 18.
Petit, John Cook, Dogwell-court, Whitefriars, goldsmith, March 6.
Prichard, William, the elder, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, builder, March 6.
Parkes, Samuel, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, March 24.
Pasley, Charles, Highbury-place, Islington, merchant, May 5.
Prick, George Ellis, Heddon-court, Swallow-street, Westminster, cordwainer, May 22.
Popkin, John, Tilligam, Glamorganshire, dealer in coals, May 29.
Peck, Floyd Clay, Chelmsford, druggist, June 19.
Patterson, Walter, Queen's square, Westminster, merchant, June 23.
Phillips, Thomas, Great Queen-street, Middlesex, money-scrivener, June 23.

R.

Ragueneau, Edward, Exeter, merchant, Jan. 14.
Rofs, James, Gracechurch-street, merchant, Jan. 17.
Ratray, Henry, jun. Water-lane, Blackfriars, money-scrivener, March 10.
Robotham, John, Manchester, linen draper, March 10.
Richardson, Solomon, Uxbridge, oil and colour man, March 10.
Rose, John, Manor-row, Tower-hill, sloop-seller, March 17.
Ratcliffe, Alexander, Manchester, fustian manufacturer, March 24.
Rice, James, Battersea, enameller, April 21.
Rondeau, James, Savage-gardens, corn-factor, May 1.
Richardson, James, Somerset-street, Whitechapel, cheesemonger, May 11.
Richardson, William, Primrose-street, London, Weaver, June 16.
Rees, Thomas, Charlotte-street, Great Surrey-street, Surrey, coal-merchant, June 16.

S.

Selgwick, Jonathan, Fish-street-hill, warehouseman, Dec. 31.
Simpson, Richard, Charing-crois, vintner, Jan. 1.
Smith, Charles, late of Cheap-side, then in the King's-bench prison, hofier, Jan. 21.
Smife, John, Lutely, Yorkshire, Feb. 7.
Summerfield, Mary, Bearbinder-lane, linen draper, Feb. 14.
Scott, Samuel, Newport, Shropshire, grocer, Feb. 14.
Swan, Samuel, Friday-street, warehouseman, Feb. 18.
Salthouse, Joseph, Sheffield, jeweller, March 13.
Sewell, Robert, the elder, and Sewell, Robert, the younger, Norwich, hot-pressers, Mar. 17.
Southall, Thomas, St. Clement's Danes, then of New-street, Cloth-fair, whitesmith, March 20.
Sewell, Robert, the younger, Norwich, merchant, March 24.
Seel, John, Manchester, fustian-manufacturer, March 24.
Summerfett, Henry, Ipswich, innkeeper, March 24.
Smart, Joseph, Woolverhampton, bookseller, March 27.
Scholefield, John, Halifax, Yorkshire, joiner, April 17.
Séquiera, Isaac, junior, Great Precost-street, Goodman's fields, merchant, April 28.
Spare, Thomas, New City-chambers, grocer, May 1.
Sims, John, Forsbrook, Staffordshire, fishman, May 1.
Smith, William, Whitechapel, baker, May 8.
Smart, James, Butcher-row, button-feller, May 26.
Steels, William, Selby, Yorkshire, baker, June 5.
Stride, Robert, Stockbridge, Southampton, dealer and chapman, June 12.
Sweetland, Thomas, Exeter, baker, June 12.
Saunders, Samuel, Dudley, Worcestershire, wood-screw maker, June 16.
Stedman, John, Langham, Suffolk, dealer and chapman, June 16.
Syder, George, Thetford, Norfolk, merchant, June 23.

T.

Thurman, William, St. John's, Wapping, cheesemonger, Dec. 31.
Turner, Margaret, otherwise Margrett, Paddington, victualler, Jan. 10.

I N D E X.

- Tannicliffe, James, Launceston, Cornwall, linen draper, Jan. 17.**
Thomas, John, Bath, cutler, Jan. 28.
Turner, Richard, Bristol, corn-factor, (partner with William Turner,) Feb. 11.
Timmings, Daniel, Friday-street, weaver and black silk-manufacturer, Feb. 11.
Turner, Thomas, Oxford, silversmith, Feb. 18.
Thompson, Owen, Chester, ironmonger, March 3.
Tucker Henry, Market-street, Westminster, grocer, April 28.
Tomlinson, James, Glamsfordbriggs, Lincolnshire, leather breeches-maker, May 26.
Timmings, John, Stewart-street, Spitalfields, silk-broker, May 26.
Turnbull, James, Aldgate, grocer, June 9.
Tilden, James, Milton, next Gravesend, butcher, June 23.
Taylor, James, Manchester, merchant, June 23.

U.

- Underwood, John, Havant, Hants, butcher, Jan. 24.**
Vaughan, James, Priston-mill, Somersetshire, miller, Feb. 25.

W.

- Watts, John, of William Pitt, East Indiaman, then of High-street, Marybone, Jan. 17.**
White, Hugh, Hofer-lane, West Smithfield, distiller, Jan. 21.
Williams, Robert, Gwyddelwen, Merionethshire, beast jobber, Jan. 21.
Wheatley, Thomas, and Thompson, William, New Bond-street, poplin-manufacturers, Feb. 7.
Williamson, George, Thropton, Northumberland, then of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen draper, Feb. 25.
Woodford, William, Vauxhall, barge-builder, March 17.
White, John, Sheffield, grocer, March 24.
Watson, Alexander, Sife-lane, merchant, April 21.
Wright, John, Lime-street, merchant, partner with Jonathan Wright of Tadcaster, Yorkshire, merchant, April 24.
Worthington, William, and Swift, George, Manchester, fustian-manufacturers, April 28.
Wolfe, Jacob, Falmouth, mariner, May 5.
Ward, John, Tooley-street, grocer, May 19.
Wright, John, and Wright, Jonathan, Lime-street, wine-merchants, May 19.
Ware, Jacob, and Ware, George, St. John street, Marybone, coach-maker, June 2.
Whetherald, Mary, Wapping, victualler, June 9.
Walsby, John, Arundel-street, Strand, mariner, June 16.
Webb, Joseph, Gosport, Southampton, trunk-maker, June 27.

Z.

- Zurhorst, Herman, Basinghall-street, merchant, (late partner with John Reilly, Edward Reilly, and John Norris, Goswell-street, brewers,) April 7.**

DIRECTIONS for PLACING the CUTS.

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A LIST of SHIPS taken up by the Honourable EAST-INDIA COMPANY, for the Season 1791, with the Names of the Managing Owners, Commanders, principal Officers, and Places of Consignment, &c.

Voyages	Ships.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	Chief Mates.	Second Mates.	Third Mates.	Purkers.	Consignments.	When failed.
2	Ocean	Wm. Frazer, eqq	And. Patton	Charles Piffold	James Twadale	John Hilton	John Frazer	St. Helena, Coast & China	Dec. 17
3	Nottingham	T. Curtis, eqq.	John Barfoot	George Max	Carl Smythies	Robert Clarke	Tho. Atkinson	Coast & China	Jan. 2
3	Rockingham	W. Powell, eqq.	J. A. Blanchard	R. Blanchard	S. P. Forster	John Mien	Tho. Parkins	Bombay and China	Do.
4	Middlesex	R. Williams, eqq.	John Rogers	Sampson Hall	Sam. Baroad	Samuel Milner	Rob. Taylor	Ditto	Feb. 8
4	Sulvan	R. Williams, eqq.	Robert Pouncey	Cha. Samways	Thomas Butler	John Raufden	Jer. Dixon	Ditto	April 8
4	Ld. Macartney	R. Preston, eqq.	Jam-s Hay	Rich. Meriton	Jasper Swete	Samuel Smith	Alex. Key	Coast & China	Jan. 17
5	Ganges	Wm. Moffat, eqq.	Joseph Garnault	John Price	J. G. Smyth	Wm. M-Farlane	I. J. Vautier	Ditto	Do.
3	Sir Ed. Hughes	Company's Ship.	Robert Anderfon	Will. Clutton	John Johnstone	Wm. Addeley	James Loughnan	Ditto	Feb. 15
4	Europa	H. H. Pelly, eqq.	A. J. Appl gath	W. Carruthers	W. S. Clarke	J. Ch. Locknar		Ditto	Feb. 9
4	Gen. Goddard	Rob. Wigram, eqq.	T. Wakefield	William Monty	James Jackson	Wm. Stokoe	John Bally	Bengal	Feb. 16
3	E. of Wycombe	A. Brough, eqq.	J. W. Wood	Thomas Hud	Flower Humble	Dixon Meadows	Heketh Davis	Bencoolen & China	Feb. 9
2	D. of Buccleugh	D. Cameron, eqq.	Thomas Wall	Patrick Burt	Chas. H. Stone	D. B. Baker	Robert Beck	Bombay and China	Feb. 15
5	Valentine	D. Cameron, eqq.	Iver M-Millan	Edw. Bradford	John Lamb	David Davis	Tho. Bradford	St. Hel. Beng. & Bencoolen	March 8
3	Melville Castle	D. Webster, eqq.	Philip Dundas	Wm. Ruthford	Hon. H. Lindfay	Alex. Hamilton	James Connell	Coast & Bay	Do.
3	D. of Montrose	R. Farquharson, eqq.	Joseph Dorin	Charles Dundas	James Haldane	Michael Minter	Rich. Webb	Bombay	Do.
5	Contractor	J. H. Durand, eqq.	John Barlet	John Stuart	J. C. White	Philip Morgan	Thos. Ferguson	Coast & Bay	April 6
5	General Elliott	Rob. Preston, eqq.	R. Drummond	James Normand	David Milne	Thos. Fleicher	S. Hollingworth	Bombay	Do.
6	Laifelles	Sir A. Hamilton,	R. A. Farington	And. Aitchison	William Wells	A. Vickery	Edw. Farington	China	Do.
5	Ponborne	Thos. Lans, eqq.	James Thomas	J. Champion	Philip Burnycat	John Dobree	Coast & Bay	Do.	
3	Burbridge	R. Preston, eqq.	Thos. Robertson	Fran. Kempt	A. Drummond	Bruce Mitchell	Ditto	Do.	
3	Rofe	Wm. Moffat, eqq.	J. H. Dempster	Wemyfs Orrok	J. Halliburton	Wm. Fairfax	Peter Biggie	Coast & Bay	April 15
3	Thetis	Thos. Newte, eqq.	Justinian Nutt	Henry Bullock	Thos. Saunders	Wm. Landlafs	Henry S. Dickey	Ditto	April 24
5	Waipole	J. H. Durand, eqq.	H. Churchill	Tho. Marshall	C. M. Vencer	Wm. D. Fellows	James Holland	China	May 5
4	King George	H. H. Pelly, eqq.	R. Colnett	J. F. Timins	Rob. Turnbull	J. Cumberlandge	Haldane Stewart	Ditto	April 29
4	Winterton	Thos. Newte, eqq.	George Dundas	C. Chambers	Nath. Spens	John Dale	John Govett	Coast & Bay	May 2
6	Bellmont	Rob. Preston, eqq.	W. D. Gamage				William Dunn	Ditto	Do.
6	Royal Admiral	Thos. Larkins, eqq.	Edifx H. Bond					Bengal	May 23
6	Earl Talbot	D. Cameron, eqq.	J. Dawkins					New South Wales & China	May 30
								Bengal	June 2

As the List has been taken to Alterations and Additions, will be corrected every Month.

