

European Magazine,

For APRIL, 1790.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of WILLIAM PENN. 2. A FAC SIMILE COPY of a LETTER from JOHN HOWARD, E/q to —, F. R. S. on his presenting him with “Relation de la Peste de Marseilles, en 1720” And 3. View of the NEW BRIDGE at Kew.]

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L O N D O N:

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

In our next we shall present our Readers with an original Portrait of JAMES B. UCE, Esq. *A Citizen of the World* in our next.

H. S.—Ignotus.—C. D.—Omai.—An Antiquarian.—Fido.—Juvenis—William
W. P. T.—and Clifford, are received.

Some others also have been received, and returned to the Post-Office unread, the postage not being paid.

Our Correspondent from Yorkshire having sent his performance to another Magazine, it cannot be inserted in our's.

The Letter on the *excellent Print of Mr. Howard visiting the Prisons*, with other beautiful Engravings, published by Mr. Wilkinson, of Cornhill, is unavoidably deferred till next month.

The Publisher acknowledges with equal pleasure and thankfulness the receipt of several very valuable Communications on the important Subject of the Improvement of Ship-building.

The Critique on Captain Topham's *Life of Mr. Elwes*, is unavoidably postponed till our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN,

from April 12, to April 17, 1790.

Wheat Rye Barl. Oats Beans

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	6	4	3	2	2	0	2

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	7	1	0	2	10	2	4	3
Surrey	6	9	0	3	2	2	4	4
Hertford	7	4	0	3	2	2	6	3
Bedford	6	10	4	3	0	2	6	3
Cambridge	6	4	3	6	3	0	3	0
Huntingdon	6	7	0	3	0	2	3	3
Northampton	6	10	4	1	3	4	2	4
Rutland	6	10	0	3	9	2	4	4
Leicester	7	2	5	0	3	10	2	5
Nottingham	6	10	4	8	3	7	2	4
Derby	7	0	0	3	9	2	7	4
Stafford	7	9	0	4	1	3	2	4
Salop	7	10	5	7	4	3	3	5
Hereford	7	2	0	3	6	3	1	0
Worcester	7	6	0	3	6	3	4	4
Warwick	7	3	0	3	9	3	1	4
Gloucester	7	1	0	3	1	0	0	0
Wilts	7	3	0	3	4	2	7	4
Berks	6	11	0	2	10	2	7	3
Oxford	7	8	0	3	3	2	6	4
Bucks	6	10	0	3	0	2	7	3

Essex	7	1	0	2	11	2	1	2
Suffolk	6	7	3	5	2	10	2	1
Norfolk	6	4	3	3	9	2	2	0
Lincoln	6	7	4	10	3	0	1	4
York	6	2	3	11	3	2	2	3
Durham	5	7	0	0	0	2	1	0
Northumberl.	5	6	4	0	2	9	1	0
Cumberland	6	10	4	8	3	5	2	4
Westmorl.	7	3	4	3	3	2	5	4
Lancashire	7	4	5	0	3	5	2	4
Cheshire	7	8	4	7	4	2	1	0
Moamouth	7	3	0	3	7	2	2	0
Somerfet	7	6	0	3	3	2	5	3
Devon	7	0	0	3	3	1	7	0
Cornwall	6	6	0	3	7	1	7	0
Dorset	7	2	0	3	1	2	6	0
Hants	6	9	0	2	10	0	3	5
Suffex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	6	5	0	2	1	2	2	2

WALES.

North Wales	7	3	5	3	4	5	2	5
South Wales	6	7	5	2	4	1	2	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

MARCH, 1790.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
26—30—04	43	E.
27—29—97	45	E.
28—29—98	44	N.E.
29—29—96	45	N.
30—29—98	44	E.
31—29—93	47	E.

APRIL.

1—30—05	42	E.
2—30—16	41	E.
3—30—25	40	E.
4—30—19	43	E.
5—30—21	43	N.E.
6—30—02	44	E.
7—29—75	45	E.
8—29—18	48	E.
9—29—57	43	E.
10—29—39	38	E.
11—29—36	35	E.
12—29—35	39	E.
13—29—57	42	E.
14—29—81	41	N.N.W.
15—29—63	33	E.
16—29—74	41	N.E.
17—29—96	40	N.

18—29—98	40	N.E.
19—30—02	41	N.E.
20—30—26	45	E.S.E.
21—30—23	47	S.
22—29—94	51	S.
23—29—70	55	S.S.W.
24—29—47	54	W.
25—29—60	51	S.W.
26—29—70	49	N.N.E.
27—29—98	47	N.

PRICES of STOCKS,

April 28, 1790.

Bank Stock, 186 $\frac{3}{4}$	India Scrip. —
187	3 per Ct. India Ann.
New 4 per Cent. 1777	India Bonds, 5l. 17s.
100 $\frac{2}{3}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	prem.
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785	South Sea Stock, —
120 $\frac{2}{3}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. red. 79 $\frac{2}{3}$	New S. S. Ann. —
a $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{2}{3}$	3 per Cent. 1751, —
3 per Cent Conf. 80 $\frac{5}{8}$	N. Navy & Vict Bills $\frac{1}{2}$
a $\frac{1}{2}$	disc.
3 per Cent. 1726, —	Exchequer Bills —
Long Ann. 23 $\frac{2}{3}$ a 11	Lot. Tick. 7s. 6d. a 8s.
16ths	a 7s. 6d prem.
30 Years Ann. 1778 & Tontine, 100 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1779, 13 7-16ths a $\frac{1}{2}$	Loyalists Debentures,
India Stock, —	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ disc.

T H E

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

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

For A P R I L, 1790.

An ACCOUNT of WILLIAM PENN.

[With a PORTRAIT.]

CONVINCED that virtue and abilities, in whatever garb, however distinguished, or wherever to be found, are worthy of being pointed out to the notice of mankind, we present our readers with the Portrait of the illustrious WILLIAM PENN, as Voltaire in his Letters styles him; a man who in his life-time exhibited an instance of the possibility of uniting probity with politics, moderation with zeal, and firmness with lenity. The Legislator of Pennsylvania is entitled to every mark of respect, and will not be forgotten so long as any part of the mild and equitable system which he established in that quarter of the world shall remain to rebound his praise.

WILLIAM PENN was the son of Sir William Penn, Knight, an eminent English Admiral in the reign of Charles II. He was born in London 1644. His father took care in his education by placing him in schools where he might improve, and about the fifteenth year of his age he was placed in Christ Church College, Oxford*. Here his ardent desire after

pure and spiritual religion began to shew itself; so that withdrawing from the national way of worship, he, with certain other students of that University, held private meetings for the exercise of religion. This giving offence to the Heads of the College, he was at last obliged to leave it, and returned home; where he still took delight in the company of sober and religious persons; which his father knowing to be a block in the way to preferment, endeavoured to deter him from: but not being able to prevail, he was at length so incensed, that he turned him out of doors; but his anger abating, he was sent to France in company with some persons of quality. He continued there a considerable time, till a different conversation had diverted his mind from the serious thoughts of religion; and upon returning, his father found him not only a good proficient in the French tongue, but of a polite and courtly behaviour, which afforded him pleasure.

About this time the respect of his friends and acquaintance, and his father's favour,

* None of Mr. Penn's biographers have taken notice of the following Latin Verses written by him on the Duke of Gloucester's death.

“ Publica te, Dux Magne, dabant Jejunia genti,
 “ Sed facta est nato principe festa dies.
 “ Te moriente, licet celebraret læta triumphos
 “ Anglia; solennes solvitur in lachrymas.
 “ Solus ad arbitrium moderaris pectora; solus
 “ Tu dolor accedis, deliciaeque tuis.”

GUL. PENN, Eq. Aur. fil natu max ex Æd.

Christi superioris ordinis Commenfalis.

[Extracted from “ Epicedia Aca'emigæ Oxoniensis in Obitum Celsissimi Principis Henrici Ducis Gloucestrensis,” 4^{to}. 1660.]

strongly pressed him to embrace the glory and pleasures of this world: and such a combined force seemed almost invincible. He persevered, however, in spite of every obstacle, and in the end subdued all opposition.

About the year 1666, and the 22d of his age, his father committed to his care a considerable estate in Ireland, which occasioned his residence in that country; where, instead of frequenting the amusements of the place, he became serious and retired; and being at Cork, he was informed, by one of the people called Quakers, that Thomas Loe, whom he had heard before at Oxford, was to be at a Meeting there. He went to it, and by the powerful testimony of this man was effectually convinced, and afterward constantly attended the Meetings of that people, even through the heat of persecution. This soon brought him into the way of suffering; for he was apprehended with many others at a Meeting, and committed to prison; but upon his writing a letter to the Earl of Ormery, he was soon discharged.

This imprisonment was so far from terrifying, that it strengthened him in his resolution of a closer union with a people whose religious innocence was the only crime they suffered for. But now his more open joining with the Quakers brought himself under that reproachful name; his companions' wonted compliments and caresses were changed into scoffs and derision; he was made a bye-word both to professors and profane.

His father, being informed of this, remanded him home, and he readily obeyed; and although there was no great alteration in his dress, yet the manner of his deportment, and the solid concern of mind he appeared to be under, were manifest indications of the truth of the information he had received. His son's being thus disposed was a great disappointment to him; but finding him too fixed to be brought to a general compliance with the customary compliments of the times, he seemed willing to bear with him in other respects, provided he would be uncovered in the presence of the King, the Duke of York, and himself. After taking some time to consider this proposal, he informed his father that he could not comply with it. All endeavours proving ineffectual to shake his constancy, his father the second time turned him out of doors, by which means he was exposed to the charity of his friends (except what his mother privately sent him). However, after a

considerable time, his integrity was so far shewn, that his father's anger became mollified towards him so as to admit of his returning home; and though he did not publicly countenance him, yet, when imprisoned for being at Meetings, would privately use his interest to get him released.

About the year 1668, being the 24th of his age, he first appeared in the work of the Ministry, as one commissioned from on high to preach to others that holy self-denial himself had practised. He also wrote several Treatises about this time, and particularly that excellent one entitled, "No Cross no Crown."

In the next year he spent some time in Ireland, where he afforded his friends some signal services, and settled his father's concerns to his satisfaction. Returning to England in 1670, he was not long after apprehended in a Meeting for preaching; and committed to prison in London: but being tried for this offence at the Old Bailey, he was acquitted by the Jury.

Not long after this his father died, perfectly reconciled to his son, and left him a plentiful estate. In the year 1672, and 28th of his age, he took to wife Gullielma-Maria Springett, daughter of Sir William Springett, formerly of Darling, in Sussex, who was killed in the time of the civil wars. Soon after his marriage, he took up his residence at Rickmersworth in Hertfordshire, often visiting the Meetings of Friends and returning home again. He also published divers Tracts in answer to adversaries, and to promote the cause of religion and virtue.

In 1677 he, with G. Fox and other friends, travelled into Holland and Germany upon a religious visit to those parts, of which he wrote an account, and some time after it was published. In this journey he was not only concerned to visit his friends, but many religious persons of other societies, and among others he had frequent conversations with the Princess Elizabeth Palatine, sister to the Princess Sophia, grandmother to King George the Second. She received him, and some of his friends who accompanied him, with great kindness; and divers religious meetings were held in the family to mutual comfort.

After his return he continued to be serviceable in the Society, by writing and otherwise: and in the year 1681 a great concern came upon him, by King Charles II. granting to him the Province of Pennsylvania: this was thought to be in consideration of the services of his father, and for sundry debts due to him from the Crown at the time of his decease.

He published a brief account of the Province, proposing an easy purchase of lands, and good terms of settlement for such as were inclined to remove thither; and many single persons, and some families, out of England and Wales, went over. He also appointed Commissioners to confer with the Indians about land, and to confirm a league of peace, which they accordingly did. He further sent them a letter, which is inserted in the Account of his Life prefixed to his Works. His friendly and pacific manner of treating the Indians begat in them an extraordinary love and regard to him and his people; so that his name is mentioned among them to the present time with much gratitude and affection.

In June 1682, accompanied by divers of his friends, he took shipping for his Province of Pennsylvania; and after a prosperous voyage of six weeks, they came in sight of the American coast, from whence the air, at twelve leagues distance, smelt as sweet as a new blown garden. Sailing up the River, the inhabitants, as well Dutch and Swedes as English, met him with demonstrations of joy and satisfaction.

After about two years residence there, having taken measures to cause his infant colony to thrive and flourish, he returned to England, where he met with some trouble from false suspicions and reports of his favouring King James II in his endeavours to establish Popery: he wrote some pieces fully clearing himself from this charge.

In the year 1693 his wife died, which was a great occasion of sorrow to him, "such (himself said) as all his other troubles were light in comparison of."

In the next year he travelled, in the work of the Ministry, in the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, and Dorset, having Meetings almost daily in the most considerable towns, and other places in those counties, to which the people came abundantly; and his testimony to the truth answering to that of God in their consciences, was assented to by many.

On the 5th of January 1695-6, he accomplished his second marriage with Hannah the daughter of Thomas Callowhill, merchant of Bristol. She was a sober religious woman, with whom he lived comfortably during the rest of his life, and had issue by her, four sons and one daughter. Shortly after, his eldest son by his former wife, named Springett, died at Worminghurst of a consumption, in the 21st year of his age; a most hope-

ful and promising young man. This was a great loss to him. He also had a large share of trouble and exercise from envious persons, and some who had been of the Society, but were now become adversaries and opposers.

In February 1698 he set out, together with John Everet and Thomas Story, from Bristol, where he then lived, for Ireland, where he travelled in the work of the Ministry, to the edification of the Churches. The year after his return from thence he took shipping with his wife and family for his Province of Pennsylvania, where they arrived after a long passage of near three months, and met with a kind reception from the inhabitants. During his absence, some persons endeavoured to undermine both his and other proprietary governments, under pretence of advancing the prerogative of the Crown; and a bill for that purpose was brought into the House of Lords. This occasioned his return to England in the latter end of the year 1701: and the bill, having been postponed the last Session of Parliament, was now wholly laid aside.

In 1707 he was involved in a suit of law with the executors of a person who had formerly been his steward, against whose demands he thought both conscience and justice required his endeavours to defend himself. But his cause (though many thought him aggrieved) was attended with such circumstances that the Court of Chancery did not think proper to relieve him; upon which account he was obliged to live within the Rules of the Fleet some part of this and the ensuing year, till the matter in dispute was accommodated.

Now, although the infirmities of age began to visit him, and to lessen his abilities of continuing his services in the work of the Ministry with his wonted alacrity, yet he travelled into the West of England, as also in the counties of Berks, Buckingham, Surrey, and other places.

In 1710, the air near London not being agreeable to his declining constitution, he took a handsome seat at Rushcomb, in Buckinghamshire, where he resided during the remainder of his life. About two years after, he was seized at distant times with three several fits, supposed to be apoplectic, by the last of which his understanding and memory were so impaired as to render him incapable of public action, as formerly; yet he remained cheerful in his disposition, and of a loving deportment to all that came near him; "many sensible and savoury expressions (to use the expression

son of one of his friends) came from him, which rendered his company acceptable, and manifested the religious settlement and stability of his mind." He also continued the attendance of Meetings for some years, and in them sometimes uttered short but very sound and lively expressions.

After a continued and gradual declension for about six years, his body drew near to its dissolution, and on the 30th day of May 1718, he departed this life in the 74th year of his age; "his soul (to repeat again the words of one of his friends) being prepared for a more glorious habitation! And as the Lord had made choice of him in the days of his youth for great and good services, and had been with him in many dangers and difficulties of various kinds, so he did not leave him in his last moments." His remains were interred on the 5th of June, in the burial-ground at Jordans, a large Meeting being held on the occasion.

He wrote and published many valuable treatises, mostly on religious subjects, in his life-time; which, some years after his decease, were collected together, and printed in 2 vols. folio, with an Account of

his Life prefixed. Two Editions of his Select Works have been also printed since, 1 vol. folio, and 5 vols. 8vo.

Much might be said in praise of this excellent man! great, as to his natural abilities, but made more valuable by the qualifications obtained through faithfulness to the visitations of Truth in his mind.

He was eminently serviceable in the Society with which he had joined himself in his youth; and continued a member of it to the end of his days—distinguished by his virtues, the probity of his life, and his diffusive benevolence. As a lawgiver and founder of so flourishing a Colony as Pennsylvania, he is entitled to the esteem of posterity! In the relation of a husband, and parent, he was exceeded by few; and as his care was to have his conversation ordered in the fear of God, so he endeavoured to bring up his family in the same good way, as appears by the orders of domestic œconomy, which he drew up for the well-governing of his family in a Christian Conversation: these have been printed since his death, and are worthy the notice of families.

[Some farther account of the Society of Quakers will appear in a future Number.]

ANECDOTES of the BISHOP of MARSEILLES.

[Illustrative of the FAC SIMILE of a LETTER of the late JOHN HOWARD, Esq.]

M. DE BELSUNZE, EVEQUE DE MARSEILLE,

"Marseilles' good Bishop," as Mr. Pope calls him;

"Who drew purer breath

"When Nature sick'n'd and each gale was Death."

THIS illustrious Prelate was of a noble family in Guienne, had been of the Order of Jesuits, and was made Bishop of Marseilles in 1709. The assistance he gave his flock during the plague of 1720, that desolated the city of Marseilles, is well known. As some French writer says of him, "Il courut de rue en rue pour porter les secours temporels & spirituelles à ses ouailles." He was seen everywhere during that terrible calamity, as the magistrate, the physician, the almoner, the spiritual director of his flock. In the Town-house of Marseilles there is a picture representing him giving his benediction to some poor wretches who are dying at his feet. He is distinguished from the rest of his attendants by a golden cross on his breast. Louis the XVth, in 1723, in consideration of his exemplary behaviour during the plague, made him an offer of

the Bishopric of Laon, in Picardy, a see of greater value and of higher rank than his own. Of this however he would not accept, saying, that he refused this very honourable translation "pour ne pas abandonner une Eglise que la sacrifice de sa vie & de ses biens lui avoit rendu chere." The Pope honoured him with the Pallium (a mark of distinction in dress worn only by Archbishops), and Louis the XVth insisted upon his acceptance of a patent, by which, even in the first instance, any law suit he might be so unfortunate as to have, either for temporal or spiritual matters, was permitted to be brought before the "Grande Chambre du Parlement de Paris." He died in 1755, closing a life of the most active benevolence with the utmost devotion and resignation. He founded at Marseilles a College, which still bears his name. He wrote "L' Histoire des Evêques de Marseille;" "Des Instructions Pastorales;" and in 1707, when he was very young, he published "La Vie de Madeemoiselle de Foix Candale," a relation of his, who had been eminent for her piety. A particular account of the exertions of this benevolent prelate during the terrible calamity that afflicted Marseilles is to be found

For 10..... WRS

With pleasure I send one
of the two remaining copies of my last editⁿ
on Prisons. — I left at Mr Johnson's for Mr Tenen
my Publicat.ⁿ on Lazarettos. — I read little on the
subject of the Plague; as I wish to draw my
inferences from close observation on the disorder
itself, and those not from the Theories of Persons
who have never visited Patients in that ~~disorder~~^{temper}
and indeed my present Opinion of it, is different
from any I have yet found in books

With esteem

Remain
Yr M^o Obed^t
J. Howard.

May 20. 1789

found in "Relation de la Peste de Marseilles, par J. Bertrand," 12mo. and in "Oratio Funeris Illust. Domini de Bal-funze Massiliensis Episcopi, avec la Traduction par L' Abbe Lanfant, 1756, 8vo."

The "Relation de la Peste de Marseilles," by M. Bertrand, is a very well written and a very authentic account of it. He was a physician, and staid in the town during the whole time of its ravages.

The following Letter from this excellent Bishop to the Bishop of Soissons, is transmitted by a correspondent, who we desire to accept our acknowledgements for it.

Sept. 20, 1720, N. S.

"I WISH, my Lord, I were as eloquent as you are full of zeal and charity, to testify my grateful acknowledgement of your liberality, and the charities you have procured us; but in our present conternation, we are not in a condition to express any other sentiment than that of grief. Your alms came at a very seasonable time, for I was reduced almost to the last penny. I am labouring to get money for two Bills for 1000 livres, which the Bishop of Frejus was pleased to send us, and six more of Mr. Fontanteu, though just upon the decay of the Bills of one thousand livres, they are not very current; yet I hope I shall succeed. You, my Lord, have prevented these difficulties, and we are doubly obliged to you for it. Might I presume to beg the favour of you to thank, in my name, Cardinal de Rohan, M. and Madame Dangeau, and the Curate of St. Sulpice, for their charities.

"It is just now I give you some account of a desolate town you was pleased to succour. Never was desolation greater, nor ever was any like this. There have been many cruel plagues, but none was ever more cruel: to be sick and dead was almost the same thing. As soon as the distemper gets into a house, it never leaves it till it has swept all the inhabitants one after another. The fright and conternation are so extremely great, that the sick are abandoned by their own relations, and cast out of their houses into the streets, upon quilts or straw beds, amongst the dead bodies, which lie there for want of people to inter them. What a melancholy spectacle have we here on all sides! We go into the streets full of dead bodies half rotten, through which we pass to come to a dying body to excite him to an act of contrition, and give him absolution. For above fourteen days together, the Blessed Sacrament was carried every where to all the sick, and the extreme unction was given them with a zeal of which we have few examples. But the

churches being infected with the stench of the dead bodies flung at the doors, we were obliged to leave off, and be content with confessing the poor people. At present I have no more confessors; the pretended corrupters of the morality of Jesus Christ (the Jesuits), without any obligation, have sacrificed themselves, and given their lives for their brethren; whilst the Gentlemen of the severe morality (the Janfenists) are all flown, and have secured themselves, notwithstanding the obligations their Benefices imposed on them; and nothing can recall them, nor ferret them out of their houses. The two Communities of the Jesuits are quite disabled, to the reserve of one old man of 74 years, who still goes about night and day, and visits the hospitals. One more is just come from Lyons, purposely to hear the confessions of the infected, whose zeal does not favour much of the pretended laxity. I have had twenty-four Capuchins dead, and fourteen sick, but I am in expectation of more. Seven Recollects, as many Cordeliers, five or six Carmes, and several Minims, are dead, and all the best of the Clergy, both secular and regular; which grievously afflicts me.

"I stand in need of prayers, to enable me to support all the crosses that almost oppress me. At last the plague has got into my palace, and within seven days I lost my steward, who accompanied me in the streets, two servants, two chairmen, and my confessor: my secretary and another lie sick, so that they have obliged me to quit my palace, and retire to the First President, who was so kind as to lend me his house. We are destitute of all succour; we have no meat; and whatsoever I could do, going all about the town, I could not meet with any that would undertake to distribute broth to the poor that were in want. The doctors of Montpellier, who came hither three or four days ago, are frightened at the horrid stench of the streets, and refuse to visit the sick till the dead bodies are removed, and the streets cleansed. They had been much more surprised had they come a fortnight sooner; then nothing but frightful dead bodies were seen on all sides, and there was no stirring without vinegar at our noses, though that could not hinder our perceiving the filthy stench of them. I had 200 dead bodies that lay rotting under my windows for the space of eight days, and but for the authority of the First President they had remained there much longer. At present things are much changed; I made my round about the town, and found but few; but a prodigious number of quilts and blankets, and of all sorts of the richest clothes, which people

people would touch no more, and are going to burn.

"There are actually in the streets to the value of above 200,000 livres. The disorder and confusion has hitherto been extremely great; but all our hopes are in the great care of the Chevalier de Langeron, Governor of the town. He has already caused some shops to be opened. The change of the Governor, and of the season, by the grace of God, will be advantageous. Had we not affected to deceive the public, by assuring that the evil which reigned was not the plague; and had we buried the dead bodies which lay a whole fortnight in the streets, I believe the mortality had ceased, and we should have nothing to do but provide against the extreme misery which ne-

cessarily must be the sequel of this calamity.

"You cannot imagine the horror which we have seen, nor can any believe it that has not seen it; my little courage has often almost failed me. May it please Almighty God to let us soon see an end of it. There is a great diminution of the mortality; and those who hold that the Moon contributes to all this, are of opinion, that we owe this diminution to the decline of the Moon; and that we shall have reason to fear, when it comes to the full. For my part, I am convinced, we owe all to the mercies of God, from whom alone we must hope for relief in the deplorable condition we have been in so long a while.

"I am, &c.

"HENRY, *Bishop of Marseilles.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Should esteem it a favour if you would insert in your entertaining Magazine the following translations of the inscriptions on the pewter cups mentioned in the Memoirs of Baron Trenck, as proofs of his ingenuity. Mr. Holcroft, in his translation, mentions only two, which I think are not literally rendered; and as a friend of mine has, according to my opinion, been more successful in his translations, I trouble you with them, as it may incite, perhaps, some of your readers to oblige the public with another more perfect; the French poetry being elegant.

First in French.

Ma vigne fleurissoit par mes soins et travaux,
J'esperais des beaux fruit, pour le prix des
mes maux;
Mais malheur pour Nabot! Jezebel la
cherie,
Et pour boire de ma vin me fait perdu
la vie.

By Mr. Holcroft thus:

By my labours my vineyard flourished,
and I hoped to have gathered the fruit;
but Ahab came. Alas! for Naboth.

Thus by my Friend:

My vineyard improved by labour and care,
And I hop'd for fine fruit, as my ill
fate's reward;
But unfortunate Naboth! for Jezebel fair
Now cherishes thee,
And to drink of thy vine
She dooms thee to death without fear
or regard.

The second is a bird in a cage.

Ce n'est pas un moineau
Gardé dans cette cage,
C'est un de cette oiseau
Qui chant dans l'orage.

Ouvrez, ami des sages,
Brisons fers et verroux,
Ses chants dans nos bocages
Retentiront pour vous.

Thus by Mr. Holcroft.

The bird sings even in the storm—open
his cage, break his fetters, ye friends of
virtue, and his songs shall be the delight of
your abodes.

Thus by my Friend.

It is not a sparrow confin'd in this cage,
But a bird that does sing when strong
tempests do rage;
Ye friends to philosophers, loosen his
chains,
He will chaunt in your groves as reward
for your pains.

*The third, which Mr. Holcroft has not
inserted, runs thus:*

Le rossignol chant—voici le raison
Pourquoi qu'il est pris—pour chanter en
prison.
Voyons le moineau qui fait tant de dom-
mage,
Jouir de la vie sans craindre la cage.
Voilà un portrait
Qui montre l'effet
Du bonheur des frippon du des etre de sage.
The nightingale's notes do so sweetly en-
gage,
He is taken to warble alone in this cage;
While the sparrow mischievous enjoys
liberty,
Without fear of a cage, and is happy and
free.
By this emblem is shewn, that knaves have
success,
And while sages are hapless, they taste
happiness.

ALCANDER,

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER VII.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND LITERARY ANECDOTES.

(Continued from Page 175.)

FREDERICK PRINCE OF WALES, WHO was a great reader of French memoirs, had written the History of Prince Titus, in imitation of some of them; it was corrected by Ralph the historian, amongst whose papers it was found by one of his executors. A nobleman much attached to the Prince had notice of this, and by the liberality of the executor was put in possession of the MS. It has been said, however, that he took no notice of the person or of his family through whose generosity he had been entrusted with a work which, had it been printed, must have turned out a very lucrative one.

Of the rise of a great favourite in this country, this account has been given:—He resided in the vicinity of R. and had an apothecary for his neighbour, who kept a chariot. The apothecary, Mr. M. intending to go to see a cricket-match at M. proposed to take his neighbour with him in his carriage. This kind offer was accepted of, and they went together to the ground. It beginning, however, to rain whilst they were there, the Great Personage (at whose command the cricket-match was played) took to his tent, and wished very much to play at whist until the weather should become fair. There was no small embarrassment to find a fourth; at last somebody spying Lord — in the apothecary's carriage, asked him if he would have the honour of filling up the Prince's party. To this he consented, and so pleased the august Personage by his conversation and manners, that he desired him to come and see him at K.

How often do great events arise from trifling causes! An apothecary keeping his carriage may have occasioned the peace of Paris, the American war, and the National Assembly in France.

MR. POPE

is said to have received two thousand pounds for the suppression of Atossa, from the Duchess of Marlborough, whose character it is said to have been.

THE Tale of Fontenelle's, from which Swift has been supposed to have taken
VOL. XVII.

his Tale of the Tub, is not in the works of that elegant and ingenious writer. It is to be found in Bayle's *Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres*, for January 1686, and is entitled, "*Histoire Allegorique d'une Guerre Civile dans l'Isle de Borneo.*"

THE great CARDINAL RICHELIEU was originally intended for the army, and had a military education. His brother, however, giving up the Bishopric of Luçon, near Rochelle, it was offered to him, though under age, if he could procure his Bulls from Rome. In this, however, by great finesse, he succeeded, deceiving the Pope, who said of him, "This young gentleman will go very far by and bye, I think." In a print of him, by Mellor, the famous French engraver, he is represented writing at a table, with a crucifix before him; and in the further part of the picture is a View of the Siege of Rochelle, which he directed with such success as to take it, in spite of a large fleet of English ships that were lying off the port.

He was extremely hypochondriacal, and had always a physician about his person, who used to say honestly to him, "My drugs can do your Eminence no good; we must call in Boissier;" a man of that time, of great pleasantry and humour, and who excelled in telling stories, of which he was so fond, that when he thought the company present not large enough to animate him, he used to desire the servants might be called in to increase the number of his hearers.

FONTENELLE,

though a writer of great imagination, had, it seems, no feeling. Madame de Tencin used to say of him, that "God had given him a morsel of brains, but not a bit of heart."

His company was, however, very eagerly sought after at Paris. "How comes Fontenelle," said a lady to the famous Montesquieu, "to be carested by all sorts of persons, and to make himself so agreeable to them?"—"Madam," answered the President, "it is because he really
K k likes

likes nobody :—C'est parcequ'il n'aime personne."

THE LATE LORD MARSHAL KEITH was a man of great worth, and of great good sense. He is supposed, when Minister from the King of Prussia to the Court of Madrid, to have given Lord Chatham the first intelligence of the Family Compact that was entered into by that Court and the Court of France. There is a passage in one of his letters, I think, which is very sensible. It refers to the folly of some parents in overdosing the heads of their children with more knowledge than they can bear. "On n'en fera (dit il) que des fots. Leur pauvre petite tête tourmentée & fatiguée par des marches forcées qu'on lui fait faire des les premiers jours du voyage, n'arrivera pas a moitié du chemin. Ne forçons point la nature. Elle sçait mieux que nous, ce qu'il nous faut, & nous donnera chaque chose, en son temps. Laissez la faire."

A FONDNESS for reading is a very happy acquisition to any mind; for it fills up that time which is unemployed by business or amusement. Many bustling men, many persons displaced from great situations, have felt themselves miserable for want of this resource. The old Lord Holland used to say, that being one day in the library at Houghton, he saw Sir Robert Walpole (then Lord Orford) come into the room, and take down many books, one after the other: not able, however, to attach himself to any one, he burst into tears, and on perceiving Lord Holland (then Mr. Fox), he said to him, "Charles, you have caught me. I always used to think I could amuse myself with reading when I had done with business, but I find it won't do. Let me advise you not to forget your Greek."

When the Duke of Newcastle's Administration was broke up, his Grace, then not very young, had some pointers broke for him, and took to shooting. Lord Hardwicke (who had always loved reading, and who, when Bower's Lives of the Popes first appeared, had, even in the midst of his employments, found time to read them through before any Head of a House in Cambridge) took to read the voluminous but most excellent History of Thuanus; a striking instance of the truth of Aristotle's observation, that the excellence of a good education is, that it teaches a man how to employ his leisure.

One of the greatest Generals of modern times is now employing his leisure in collecting prints, and in the mummeries of the German Illuminés.

"What did Sir Horace Vere die of?" said Marquis Spinola to one of his contemporaries. "Of having nothing to do," answered he. "Faith," said Spinola, "that is enough to kill any General of us all."

THE concluding part of the will of PIERRE PITHOU, the great French lawyer, is curious: he says, "De patrimonio ac bonis meis (quantulacunque post mortem meam erunt) legibus potius quam mihi, judicium permisi, permittoque." He concludes thus: "Sit hoc apud posteros testatio mentis meæ quam ab illis sic candidè accipi velim, ut simpliciter & ingenuè ex animi mei sententia a me probata est."

"Veni Domine, miserere."

"P. Pithæus scripsi kal. Novembris, natali quondam meo die. Lutetiae, Paris, 1587, anno Christi."

This great man was supposed to have been the author of the satire, "Menippée;" a publication so well written, and so much read at the time, that it contributed very much to the restoration of Henry the Fourth to the Crown of France. M. Pithou was brought up a Calvinist, but was converted to the Catholic religion. Joseph Scaliger says of him: "J'excepte M. Pithou, jamais apostat n'avoit rien fait de bon après son changement."

THE eloquence, the reasonings of Bossuet had, it seems, no effect upon the mind of Marshal Turenne to make him change his religion. However, upon seeing the flames stop (when the Palace of Versailles was on fire) upon the Host's approaching them, he was immediately converted from the Protestant to the Catholic Faith.

How the wisest and the greatest men should keep guard upon themselves! The only star that malignity itself has ever been able to throw upon the character of this illustrious General, as well as virtuous and honest man, was his weakness in telling to his mistress a secret (the projected expedition against Holland) with which Louis XIV. had entrusted him.

Pending the preparations for this attack upon Holland, Louvois himself, the Minister of War to Louis XIV. was in that country, in disguise, buying up stores, &c. to employ against the Dutch.

SIR

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE

was so little vindictive, that when he once met with some treasonable letters of his old antagonist Mr. Shippen, he sent for him and burnt them before his face. The only revenge he took was, when soon afterwards Mr. Shippen was to be sworn into a new Parliament, he stood before him whilst he was taking the oaths, and smiled.—He procured for Mr. Pope (who had occasionally satirized his manner of governing, though he had always praised his personal qualities, his understanding, his good-humour), by the recommendation of Cardinal Fleury, a benefice for Abbé Southcote, a great friend of that Poet.

DR. MIDDLETON,

The AUTHOR of the LIFE of CICERO, was by no means a brilliant man in company. He wrote with great labour, and was early in life ridiculed by Dr. Bentley, for playing on the violin. For this ridicule, however, he had very ample revenge, by criticising his Proposals for an Edition of the New Testament, in such a manner as to prevent the publication of it.

Of his coolness in his last moments, Dr. P. of Cambridge used to tell this Anecdote: The Doctor found him one day propped up by a bed-chair, and writing with a desk before him. On seeing the Doctor, he asked him, how long he thought he could live? The Doctor replied, "Perhaps twenty-four hours." "Well then," said he coolly, "I shall not have time to finish what I am about." So he ordered the chair to be taken away, and resigned himself quietly to his fate.

THE LATE LORD KAIMES

was for three or four days before he died, in a state of great languor and debility of body. Some friend came in upon him in that situation, and found him dictating to some one who was writing for him. He expressed his surprize at his being so actively employed at that time. "Why, mon," replied he, "would you have me stay with my tongue in my cheek till Death comes to fetch me?"

Lord Kaimes's mind was active to the last, and was such in those moments as it had been in all the others of his life. He was no great scholar, but had a mind of great ingenuity, and of great ardour of pursuit. He had written on a great variety of subjects; on law, on equity,

on farming, on education, on metaphysics. Dr Johnson used to think well of his best work, "The Elements of Criticism."

SIR WALTER RALEIGH

is said to have defaced the nose of Camden's bust on his monument in Westminster Abbey; that historian having mentioned in his Annals Sir Walter's intrigue with a lady of fashion.

ARCHBISHOP POTTER

is said to have published his Grecian Antiquities when he was only nineteen years of age. He published an edition of Lycophron (a very difficult Greek poet), at a very early age, to show to the world he had been unjustly suspended from his degree on account of his insufficiency in the Greek language.

HEYNE,

The famous GERMAN CLASSICAL SCHOLAR,

a few years ago, wrote a Treatise against our plan of classical education in England. It was published in one of the Latin Journals that come out in Germany every month.

MR. STANHOPE,

LORD CHESTERFIELD'S NATURAL SON,

told ——— that he had been so long pestered with Letters from his father, about Politeness and the Graces, that he at last ceased to read them, well knowing what they would contain.

JOHN, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, had a very fine person, and a very handsome face. He had, however, a very squeaking voice. An old General, who received his first commission from him, used to say, he had seen him marching at the head of his regiment, with a needle and thread, mending his gloves.

MARSHAL SAXE

(of whose courage no one could ever doubt) used to declare he would never fight a duel, and always looked under his bed at night, and locked his chamber-door.

A LATE very eloquent and ingenious Chief Justice, in a commercial cause, twice sent back the jury on a verdict they had given that displeased him.

They, however, at last gave it according to his directions. Some time afterwards, revising the verdict in his own mind, he imagined he had been mistaken in his directions, and desired one of the Counsel to make application for a new trial.

To some gentleman who was going Governor to the West Indies, and who (as not being able to legal decisions) was afraid of not being able to satisfy his own mind, when he should have occasion to decide as Chancellor, he said, "Decide as well as you can, but do not give any reasons for your decision. You will most probably decide well and justly, but most likely give bad reasons for your decision."

POPE BENEDICT THE XIVth

was a man of wit, as well as of learning and virtue. During the conclave that elected him to his high office, he used to say to the Cardinals, "If you want a politician, chuse Scoppani; if you want a faint, chuse Gotti; if you want a *"un bon coglione,"* chuse me. Voltaire himself addressed verses to this Pontiff. Mr. Hor. Walpole wrote a most elegant character of him, and the King of Portugal erected a statue to him.

His works, many of which are on very serious subjects, the Canonization of Saints, &c. are in many volumes 4to.

Cardinal Passionei (who was his Secretary of Briefs) was a great hater of the Jesuits. He would not even suffer a book written by one of their order to have a place in his very fine library. He wished most heartily for the destruction of that very celebrated body. They, however, outlived him, and put upon his Hermitage, near Fiescati,

CARDINALI PASSIONEI

Societas e Jesu
Supersties
Posuit.

THE duel mentioned in the Spectator, under the names of Speramante and —, alludes to a duel that was fought in Kent, by Sir Edward Dering and Mr. Thornhill, about the time in which the paper was written.

MARSHAL TURENNE

could, it seems, never salute with grace at the head of his regiment. It seems strange that a man who could do greater things so well, should fail in so trifling an one. The Marshal's parents were afraid, when he was a young man, that he would not

have strength of constitution to bear the fatigues of the service. The method, however, he took to undeceive them was, to slip away one evening from his tutor, and pass the whole night asleep upon a cannon on the ramparts of Sedan.

A VERY ingenious and able commercial writer in our times used to say, that one of the first things he can remember to have made any impression upon his boyish mind was, some transactions relative to smuggling in the sea-port where he lived.

IT is said that BISHOP Warburton, during the controversy he had with Dr. Sykes, happening to pass near the Doctor's house in Wiltshire, on the first of April, sent his servant to his house, to make him the compliments of the season, in his name.

Warburton, who was not well with the Ministry when Mr. Wilkes's affairs began to make a noise, and when some one was saying that he was afraid that they would cause the Ministry to be turned out—"Why," said he, "that would be casting out Devils by Beelzebub, the Prince of the Devils."

When Lord Bottetourt, who was a great Martinet in militia matters, was one day finding fault, before the Bishop, with some passages in our Liturgy, particularly that passage which says, "Give peace in our time, O Lord, because there is none other that fighteth for us but only thou, O God," as if it implied some want of confidence in the power of the Supreme Being; the Bishop replied, that he supposed that passage was written at a time when we had no standing army, and had only our militia to defend us.

No one united more learning and more wit than the Bishop; no one said stronger and more pointed things; and no one spoke or wrote with less disguise than he did. A Warburtoniana compiled from his Letters, and from the bons mots that are remembered of him, would make a work of great entertainment, as well as of great information. His comprehensive strength of mind pervaded every subject, and his of expression, united to his power of observation, made his aphorisms very forcible indeed.

SALVATOR ROSA

is, in general, known to most persons as a painter only. He wrote, however, some most excellent saïres against the Court of Rome, in which there is great force of expression,

expression, and some powers of imagination. There is a very curious satirical picture of his painting at Badminton (the seat of the Duke of Beaufort). It represents an ass covered with the Papal Pallium, surrounded by other animals in obedience to it; as a cock for France, an eagle for the Empire, &c. Under one of his etchings, representing himself, he put these lines:

“Ingenuus, liber, pictor, succesor &
aquis, [genius.”

“Spretor opum mortisque, hic meus est
The Latinity is not very good. The character, however, contained in them is an honest, open, and spirited one.

A GENTLEMAN at Brussels has many original Letters of Rubens. In one of them he says, how happy he is in being about to be employed by our Charles the First; who, he says, was one of the best connoisseurs in art amongst the Princes of his time.

Charles himself drew very well, and was a man of a most elegant mind, and of very polished manners. Had the war not broke out between him and his Parliament, Vandyke was to have painted a room in Whitehall with the procession of the Knights of the Garter (for which he was to have been paid 80,000*l.*).

Rubens was fondest, it seems, of the last picture he painted: it is the Crucifixion of St. Peter, with his head downwards; and is in some church at Cologne.

Of the manner of life of this very great man there is a detailed account, by Dr. Piles, in a small work (not often met with), containing a description of some of his pictures, and a history of his manner of living. His diligence, his knowledge of all kinds, his hospitality, his address, his virtues, render him one of the greatest men that any country has ever produced.

There is a street called after his name in his native town of Antwerp. The large fine picture of the Adoration of the Magi, now at Lord Lansdown's, was said to have been given out of his hands in nine days.

THE character of the Merchant, Gresham's famous Comedy, is said to have been that of M. de Choiseul when he was young.

In his Memoirs, published in 1789, he makes his master Louis XV. so malignant, when he says, his mind seemed to be totally passive, till it was

stirred into action by some desire of doing mischief. Speaking of the acquisition of Corsica to the French, he says, “Les Anglois ont vu aussi que moi les avantages de la Corse. Ils ne s'y sont point opposés, ils n'ont marqué que un mecontentement impuissant, parcequ'ils n'avoient point un *système de politique*.”

CARDINAL FLEURY

has been falsely accused of endeavouring to keep his old pupil Louis XV. in a state of ignorance and inactivity. He one day told him, that he was a complete *Roi Fainéant*. “Well,” says the Prince to him, “what pension will you allow me if I remain one?”

THE LATE LORD CHATHAM

was a man of a very strong and ardent mind, but by no means a man of much reading. Cumming, the Quaker, used to say of him, that when he first talked to him about any particular business, he never found any one more ignorant; when he came to him, however, for the second time, he never found any one more informed.

For some particular expedition, he had the ordnance sent over-land to Portsmouth, in spite of the remonstrances of the Lords of the Admiralty; and when the Lord at the head of them told him, it could not be done, he said, “Sir, you lose your place if it is *not* done.”

For the appointment of a particular person in the expedition to Quebec (who was personally disagreeable to George the Second), he sent in the Secretary at War three times into the King's closet, and succeeded at last in the appointment.

Lord Chatham had great knowledge of the characters of men, and applied himself with great dexterity and success to make use of them.

He always thought very highly of his son the present Mr. Pitt's talents and merits; and when some Nobleman called at his house to take his eldest son to the House of Peers, he said, “You must not think of taking my youngest son (who was then about twelve years old); by God he will speak.”

Dr. Johnson used to wish that Lord Chatham, in the American War, had been made Dictator for six months only. “We should then,” said he, “hear nothing more of these disputes at the end of that time.”

“Mr. Pitt,” said one of our famous Admirals, “can alone carry on the war: he

he alone" added he, "should alone have the making of the peace."

The late King of Prussia, in his *Memoirs*, says of him, "Fox fut remplacé par M. Pitt, que son éloquence, & son génie, avoient rendu l'idole de la nation, c'étoit la meilleure tête d'Angleterre. Il avoit subjugué la Chambre Basse par la force de la parole. Il y reugnoit, il en étoit, pour ainsi dire, l'ame. Parvenu un timon des affaires, il appliqua toute l'étendue de son génie à rendre à sa patrie la domination des mers, & pensant en grande homme, il fut indigne de la convention de Closter Seven, qu'il regardoit comme l'opprobre des Anglois."

Whoever heard Mr. Pitt speak, brought away some image, or some strong expression at least; his eloquence was like that of Pericles; he thundered and lightened; he was dark, occasionally, as well as luminous. Of the speakers of the present times the hearers only say, "They speak well, they speak finely;" nothing particular or distinct remains upon the mind of the hearer.

Mr. Pitt was a man of great taste in gardening, and could occasionally write very elegant verses, as those he addressed to Mr. Garrick evince. He was the highest bred man in this, or, perhaps, in any other country: no one could be familiar with him. Shakespeare he used to read in private companies with great power of voice and manner; he used to read only the speeches of the heroic character, as Hotspur, Henry the Fifth, giving the parts of Falstaff, and the low characters, to some of his relations to read. Dr. Johnson, who disliked Lord Chatham's whiggish principles, and talks of his "feudal gabble," still compares him to the great Cardinal Richelieu, applying to him Corneille's famous verses:

"Il a fait trop de bien, pour en dire du mal."

Lord Chatham was very elaborate in his conversation, and dignified in his manners. A Lady who knew him intimately said of him, that he was never natural but when he was in a passion.

Lord Clive he used to call a "heaven-taught General." Lord Amherst, and General Wolfe, he was much attached to. He used to say of Admiral Boscawen, that he was as ready to execute as he could be himself to direct any plan.

Lord Chatham is supposed, soon after he had begun to be Minister, to have taken fright, and to have offered the

Spaniards Gibraltar, if they would join us against the French, 1757.

LORD CLIVE

was a very indifferent school-scholar. When he was at some seminary of education near Shrewsbury, he distinguished himself by his love for frolic and intrepidity of mind. He once swarmed up to the top of a very high spire in that town.

Lord Clive was a man of such presence of mind, that once, on a reconnoitring party with a sergeant and four or five men, he burst into a house where several French officers were at dinner. He told them, they were his prisoners, and requested them to finish their meal, in the mean while tipping the wink to the sergeant, who surrounded the house with a large body of men.

WHAT a fine rant of the King of Prussia, in the Preface to his *Memoirs*! Tromperai-je la postérité moi qui n'ai jamais trompé personne?—Yet this Monarch sent a copy of the same treaty, at the same time, to Cardinal Fleury and Sir Robert Walpole.

THE character of Mezentius, in Fitzosborne's Letters, is supposed to have been that of Dr. King of Oxford, whose daughter Cleora that elegant and ingenious writer Mr. Melmoth married.

One of the most successful as well as of the best treatises of practical piety is, "The great Importance of a Religious Life," written by Mr. Melmoth's father, a Counsellor at the Bar, and a very excellent and worthy man. The account of the Author appended to it, is done by the son, who, in elegance of literature and in the practice of every virtue,

"Sequitur patrem passibus aequis."

His translation of Pliny's Letters, and of some of Jully's Treatises, are, perhaps, the best in any language.

Columbus's will is still extant in the Archives of the State of Genoa, of which Republic that great man was a native. One of his immediate descendants is said to have been married into one of our noble houses. A young nobleman of the Durazzo family, a few years ago, wrote an eulogium upon him, in which, it seems, there are some particulars relative to this great man, not usually known. Columbus, in one of the letters he wrote to the King of Spain, as he was

lying

lying before Jamaica ill with the gout, has this very curious passage in it :

“ Les richesses que j’ai decouvertes appelleront tout le genre humain au pillage, & me fusciteront des vengeurs. La nation un jour souffrira peut-être pour les crimes que commettent aujourd’hui, la mechancete, l’ingratitude, & l’envie.”

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, is supposed, during her confinement at Loch Leven Castle, to have had a son by the Douglas. He is said to have preached the Coronation Sermon of Charles the Second at Scone.

The medal of Mary struck at Paris in her life-time does not make her handsome. She had, according to that, un petit nez retroussé.

Bothwell (according to Lord Hailes) was only thirty-two years of age, when Mary is supposed to have been first in love with him.

MARGUERITE DE VALOIS, HENRY THE FOURTH’S FIRST QUEEN, was a woman of great literature as well as of great gallantry. Her Memoirs, written by herself, are extremely curious and entertaining. Her style is very much like that of Amyot, the famous Translator of Plutarch. Once, on seeing a poor man lying on a dunghill, she exclaimed, “ Pauper ubique jacet.”

He, who was a scholar, replied :

“ In thalamis, Regina, tuis, hac nocte jacerem, “ Si verum hoc effet, pauper ubique jacet.”

She answered :

“ Carceris in tenebris plorans, hæc nocte jaceres, “ Si verum hoc effet, pauper ubique jacet.”

HENRY THE FOURTH OF FRANCE used to say, there were three things that puzzled him : Of what religion himself was of ? Whether Queen Elizabeth was a modest woman ? and, Whether the Prince of Orange was a man of courage ?

PIERRE PITHOU,

THE FAMOUS FRENCH LAWYER in HENRY THE FOURTH’S TIME, says, in his will : “ Mala præsentia, quam metum impendentem fortius tuli, extremaque facilius quam dubia.”

“ Conjugem ut meipsum habui. Liberis parum indulsî. Famulis ut hominibus usus sum.”

“ Patriam unicè dilexi. Nullum duxi gratiorem diem, quam quo publico aut amicis adesse, aut prodesse, datum est.”

MARSHAL BERWICK was a very able and a very honest man. When some one asked the Queen of Spain, Why she had caused him to be recalled from the command of the French army in Spain ? “ Que voulez vous donc que je vous dire ? C’est un grand diable d’Anglois sec, qui va toujours droit devant lui.”

J. J. ROUSSEAU

was very angry when they would not receive his subscription to Voltaire’s statue ; and when some one seemed surprized at this, “ Je meurs de gloire,” was his answer.

WHEN some one shewed the late Mr. Charles Townsend a book written with some refinement, but with no great justness of thinking, he said, “ I perceive, this is a dull man becoming whimsical.”

A FAMOUS free-thinker of our time was so fearful that some injury should be offered to his body after his death, that he requested by his will, that some persons should watch his grave for some days.

He was once at the house of a lady of quality in the country, and, in conversation, contradicted the generally-received opinion, that no one would venture to write his own character fairly. He said he would write his own, and bring it down to them the next morning at breakfast. This he did, and gave it to the lady of the house, owning in it, that the great passion of his mind was a desire of distinction. Towards evening, however, he begged to have it again to correct the language of it. He, however, put it in his pocket, and never produced it afterwards.

He used to say, that the most ingenious and most elaborate defence of Christianity was contained in Bishop Butler’s Analogy.

IN a book called, “ Maxims, Characters, and Reflections,” written by Mr. Greville, as many persons have supposed, and written with great elegance of style, and acuteness of observation, there are very many characters that have figured away within these last fifty years ; Praxiteles, Mr. Charles Townsend ; Pericles, Lord Chatham, &c.

IN the archives of the town-house of Brussels is the donation of England to the Duke of Burgundy, by Perkin Warbeck.

CARDI-

CARDINAL RICHELIEU

is supposed to have interfered in our troubles in England, during the time of the war between Charles and his Parliament.

M. de Rochefort says in his Memoirs : " Je fus en Angleterre & en Ecosse porter des lettres en chiffres, & comme il y avoit déjà du bruit dans ce pays-là ; je fus arrêté par un parti du Roi d'Angleterre, que j'appréhendois bien autant que un de ceux des reholtez, mais je rendis mes dépêches, & dont je rapportai la reponse." His cypher was made from corresponding words in a Treatise of St Augustine's.

WERE every one who frequented the company of the great, and of the learned, to put down upon paper the anecdotes, the bons mots, the observations he had occasionally heard from them, how much

would our civil and literary history be benefited ! Many things escape in the warmth of conversation, that would not be hazarded in any other method of communication ; many persons from indolence, from carelessness, and from want of motive, not thinking it worth while to commit to writing what they will gladly and freely enough tell, when there is no appearance of constraint or effort upon their minds.

Huetius de Rebus ad eum pertinentibus, Abbe de Marolles Memoires de son Temps, with a few of the *Ana*, are good models for composition, which, without pretending to the merit of originality, have very often much of utility and much of amusement in them, and are produced by the united force of an aggregation of minds brilliant, forcible, and scientific.

(To be continued.)

ON the AGE of RICHARD THE THIRD.

TO the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT did not occur to Mr. Walpole, or Sir John Fenn, who both built upon Cox, that Edmund Earl of Rutland, who was assassinated by Clifford, at Wakefield, the 30th of December 1460, was then scarce twelve years old, and must have been born in 1448 ; and that, after his birth, the Duchess of York, his mother, had eight more children, of whom Richard the Third was the seventh ; and that if she had bred every year after the birth of Rutland, Richard could not have been born till the year 1455. And supposing Rouse, the Hermit of Guy's Cliffe, knew that she went two full years from the birth of her sixth till the birth of Richard, Richard could not have been born till the year 1456, and might not have been born till 1457 or 1458 ; for she would, even in that case, have had two years more to breed her eighth child in : I mean her eighth child from the birth of the Earl of Rutland ; for she had bred Anne, Henry, and Edward, before Rutland, who was her fourth child, and all together made twelve, as they are ascertained by Mr. Walpole [on the credit of an ancient Monkish manuscript, dated in May 1460, a little before the Duke's death] ; and therefore I calculate upon the same list : though I can prove that the Duchess had no less than fifteen in all, six of whom outlived her in the year 1495, when the

died ; two of whom are said to have died, in Mr. Walpole's list ; circumstances overlooked, or not attended to, I presume, because unknown even to Mr. Walpole (however strange it may appear that Henry the VIIth suffered so many Plantagenets, actually sprang from the loins of the Duke of York, to continue in existence after he had wrested the crown from that family) ; but I chuse to suspend my evidence of this fact at present, because I will not blend it with the subject under consideration. Rouse has given us the day of Richard's birth as on the feast of St. Ursula, being the 21st of October ; but not the month or the year. If he was born in 1456, he could have been little more than fourteen ; if in 1457, then thirteen ; and if in 1458, then twelve years of age in 1471, when the battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury were fought, and when Henry the VIth died ; too early an age to impute the suggested murders of that King, or Edward the son of Margaret of Anjou, to Richard ; though we may take it upon the evidence of Comines that the former died valiantly fighting in the field of Tewkesbury, and rely on the public accounts, in the Court of Exchequer, of the maintenance and expence of Henry the VIth, and his numerous attendants, and the monies disbursed in the solemn obsequies of his funeral, which discredit

discredit the most distant suspicion of his being slain in or out of the Tower.

The violence with which Mr. Hume has taken a decisive [not to say a seemingly rancorous] part against Richard, as it were, in opposition to the humane sentiments of Mr. Walpole, so well supported by strength of reason and argument from incontrovertible facts; the discovery of new circumstances and additional matter, well warrant additional observations in elucidation of the obscurity of the tale of Richard the Third, which will most undoubtedly, even yet, expose the state-imposition which palmed an infinity of lying inventions on posterity. Of this state engine I shall take occasion to explain myself on a future occasion, and, I trust, satisfactorily.

It is very remarkable that Mr. Hume hath taken upon him to make Edward the IVth (though not nineteen) twenty-one years of age when he came to the crown; and the Earl of Rutland, notoriously not twelve at the death of his father the Duke of York, seventeen; in which he can be supported by no authority but his own.

Hall relates the catastrophe of this youth in the following words, which must excite pity to the extreme in the breast of every human creature, in the antiquated style of that historian, and is here inserted to shew how the baseness of his murderer shocked even a zealous Lancastrian, and the power of the English language when it was written:—"While the battle was in fighting, a Priest, called Sir Robert Aspell, chapellain and schoolmaster to the young Earle of Rutland, second son to the Duke of York, *scarce of the age of twelve years*, a faire gentleman, and a mayden-like person, perceiving that flight was more safe-guard than tarrying, both for him and his master, secretly conveyed the Erle out of the felde, by the Lord Clifford's bande, towards the towne; but, ere he could enter into an house, he was, by the said Lord Clifford, espied, followed, and taken; and, by reason of his apparel, demanded What he was? The young gentleman, dismayed, had not a word to speak, but kneeled on his knees, imploring mercy, and desiring grace, both with holding up his hands and making dolorous countenance; for his speech was gone for fear:—"Save him (said his clappelayne), for he is a Prince's son, and, peradventure, may do

you good hereafter.' With that word the Lord Clifford marked him and sayde, 'By God's blood, thy father slew myne; and so will I do thee and all thy kin;' and with that word strake the Earl to the heart with his dagger, and bade his chapelyn 'beare the Erle's mother and brother word what he had done and sayde.' In this act the Lord Clyfford was accounted a tyrant, and no gentleman; for the property of the Lyon, which is a furious and unreasonable beast, is to be cruel to them that withstand him, and gentle to such as prostrate or humiliate themselves before him; yet this cruel Clyfford, and deadly blood-sucker, not contentive with this homicide or child-killing, came to the place where the dead corpse of the Duke of York lay, and caused his head to be stryck off, and set on it a crown of paper, and so fixed it on a pole, and presented it to the Queen, not being far from the felde, in great despite and much diversion, saying, 'Madam, your warre is done, here is your King's ransom;' at which present was much joy and great rejoycing; but many laughed then that fore lamented after, as the Queen herself, and her son; and many were glad then of other men's death, not knowing that their owne were nere at hand, as the Lord Clyfford and others."

The quotation of this distressful tale disproves the *disfum* of Mr. Hume on the age of the Earl of Rutland, and (if I am not mistaken) is confirmed by every other History and Chronicle ancient or modern.

It may raise the curiosity of some to know what became of his barbarous murderer, which the same author thus relates, in speaking of the conflict at Ferrybridge, that happened not long after:—"The Lord Clifford, either for heat or pain, putting off his gorgett sodenlay, with an arrow (as some say) without a head, was stricken into the throat, and, incontinent, tendered his spirits at Dintingdale, not far from Towton. This end had he which slew the young Erle of Rutland, *kneeling on his knees*; whose young son, Thomas Clifford, was brought up with a shepherd in poor habit and dissimuled behaviour, ever in fear to publish his lineage or degree, till Henry the VIIth obtained the crown, and got the diadem, by whom he was restored to his name and possessions."

A YORKIST in 1790.

THE PEEPER.

NUMBER XVII.

MUCH has been said upon the subject of *religious enthusiasm*, and many earnest complaints have been made of its great and apparently increasing prevalence among us.

This pernicious evil has indeed advanced itself, within these few years, to a very enormous and alarming height, and now overshadows every part of our island. There is hardly a single parish, however remote and obscure, but is visited by one of the itinerant apostles, animated by a spirit above industry, and a pride of being distinguished as super-eminently gifted.

The cobbler's stall echoes Wesley's hymns, and the barn resounds with the ravings of enthusiastic zeal, while there is scarce a single voice to accompany honest Moses in singing the hundredth psalm, and hardly the name of a congregation to deserve the Vicar's pious pains. It is not uncommon to find an unlettered rustic, who was accustom'd from his infancy to pay a regular attendance upon the services of the Church, and a proper respect to his minister, become all at once, perhaps by inspiration, more learned than his teachers, full of earnestness against *dumb worship* and *carнал ordinances*, and animated by a sovereign contempt for the hireling preacher of morality, who is a blind leader of the blind to eternal destruction.

But, what is even worse than all this, the simple creatures who are led away by these cunning deceivers, become regardless of industry as being no way meritorious in a child of light, and careless of providing for future wants as arguing a distrust of Providence. To be literally poor in outward circumstances, as well as poor in spirit, is considered by them as a state which the Deity looks upon with peculiar complacency, and bestows upon those who are in it the choicest of his supernatural blessings. Hence it is no wonder to find the number of the poor increased, when to be so is publicly preached as an happiness by crafty fanatics, who find their account in it; for the people being taught to condemn the things of this world, as being full of corrosive poison, readily administer to their teachers' necessities, who cheerfully receives what he teaches them to despise. When one of these retailers (and, I may say, smugglers) of the Gospel comes into a country

village or town where there are any converts, immediately they assemble together in one of the chief brethren's house, and they are all feasted in the best manner it can afford, and so on alternately through the whole flock; and this has so increased the number of these religious mendicants, that hardly is one gone from a place but another comes to receive the same benevolence. This fact is notorious and general, and the consequences must prove deplorable; for the spirit of industry and economy being hereby checked, the public body will at length be overburthened with useless poor.

Some have alledged in favour of this innovation, the good effects which it has produced in many parts of the kingdom, where the inhabitants, who had been almost savage in their manners, have become remarkably civil and religious. That this has been the case, I will not be so bigoted as to deny; but surely because it has been productive of some good consequences in some places, is it reasonable that it should create as bad ones in others? Most innovations of this nature formerly, at their origin, and for some little time, wrought wonderful changes upon immoral people, and therefore seemed to lay a just claim to the patronage of the good and great; but the issue too generally proved them to be exceedingly pernicious.

Our modern enthusiasts, it is true, affect a very great austerity in their manners and deportment; but as they carry this to an excess, it is to be feared that they make use of it as a convenient cloak to cover their private enormities: for I have generally remarked, that when a man puts on the appearance of a very extraordinary piety, the event has proved that he had an interested end to answer by it, and that end none of the best.

I must allow that a considerable part of this evil has had its origin among ourselves. The lax discipline in our Universities, and the little care taken in the education of candidates for the ministry, and particularly to instruct them in theological literature, have produced too many disgraceful partakers of that sacred office; and consequently afforded a plea for intruders, which they and their deluded followers have generally used with success in their own vindication.

It must also be confessed, that our clergy have not, in general, been sufficiently earnest in counteracting the endeavours of enthusiasts, by out-labouring them, and gaining a proper influence over their flocks by engaging their affections. Where a clergyman is assiduous in the performance of his duties, tender over, and familiar with, his parishioners, the attempts of the fanatic disturber will prove in vain to draw them from the path of duty and affection. And till such a face of things appears general among us, it will be in vain to expect the declension of Methodism, and the flourishing of the Church over Sectaries.—If any servants of the altar vouchsafe to give this paper a perusal, it is earnestly to be hoped that

they will zealously endeavour to check the evil it has exposed, by using the remedy laid down, in which case they will be sure to receive the completest satisfaction which can possibly result from a persuasion of having done what is calculated for the best advantage of their fellow-creatures. And if any deluding enthusiast read this, let him seriously reflect upon the iniquity of making rents in the church, and of drawing ignorant creatures into the paths of idleness, poverty, and despair; and may that reflection reduce the vanity of his spirit, and bring him to a right mind, a sober faith, and a rational understanding in all things!

W.

MR. HOWARD.

The following CHARACTER of this GENTLEMAN, who appears to have been born at HACKNEY, is extracted from Mr. PALMER'S "FUNERAL SERMON."

"MR. HOWARD was a man of genuine piety, and of fervent but unaffected devotion. He feared God from his youth, and was so happy as to escape the snares to which the early possession of an ample fortune might have exposed him. He was a firm believer in the great truths of the Gospel, lived under the influence of them, and tasted their sweetness. He was naturally fond of retirement, and spent much time in the private exercises of religion, as well as in literary pursuits. His house was *no other than the house of God*, where the strictest orders were observed by all his domestics. He was constant and exemplary in attending the public worship of God, in which his deportment was such as commanded the respect of every beholder; and the whole of the Lord's day was spent by him in a manner suited to the design of its institution.

"Being educated in the principles of Non-conformity, he was steadily attached to them, and never ashamed to avow them. Being a Dissenter upon conviction, he made a point of attending the worship of the Dissenters wherever he went, though the places and the people were ever so mean; for he had no idea of fashion in religion. And he shewed his attachment to the common cause, by contributing towards the support of it in several societies of different denominations. He himself was an Independent, and one of those who are called moderate Calvinists. But he loved good men of all parties, and discovered the utmost catholicism towards the members and the Clergy of the established church, which he always frequented when

he spent his Sabbaths where there was no dissenting worship.

"He was equally conscientious in every part of his conduct. No man had a higher sense of honour, and no man was freer from all temptation, for the sake of interest, to do what his conscience did not thoroughly approve.

"His whole deportment corresponded with the character of a gentleman, and a christian, which in him were happily united. And both were adorned with an unaffected humility, and an amiable diffidence. While he was a fit companion for persons in the highest ranks of life, he knew how to *condescend to men of low estate*, and was easy of access to the meanest peasant.

"He was *temperate in all things*, and abstemious even to excess; in which however he was actuated by a principle of virtue and religion. He had all his passions in a happy subjection. Being addicted to no animal indulgence, he was fitted for a life of activity; and possessing uncommon resolution (which might sometimes be thought a culpable inflexibility), he went through such arduous labours with ease, as to most other persons would have been insupportable. These were mostly of the beneficent kind. It might truly be said, that he *lived not to himself*, but for the good of the Public. To this, the chief of his time and ability and fortune were devoted. The distinguishing feature in his character was benevolence; and he grudged no labour or expence, in serving individuals, or in promoting schemes of public utility.

"While he lived in retirement, in an obscure village, it was his meat and drink to make his neighbours happy. His neat but humble mansion was ever hospitable to a few select friends, but was never the scene of riot or luxurious banquetting. Though polite to all, he neither sought nor admitted the company of the profligate, however distinguished by rank or fortune. The corrupt fashions of the gay world had no influence upon him: he nobly dared to be singular. And he knew too well the value both of wealth and time, to employ either in the manner so common among persons in what is denominated high life. Inclination, as well as a sense of duty, led him to consecrate both to nobler purposes. As a faithful steward, he improved the talents committed to his trust for promoting human happiness and the honour of his maker.

"In him the poor found a friend and a father. His charity had no bounds, except those of prudence; and was not more commendable for the extent of it, than for the manner in which it was exercised. He was ever careful to bestow it so as to answer the most valuable purposes. He gave not his bounty to countenance vice and idleness, but to encourage virtue and industry. He was singularly useful in furnishing employment for the labouring poor, of both sexes, at those seasons when a scarcity of work rendered their situation most compassionate. And at other times, though never inattentive to the tale of woe, he was not easily imposed upon by it, but made himself acquainted with the case. He had indeed a general acquaintance with the cases and characters of the poor around him, and made it his business to visit the abodes of affliction. In circumstances of bodily disorder he often acted the part of a physician as well as a friend.

Justly may the words of Job (ch. xxix. 21—26.) be applied to him: 'When the ear heard him then it blessed him, and when the eye saw him it gave witness to him, because he delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him, and he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. He was as a father to the poor, and the cause which he knew not he searched out.'

"But his kindness was not confined to the bodies of his fellow-creatures, it extended to their spiritual and immortal part. He carefully watched over the morals of his neighbourhood, and used his advice, his admonitions, and influence, to discountenance immorality of all kinds, and to promote the knowledge and practice of religion. As a most effectual means to this great end, he

provided for the instruction of poor children, by erecting and supporting schools, which he carefully superintended. In short, he was a universal blessing to the village where he resided, in every part of which are to be seen the pleasing monuments of his munificence and taste.—His liberality extended also to adjacent places, in which there are many who will call him blessed. Nor was it confined to persons of his own religious persuasion; but comprehended the necessitous and deserving of all parties; while he was particularly useful in serving the interest of the christian society to which he belonged.

"What wonder if such a man were universally beloved? Was it possible he should have an enemy? One however he had (and I never heard of more), an idle and dissolute wretch, who, having been often reproved by him for his vices, formed the desperate resolution to murder him as he was going to public worship, which he almost always did on foot. But Providence remarkably interposed to preserve so valuable a life, by inclining him that morning to go on horseback a different road.

"The sphere in which he had hitherto moved was too narrow for his enlarged mind. From the time that he served as Sheriff of Bedford, in the year 1773, his scene of usefulness was extended, and he at length became the benefactor of the kingdom, and the PATRIOT OF THE WORLD. On frequently visiting the prisoners in the county jail (as by virtue of his office he thought himself bound to do), he observed such abuses, and such scenes of calamity, as he had before no conception of; and he soon exerted himself in order to a reform. With a view to obtain precedents for certain regulations which he proposed, he went to inspect the prisons in some neighbouring counties. But finding in them equal room for complaint and commiseration, he determined to visit the principal prisons in England. The farther he proceeded, the more shocking were the scenes presented to his view; which induced him to resolve upon exerting himself to the utmost, in order to a general reform in these horrid places of confinement; considering it as of the highest importance, not only to the wretched objects themselves, but to the community at large.

"Having received the thanks of the House of Commons for his patriotic endeavours, he afterwards revisited all the prisons in the kingdom, together with the principal houses of correction. He now also enlarged his circuit by going into Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, where he found the same need of reformation.

"One grand object which he had in view was, to put a stop to that shocking distem-

per called the jail-fever; which raged so dreadfully in many of the prisons, as to render them to the last degree offensive and dangerous. A distemper, by which more had been taken off than by the hands of the executioner; and which, in several instances, had been communicated from the prisoners into the courts of Justice, and had proved fatal to the Magistrates and Judges, and to multitudes of persons who attended the trials, as well as to the families of discharged felons and debtors.

"Another end he proposed was, to procure the immediate release of prisoners, who, upon trial, were acquitted, who had often been long and unjustly detained, for want of being able to pay the accustomed fees. As also to abolish many other absurd and cruel usages which had long prevailed.

"But the great object of all was, to introduce a thorough reform of MORALS into our prisons; where he had found the most flagrant vices to prevail in such a degree, that they were become seminaries of wickedness and villany, and the most formidable nuisances to the community; in consequence of the promiscuous intercourse of prisoners of both sexes, and of all ages and descriptions; whereby the young and less experienced were initiated, by old and hardened sinners, into all the arts of villany and the mysteries of iniquity; so that instead of being reformed by their confinement (which should be the chief end of punishment), those that were discharged became more injurious to society than before.

"These were objects (not now to mention others) which all must allow to be worthy the zealous attention of a good citizen and a good christian. In order to the attainment of them, Mr. Howard spared no pains nor expence, and cheerfully exposed himself to much inconvenience and hazard; particularly from that malignant distemper, of which he saw many dying in the most loathsome dungeons, into which none, who were not obliged, besides himself, would venture. And his preservation could only be ascribed to the peculiar care of that Providence which he always acknowledged, and in which he cheerfully confided, while he thought himself in the way of his duty.

"What occasioned him to feel the more strongly for PRISONERS was, his having himself experienced some of their dreadful hard-

ships, in the early part of life, when, in a voyage to Lisbon, he was taken prisoner by the French, and closely confined at Brest *.—None feel for others, like those who have been fellow-sufferers.

"His laudable endeavours he had the pleasure to see, in some instances, crowned with success; particularly in regard to the healthiness of prisons, some of which were rebuilt under his inspection. Through his interposition also, better provision has been made for the instruction of prisoners, by the introduction of bibles, and other pious books, into their cells, and a more constant attendance of clergymen †.

"But in order to a more general and happy regulation, and the reformation of criminals, he determined to visit other countries, to see the plans there adopted; in hope of collecting some information which might be useful in his own country. For this purpose he travelled into France, Flanders, Holland, Germany, and Switzerland. Afterwards through the Prussian and Austrian dominions. He visited also the capitals of Denmark, Sweden, Russia and Poland, and some cities in Portugal and Spain. In all these expensive and hazardous journies, he denied himself the usual gratifications of travellers, and declined the honours which were offered him by persons of the first distinction, applying himself solely to his one grand object. To him the inspection of a jail, or hospital, was more grateful than all the entertainments of a palace.—With what astonishment and gratitude he was received by their miserable inhabitants may easily be imagined, since while he made observations on their situation, he meditated their relief; and many distressed prisoners abroad, as well as at home, partook of his bounty, and some were liberated by it; for he considered all of *every nation, and people, and tongue*, as brethren. Nor was he sparing of advice, or of reproof, as he saw occasion, to persons of rank and influence, whereby the miseries of their countrymen might be relieved. As he courted the favour of none, neither did he fear the frowns of any, but, with a manly freedom and a christian fortitude, spoke his mind to crowned heads (particularly the late Emperor of Germany) in a manner to which they were not accustomed; which, however, in a person of such disinterested views, procured him reverence and esteem, and, in

* See some particulars in his first Vol. p. 11. 3d. Edit. Others I had from himself.

† The keepers of jails also have, by Act of Parliament, been rendered incapable of selling strong liquors, which had been the source of much drunkenness and disorder.—But a minute detail of particulars is not to be expected here; for these the reader is referred to Mr. Howard's publications, which shew that much is yet wanting.

some instances, proved effectual for relieving the miserable and oppressed.

"On his return, he published the result of his observations for the benefit of his own country: together with a particular account of that horrid French prison, the Bastille, which, thanks be to Heaven, is now no more.

"Not content, however, with these zealous exertions in the cause of humanity, he conceived a further design, which was to visit the principal Lazarettos in France and Italy, in order to obtain information concerning the best methods to prevent the spreading of the plague, with a view to apply them, with respect to other infectious disorders. Not gaining all the satisfaction here which he wished for, he proceeded to Smyrna and Constantinople, where that most dreadful of human distempers actually prevailed, "pleasing himself (as he said) with the idea of not only learning, but of being able to communicate somewhat to the inhabitants of those distant regions." In the execution of this design, though he was so much exposed to danger, and actually caught the plague, "that merciful Providence," (as he himself piously remarks) "which had hitherto preserved him, was pleased to extend its protection to him in this journey also, and to bring him home once more in safety."

In his return he re-visited the chief prisons and hospitals in the countries through which he passed; and afterwards went again to Scotland, and then to Ireland, where he proposed a new and very important object; namely, to inspect the Protestant Charter Schools, in some of which he had before observed shameful abuses, which he had reported to a Committee of the Irish House of Commons. In this more extensive tour, he took a particular account of what he observed amiss in the conduct of this noble charity, with a view to a reformation, and not without considerable success.

"Upon his return home, having again inspected the prisons in England, and the hulks on the Thames, to see what alterations

had been made for the better (which he found to be very considerable, though yet imperfect), he published the result of his last laborious investigations; together with many useful Observations on the Plague; on the importance of a Lazaretto in this island; and likewise on Penitentiary Houses, which had been encouraged by Act of Parliament, for the correction and reformation of criminals, of which he and an eminent physician* had been nominated by the King to be superintendants.

"Towards the close of this interesting volume, he expresses himself thus: "To my country I commit the result of my past labours. It is my intention again to quit it, for the purpose of revisiting Russia, Turkey, and some other countries, and extending my tour in the East. I am not insensible of the dangers that must attend such a journey. Trusting however in the protection of that kind Providence which has hitherto preserved me, I calmly and cheerfully commit myself to the disposal of unerring wisdom. Should it please God to cut off my life in the prosecution of this design, let not my conduct be uncandidly imputed to rashness or enthusiasm, but to a serious deliberate conviction that I am pursuing the path of duty, and to a sincere desire of being made an instrument of greater usefulness to my fellow-creatures than could be expected in the narrow circle of a retired life." Accordingly, the last summer he set off, to the great concern of his friends, on this hazardous enterprise, the principal object of which was to administer a medicine in high repute at home, in malignant fevers†, under a strong persuasion that it would be equally efficacious in the plague. He called on me a little before his departure, and took his leave with great cheerfulness, at the same time that he expressed an apprehension that he should not live to return; saying, that he was perfectly easy as to the event; and using the words of Father Paul, when his physicians told him he had not long to live: "It is well; whatever pleases God, pleases me."

JOSEPH BENEDICT AUGUSTUS, EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

[Continued from Page 230.]

A HERO who was hardy enough to relinquish the luxuries and delicacies which courted him for the sake of ambition, and whose conduct seemed to be in no sort trammelled with the fetters of authority, was not likely to be enslaved

by religious fanaticism, or to relinquish any of his real or supposed rights. About this time he laid claim to the investiture of all Bishopricks in his hereditary dominions, and notwithstanding every effort of the Pope, and every concetion

* The late Dr. Fothergill.

† Dr. James's Powder.

proposed to prevail on him to relax from a resolution to injurious to the papal See, he continued fixed in his determination.

An interval of peace in 1777 induced him to visit his sister, the Queen of France. He arrived at Versailles on the 19th of April without pomp or ostentation, and almost unattended. During his stay in that kingdom he assumed the title of Count of Falkenstein, and entirely relinquished the privileges and restraints of royalty. He viewed whatever was valuable or curious in art or nature; he observed the public buildings and institutions; he was introduced to the literati; he mixed with the common people; his mind, intent on improvement, submitted to enquire after it where the footsteps of Majesty had never before been traced. His affability and condescension won the affections of the French, who saw him depart with regret, and with every wish for his safety and prosperity.

The period now arrived that was to display his character in a light wherein it had not yet been seen. The death of the Elector of Bavaria, on the 30th of December 1777, gave rise to some claims of the Court of Vienna on part of the dominions of the deceased. The new Elector, unable to withstand the force of the Imperial army, was obliged to submit to such terms as were imposed upon him; but the great acquisition of territory which his rival by this means obtained, excited the apprehensions of the King of Prussia, who, taking upon himself to defend the common rights of the Germanic Body, interposed in behalf of the suffering Electorate. Supported by an army of 250,000 men, the Emperor refused to renounce his pretensions, and even evaded submitting them to be discussed in a treaty. Memorials and defences, all the paper triflings which precede the decision of any question by force of arms where power is not wanting, were now used.—After some months had elapsed in this manner, each party had recourse to arms. The preparations on both sides were so mighty, that had the fate of the whole Empire, or even Europe, depended on the issue of the contest, neither the force employed nor the means applied to would have appeared inadequate to the importance of the subject.

It is unnecessary to detail the events of this campaign; suffice it to observe, that all the experience and abilities of his Prussian Majesty, exerted with un-

remitting attention, could not obtain any advantage over the Austrian Hero, who shewed in this his first essay, a consummate knowledge in the art of war, an activity and address which foiled every attempt of his enemy, and a degree of wariness and caution which would have done honour to the ablest General of the age. After many efforts to dislodge him from an advantageous post, and bring him to an engagement, his Prussian Majesty, almost for the first time, found the superiority which he had hitherto maintained in war, baffled and defeated by one whom he had affected to treat with contempt under the appellation of "*Le petit Joseph*."

The progress and end of this dispute having reflected honour on the Emperor, it would afford us satisfaction could we record that the origin of it did him equal credit; but impartiality calls upon us to observe, that in the outset he cannot be considered in any other light than a powerful invader and disturber of the public peace. The lust of empire only could prompt his seizure of the dominions of the Elector of Bavaria; and a passion more censurable could be alone his motive for the various inroads on the liberties of his subjects, which being begun in wickedness, were pursued with eagerness and relinquished in folly.

At this period, had he died, his real character, though probably known to a few, stood so high in the world's estimation, that he might have been numbered with the Titus's and Trajans of former times. Unhappily for his memory, he survived long enough to display all the bad parts of the human character; oppressions at home, unjust pretensions abroad; the former harshly adopted, weakly supported, and ridiculously abandoned; the latter formed on no system; as capriciously asserted, as ignominiously renounced. Having engaged in wars founded on oppression, without caution or foresight, he conducted them without deriving any honour even from his success in one quarter of the world. While he was conducting his warlike operations against the Turks, his own subjects, injured and irritated by repeated provocations, found themselves reduced to the necessity of throwing off a yoke which was too insupportable to be borne. In this state of affairs his health began to decline, an alarming appearance of an asthma shewed itself, and he became unable to conduct his military operations in person.

He was, however, successful against the Turks, and apparently (though it is believed not really) desirous of conciliating the matters in dispute with his Belgic subjects. But at this period he experienced the effects of his former acts of insincerity. His professions were disbelieved, his offers were slighted, and his promises were neglected. He lived to see the standard of Rebellion erected, and to feel himself unable to stem the torrent of resistance to his authority.—Finding life ebbing apace, he prepared for his dissolution with firmness and resignation; but here he was doomed to further misery. His last moments were embittered by the loss of his favourite niece, the Archduchess Elizabeth, whose death he just lived to hear announced. He died on the 20th of February, 1790, after a reign of twenty-five years, begun with great reputation, conducted for a time with propriety, and concluded without honour; exhibiting a striking example of wisdom and folly, and furnishing an awful *memento* to future potentates to attend to the dictates of good faith towards their subjects.

The favourable opinion once entertained of the Emperor, cannot be better exemplified than by the following extracts from Dr. Moore's works.

"The Emperor," says he, "is of a middle size, well made, and of a fair complexion. He has a considerable resemblance to his sister, the Queen of France, which, in my opinion, is saying a great deal in favour of his looks. Till I saw something of his usual behaviour, I did not think it possible for a person in such an elevated situation to put every body with whom he converses upon so easy a footing.

"His manner, as I have before mentioned, is affable, obliging, and perfectly free from the reserved and lofty deportment assumed by some on account of high birth. Whoever has the honour to be in company with him, so far from being checked by such despicable pride, has need to be on his guard not to adopt such a degree of familiarity, as, whatever the condescension of the one might permit, would be highly improper in the other to use.

"He is regular in his way of life, moderate in his pleasures, steady in his plans, and diligent in business. He is fond of his army, and inclines that the soldiers should have every comfort and necessary consistent with their situation. He is certainly an economist, and la-

wishes very little money on useless pomp, mistresses, or favourites; and it is, I suppose, on no better foundation than this, that his enemies accuse him of avarice.

"His usual dress (the only one indeed in which I ever saw him, except at the Feast of the Knights of St. Stephen) is a plain uniform of white, faced with red. When he goes to Laxenberg, Schonbrun, and other places near Vienna, he generally drives two horses in an open chaise, with a servant behind, and no other attendant of any kind. He very seldom allows the guard to turn out as he passes through the gate. Nobody ever had a stronger disposition to judicious enquiry. He is fond of conversing with ingenious people. When he hears of any person, of whatever rank or country, being distinguished for any particular talent, he is eager to converse with him, and, turning the conversation to the subject on which that person is thought to excel, draws from him all the useful information he can. Of all the means of knowledge, this is perhaps the most powerful and the most proper that can be used by one whose more necessary occupations do not leave him much time to study.

"He seems to be of opinion, that the vanity and ignorance of many Princes are frequently owing to the forms in which they are intrenched, and to their being deprived of the advantages which the rest of mankind enjoy from a free comparison and exchange of sentiment. He is convinced, that unless a King can contrive to live in some societies on a footing of equality, and can weigh his own merit without throwing his guards and pomp into the scale, it will be difficult for him to know either the world or himself."

As an illustration of the latter part of his character, Dr. Moore tells the following story:

"One evening, at the Countess of Walstein's, the conversation leading that way, the Emperor enumerated some remarkable and ludicrous instances of the inconveniences of etiquette which had occurred at a certain Court. One person present hinted at the effectual means his Majesty had used to banish every inconveniency of that kind from the Court of Vienna—To which he replied, "It would be hard indeed, if, because I have the ill-fortune to be an Emperor, I should be deprived of the pleasures of social life, which are so much to my taste. All the grimace and parade

parade to which people in my situation are accustomed from their cradle, have not made me so vain as to imagine that I am in any essential quality superior to other men; and if I had any tendency to such an opinion, the surest way to get rid of it is the method I take of mixing in society, where I have daily occasions of finding myself inferior in talents to those I meet with. Conscious of this, it would afford me no enjoyment to as-

sume airs of a superiority which I feel does not exist. I endeavour, therefore, to please and be pleased, and, as much as the inconveniency of my situation will permit, to enjoy the blessings of society like other men; convinced that the man who is secluded from those, and raises himself above friendship, is also above happiness, and deprived of the means of acquiring knowledge."

THE HETEROCLITE.

NUMBER XIII.

Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme.

MILTON.

MY leisure hours have been lately employed in the production of an odd kind of a Poem, which I here present to my Readers (who I hope will make some allowance for the hurry in which it has been composed, it having been in agitation little more than three twelve-months ago) under the insignificant title of

THE WHATYOUWILLIAD:

Addressed with all *suitable* sentiments of respect to *Those* whom it may concern.

Scribere jussit Amor.

OWID EP.

HENCE to the Stygian shades of night,
With Critical and Monthly might,
Who nobly wage ignoble fight.
What, Sirs! shall cocks of your condition
Be mean enough t' require submission
To all the paltry rules and laws
By which, I trow, with no small noise,
By might and main ye drag out flaws
From one whose dulness did ye but know,
You'd wonder whence the lucid streams
flow;

Tho', as some hold, your muddy water
But serves to cleanse away foul matter,
With which, if sloth's not too devouring,
We mean to give some folks a scow'ring.

But, jest apart—Ye pompous Crits,
Whose cumbrous state it better fits,
As all on fire our Pega. passes
Thro' plains where not a blade of grass is,
Mid braying herds of learned asses,

To let him unmolested jog on,
Without attempting to put clog on,
Hind'ring him thereby from arising
'Bove confine of your dense horizon!
Much would it grieve our gentle Muse,
Should the such terms, such phrases use,
As in a work of best intention,
Fall not within your comprehension:
But since on earth there's nothing certain,
B' y'r leaves, we'll just draw back the cur-
tain;

Which to your torpid senses may
A little tiny light convey,
And point the round-about dark way.

First for the motto then, and please ye:
Confound your claws—can't ye be easy?
What, ere one single word we utter,
Do ye begin to snarl and mutter?
You're like a pack of hell-cats—but—
Some comfort 'tis—your claws are cut:

COMMENTARY.

V. 2.] Tho', for the sake of filling up the measure of our verse, we have here confounded one set of learned men with another; be it remembered, that our compliments in future are meant to be confined to the last mentioned scientific body only.

8.] We think the Reviewers a little too hasty now and then in their decisions. "Art thou a stricken deer?" Perhaps I may be. Like the generality of those meek creatures, however, I intend not to sob in silence, but shall kick up a little bit of a riot for the entertainment of the Public.

14.] A more determinate specification of the objects of our attention might only give offence, without better answering our purpose.

The motto, Sirs, from Ovid's taken,
 A very *HETU-APPAR.* for raking,
 And is as good as, all in all
 Could to our poor discernment fall;
 Tho' some of keener penetration
 May insist, perhaps, 't has no relation—
 Nay, even ask for demonstration. 45
 But if such shining blades there be,
 God knows! they're much too sharp for me,
 Whose very *ne plus ultra* wish is,
 To piddle with the loaves and fishes;
 And not like many a worthy soul,
 Unconscious, gormandize 'em whole.

Yet haply, left we should offend
 The cause we really wish to mend;
 Left, scorning Custom's Gorgon frown,
 We jostle some fierce Busby down,
 For when in fanciful confusion,
 The sportive mind ill brooks intrusion;
 Left, heedless what we are about,
 Some things belonging we leave out;
 Or, which is full as great a sin,
 Some not belonging we put in;
 The safer way, perhaps, may be,
 To let your one-eyed Worship see
 As much as so yform'd you're able
 Into the nature of our fable;
 Which, tho't may not suit every one,
 Will yet we doubt not meet with some,
 Who, like ourself, do hold it no sin,
 To rouse the Devil himself when dozing.

Come then, ye Cyclopean train, 70
 Awhile your stranger guests retain,
 While first our motto we explain.
 A wretch in love, we do suppose
 You'll grant us, needs that sweet repose,
 That soft somniferous grateful Something 75
 By grosser mortals counted nothing:
 This if he does—and none can doubt it—
 Grant too, that forc'd to go without it,
 Whether from spite or wayward nature,
 Is neither here nor there to th' matter, 80
 It needs must be his reason fails him,
 And thus 'tis madness first assails him.
 Now should this mania be but slight,
 Poor soul, he then gets little by't;
 But if it chance, as like it may, 85
 Provided Love holds pow'rful sway;
 For Protean passions always vary
 Inversely, as the good they bear ye;
Esse in re—a Maximum—
 Well—Who'd have thought it? What a
 term! 90
 Pray why mayn't we, as others do,
 When call'd on, publish all we know?
 Is there not many a simple sot
 Turns critic, writer, or what not;
 Nay, commentator—and for what? 95
 His author's sense to clear away,
 And his own finer sense display:
 Such we'd advise to take great heed,
 Nor ever shine but when there's need;

COMMENTARY.

V. 40.] This comparison, thank Heaven and an earthly Angel, will, we trust, in a few months more be made with difficulty and doubt.

47.] We see no reason why an author may not be indulged with the liberty of speaking in whatever person best suits his purpose; especially such an author as the author of the *Heteroclite*.

54.] It were a happy thing for the whole race of mankind, could some effectual means be devised of freezing this Medusa's head into stone; it being a most abominable draw-back upon the enjoyments of life.

71.] These stranger guests request an introduction to the company; they shall have it. Come forward, ye inhabitants of every clime but our own! Enter, hand in hand, Reason and Common Sense.

82.] The number of maniacs lately visible in our northern hemisphere, doubtless forebode dreadful disasters. One great and noble maniac is lately gone the way of all flesh. Peace! Royal Joseph, to thy manes! Let thy survivors learn, that to promote public tranquillity is far more glorious than to depopulate kingdoms!—France too is in a maniacal state;—she too has her madmen: her National Assembly may bleed at every vein, ere it can convince the lunatic, the lover, or the poet, that its exertions are for the good of mankind. And thou, O little Isle of Britain! happy spot, where liberty is licentiousness, and mercy justice! thou too art not exempted from this motley calamity.—“King George is going to Hanover.” “God send him a good deliverance thence!” cry the old women of every country parish.—“Charles Fox is the Devil, (say they) and our poor Sovereign may be ambuscaded by the way.” O tender souls! feel less for thy gracious Lord and Master, and more for thyself. Keep up these jealousies and fears, and we shall have Charles Fox thrown into Newgate, to be there kept in a state of preferment till his Majesty's return.

89.] For the precise definition of a Maximum, see Simpson's elaborate Treatise upon Fluxions.

For, ah! to seem so vastly bright,
 May not perchance be strictly right;
 Since, as one wittily observes,
 Who, by the bye, but seldom swerves
 From mediocrity's smooth line,
 Tho' to dig pearl from Shakespeare's mine, 105
 Shining's become so much the *ton*,
 There's no fool left to shine upon.
 Quotation on quotation heap'd,
 May shew, we grant you, what is reap'd;
 But very seldom is it found, 110
 That quality does much abound,
 Where quantity o'erstocks the ground: }
 Besides—but hold, this deviation
 Proceeded in, may cause vexation
 To reader and to writer too; 115
 As others, therefore, so we'll do,
 Pretend to pity—when, 'tis clear,
 Self only in jeopardy we fear:
 For oft times many a shallow knave
 By such trick does his credit save; 120
 When, had he ventur'd one step further,
 E'en common sense had bawl'd out murder;
 Nay more—but soft, this Will o' th' Wisp
 Will lead us wherefoe'er it list;
 So back we'll sneak, since be it must, 125
 To th' spot from whence we started first.—
Esse in re—a Maximum,
 So far, good folks, I think we 'ad come.
 Well now, with all convenient speed,
 Don't be impatient—we'll proceed. 133
 Impatience is the greatest curse,
 'Tis of all other ills the nurse:
 To this infernal fiend we owe
 All our mischances here below;
 'Tis she makes Fox so much unfit, 135
 And COURTNEY too, with all his wit,
 To cope with *calm*, cool BILLY PITT. }

But for this pest, in peace might slumber
 Our modern PINDAR's lyric lumber;
 Nor you, ye Royal Academicians,
 Have smarted 'neath his rank incision.
 —Then sad indeed 's his situation,
 Good people! mind th' association;
 Then spleen runs high, then satire rages,
 Then Poets provoke—nought, nought as-
 suages; 145
 Then gnats on foaming oceans tumbled,
 Then feathers mid the wild waves jumbled,
 Are seen;—then too, prophetic token!
 Ev'n butterflies o' th' wheel are broken;
 Then mourns the wood, then rings the
 grove, 150
 These, these are signs of slighted love.
 Now, if ~~we~~ be this slighted lover,
 As is, God knows, too true;—moreover
 If, as has just before been mention'd,
 This passion should prove ill-intention'd, 155
 Resolv'd to wreak its unrein'd ire
 On earth, air, *water*, *flood*, *sea*, fire:—
 "Heav'n's! what a combination's here,
 Earth! *water*! fire! *sea*! *flood*! and air!"—
 Psha!—the growling cur must have a bone,
 T' induce him t' let the meat alone;
 From such an one what can ye expect,
 But weak remarks, and want of respect;
 Vile accusations, false assertions,
 Descriptions strange, and droll diversions? 163
 To such an one—does any live,
 So weak, so stupid, as to give
 The least of credit?—Surely not:
 Rest then contented with your lot,
 Ye seers, and be your qualms forgot. 170
 Here then my Muse, for want of room,
 Conclude for one month hence to come.

COMMENTARY.

V. 102.] The ingenious author of *The OBSERVER*, whose delightful tragedy of *The CARMELEITE* is an admirable illustration of the truth of our assertion. To the charming even tenour of the sentiments of the above play, how inferior the rough hewn sentiments of such a fellow as Shakespeare! What an extatic happiness, to a mind of sensibility, to have seen Mrs. Siddons whining it away in the insipid character of the Countess St. Vallour.

135.] The characters of these three great men may be summed up in a few words.—Fox, an orator whose abilities are superior to his principles. PITT, a Minister who to sound reasoning joins a probity little inferior to his sense. COURTNEY, a wit as well calculated for a Jack Pudding to the House of Commons as any man in his Majesty's dominions. To this last mentioned gentleman we would recommend the perusal of part of the Preacher's third Chapter: "To every thing there is a *season*, &c." His merry descants on a nation's woes may be good in their proper place.

139.] Against our modern PINDAR, vulgarly called PETER PINDAR, Esq. we have no particular animosity; we only think, with others, that the actions of great and respectable characters ought not to lie at the mercy of every one who chuses to bedaub them.

158.] Yes, gentle reader, but there have before now been even stranger combinations; and which, amid the rage for any thing like novelty, have actually passed muster too.

170.] Dear heart! what a pleasing thing it is to write notes. Why a man may advance any nonsense in the world, provided he chuses but a *Commentary* for his vehicle.

AFRICAN DISCOVERIES.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AUTHENTICITY and earliness of communication having long distinguished your Magazine, I send you the following account of very important discoveries made in the interior parts of Africa, abridged from "The Proceedings of the African Association" written by Mr. Beaufoy, and accompanied by a map from the hand of Major Rennel. The Association sent two Missionaries to Africa; Mr. Lidiard, who died of a bilious disorder at Cairo, and Mr. Lucas, who returned to England last July. The materials furnished by the latter, authenticated by other documents, that have since been transmitted to the Association, acquaint us that to the South-east of Tripoli, and about 350 geographic miles from the Mediterranean coast, stands Mourzouk, the capital of the small but compact and wealthy kingdom of Fezzan, formerly dependent on Tripoli, but now delivered from foreign jurisdiction by the abilities of the reigning Prince. Agriculture and pasturage form the principal employment of the inhabitants of Fezzan, whose territory, a cultivated speck in the midst of deserts, presents on all sides smiling fields and populous villages. But what principally distinguishes the Fezzaners above other nations of Africa, is the enterprising spirit of their merchants, who often travel three thousand miles inland, and who form, by their caravans, the great bond of communication and intercourse in a continent, which is not, like other parts of the world, indented by lakes or seas, or intersected by navigable rivers and harbours. About 700 miles right south from Mourzouk, and at nearly the same distance South-east, are the cities of Cashnah and Bornou, each larger than Tripoli, and respectively the capitals of two great empires, bounded towards the south by the Niger, and forming the chief central powers of Africa. In both countries, the natives are perfectly black, but their features are not of the Negro cast. Cashnah, which is inferior in extent and fertility, contains 1000 towns or large villages, built in nearly the same rude style with the towns in South Barbary. The subjects of Bornou are an assemblage of various natives speaking thirty different languages. The capital is surrounded by

a wall fourteen feet high; the streets are irregular, and the houses are uniformly mean, like those of the Mahometans in all parts of the world. In both Cashnah and Bornou, the ruling nation professes the religion of Mahomet; but the paganism of the dependent tribes does not appear to subject them to any hardship. In both countries the government is elective monarchy; and in both, the most distinguished senators are the electors. After the king's death, his sons, of whom, as polygamy prevails, the number is generally very considerable, are shut up in separate cells, till one of them is chosen to fill the vacant throne. The fortunate candidate is then conducted by the senators to the vault of the palace, where his father's corpse still remains uninterred; where he listens with attention and reverence, while the virtues of the deceased are extolled, or his vices arraigned; the orator concluding with peculiar earnestness—"You see before you the end of your mortal career; the eternity which succeeds toil, will be happy or miserable, in proportion as your reign proves a blessing or a curse."

The inhabitants both of Cashnah and Bornou are more cultivated than the natives of Africa have hitherto been described. They possess innumerable herds of tame animals; they cultivate Indian corn, horse beans, and the common kidney bean: from the iron of their country they fabricate slight tools for the purposes of agriculture; and in their current money, gold and silver are mixed with a due proportion of baser metals. Their military force consists intirely in cavalry: the nations on the coast, jealous of their power and numbers, carefully conceal from them the knowledge of fire-arms. Their capitals are adorned by mosques, and schools are every where established, for teaching to read the Koran. Drafts and chess are their principal amusements. In their houses, the higher ranks of people recline on cushions, stuffed with wool: they are furnished with brass and copper utensils, handsome carpets, and candlesticks in which they burn a composition of bees-wax and tallow, instead of a vegetable oil, which is used only by persons of inferior rank. Ali, the present king of Bornou, has 500 wives, and 500
horses,

horses, and 350 children, of whom 300 are males. Their principal exports are salt, civet, gold-dust, and slaves, the last of which they obtain in the following manner: South-east of Bornou is the Mahometan kingdom of Begarmee, the natives of which are black, but not of the Negro cast; and beyond this kingdom are many Negro nations, idolaters, and feeding on human flesh. The Begarmese, mounted on fleet horses, annually invade these cannibals, driving them before them like cattle. From Begarmee they are sent to Bornou, and thence to Fezzan, from which, by the Port of Tripoli, they are transported to the Levant.

The Continent of Africa has been compared by geographers to a leopard's skin. The prevailing colour is that of a desert of sand, blended with a vegetable mould, in the neighbourhood of springs or rivulets, in some places broken by naked rocks, in others swelling into mountains; and the rivers, which in other countries flow into each other, and finally disembogue in the sea, for the most part losing themselves in Africa in the sandy desert. Such is the obscure termination of the majestic Niger, which, after watering the great central empires of Cathnah and Bornou, gradually diminishes to a scanty stream, and finally disappears in the sands of Tombuctoo.

Having before given some account of the nations more north of the Niger, which, in the language of Africa, is called NEEL IL ABEED, that is, the Nile of the Negroes, we now proceed to mention the new information that has been obtained concerning the countries to the south of this great inland stream.

The Niger abounds in fish, which the Africans, careless of such food, leave altogether unmolested. What is equally remarkable, they never navigate the river; and the merchant, for the transportation of himself and his goods, finds but one solitary ferry an hundred miles south of Cathnah, where, instead of boats, he embarks on an ill-constructed raft, for the planks are fastened to the timbers with ropes, and the seams are closed with tough clay. In travelling southward from the Niger, the face of the country assumes an entirely different appearance, and a different mode of transportation must therefore be adopted. High mountains and narrow vallies, extensive woods and miry roads, succeed to the vast plains and sandy soil of the Zachra and its neighbouring kingdoms. The traveller now finds abundance of animal and vegetable food;

but the raging heat of the torrid zone, increasing as he proceeds, requires the application of wet cloths to the mouth, especially in the woods, to allay, for the purpose of respiration, the violence of the burning sun. The broad and soft foot of the camel, which treads with security on the yielding sand, slides on a wet surface, and is injured by the resistance of stones. Though he moves with singular safety on a level plain, his hoof is incapable of fastening with any strength on the ground of a steep ascent, and in a shelving declivity, furnishes not any solid or sufficient support. The merchant, therefore, must lay aside the use of those humble companions of his toil, whom he had hitherto found so serviceable, and have recourse to mules and horses, which the country supplies in great abundance.

From the banks of the Niger to the Coast of Guinea, the Africans are divided into many small nations, some Pagan and some Mahomedan. From Major Kennel's map, it would appear that Mahomedanism prevails till the 12th parallel of North latitude; so that the acknowledgement and worship of one God has penetrated much further in this great Continent, than the accounts, or rather conjectures of preceding travellers afforded reason to believe. Time, probably, has introduced very important alterations; and many African tribes, whom Leo describes two hundred years ago as pagans, sacrificers of human victims, and cannibals, have gradually embraced the comparatively milder faith of Mahomet. The natives of this vast region, whether Pagans or Mahomedans, are now harmless and inoffensive; and travelling through their country is so perfectly secure, that a Sherceef or Vezzan (a Sherceef is a dignified and sacred person descended from Mahomet, and often a merchant by profession) offered to conduct Mr. Lucas by the way of Cathnah, across the Niger, to Assenté, which borders on the coast of the Christians.

The articles of export from these countries consist in slaves and gold dust, cotton cloth, goat skins of beautiful dyes, chiefly red or yellow, hides of cows and buffaloes, and a species of nut called Gooroo, highly prized by the nations to the North. Fire-arms are unknown here, as well as to the people beyond the Niger, and for the same cause; the inhabitants of the Coast dreading to furnish them with an article which might render them dangerous neighbours and formidable enemies.

The information communicated by the African Society is equally interesting to the philosopher and the merchant. The former will rejoice that while Mr. Bruce is publishing his description of Abyssinia and other Eastern parts, and Mr. Gordon, another Scotch gentleman, who is Dutch Governor at the Cape, is preparing his journey from the land of the Hottentots through Caffraria, the munificence and discernment of this English Association has used, and is still using, the properest means for exploring the great Northern mass of Africa, and discovering the secrets of those vast inland provinces, which have hitherto been considered as inaccessible. The attention and enterprize of the merchant will be excited by the discovery of a new and boundless market; an hundred millions of Africans eagerly coveting his

commodities, for which they can make him the most valuable returns, but not able at present to obtain them, except by the land-conveyance of 3000 miles from the Mediterranean, subjected to the complicated disadvantages of a high price, inferior quality, and various exactions from the despotic governments of Barbary. Yet from the highest reaches of the Gambia the English trader might arrive, by a journey of some hundreds of miles from his ships, to the same markets, which the Pezzaners find it their interest to frequent notwithstanding the abovementioned inconveniences; a new prospect of commercial intercourse the most interesting and most magnificent that the history of the world has ever at any time presented.

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
F o r A P R I L, 1790.

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

Ethelinde; or, The Recluse of the Lake. By Charlotte Smith. Five vols.
12mo. 15s. Cadell.

THE fame which Mrs. Smith has acquired by her former writings, will not be diminished by the present performance. There is a chaste simplicity preserved throughout the work which eminently distinguishes it from the generality of modern novels; and although the *action* of the novel, if we may to express ourselves, is less interesting than we expected to find it from the refined sensibility of its author's mind; yet the elegant descriptions of the abounding scenery, and the correctly natural manners which are attributed to the respective characters, make ample compensation. To use an expression from the work itself, Mrs. Smith appears "to view the face of Nature with the taste of a painter and the enthusiasm of a poet." Scenes sometimes forcibly affect

the heart; but the mind is constantly inspired with the liveliest pleasure and admiration. The characters of Captain *Chesterwille* and Miss *Nozenden* are finely drawn, and the perfection with which the heroine is invested, makes us lament that it is ideal. The story, which is ingeniously conceived, is long and complicated. We propose, however, as a specimen of our author's talents in the pathetic and descriptive, to furnish our readers, in a future Number, with the beautiful episode of the story of Mrs. *Montgomery*, an humble resident on the borders of the Lake, whose son had courageously saved the life of *Ethelinde*, by swimming to her assistance on her being overturned from a fishing-boat by the haste and inexperience of Lord *Damesfort*.

A General

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

(Continued from Page 116.)

CHAP. V. *Of the State of Music, from the Invention of Printing till the middle of the XVIth Century; including its Cultivation in the Masses, Motets, and secular Songs of that Period.*

The sentiments of the author at the beginning of this chapter seem so reasonable and well expressed, that we shall present them to our readers in his own words.

“We are now arrived at an æra when the principal materials for musical composition are prepared; when a regular and extensive scale for *Melody*, a code of general laws for *Harmony*, with a commodious *Notation* and *Time-table*, seem to furnish the Musician with the whole mechanism of his art; and if the productions of this period do not fulfil our present ideas of excellence, we must attribute their deficiencies neither to want of knowledge nor genius in their authors, but to the Gothic trammels in which music was still bound.

“The faculties of man are not only limited by nature, but by the horizon with which he is surrounded: if he lives in a polished state and enlightened times, his views will doubtless be extended; but it is allowed to no individual to penetrate much farther into the regions of science than his contemporaries. Our Shakespeare, Dryden, Bacon, Locke, and Newton, sublime as were their conceptions, and original their genius, found much already done, in their several departments, by their predecessors.

“Music being the object of a sense common to all mankind, if genius alone could invent and bring it to perfection, why is China, which has been so long civilized, still without great composers and performers? And why are the inhabitants of three-fourths of the globe still content, and even delighted with attempts at such music as Europeans would qualify with no better title than noise and jargon? It cannot be supposed that nature is entirely to blame, and that there is a physical defect in the intellects or organization of all the sons of men, except in Europe; and that a perfect ear, and the power of delighting it, are local. As the eye accommodates itself to all the gradations of light and obscurity, so does the ear to such gratifications as are within its reach; and the people accustomed to bad music enjoy it contentedly, without languishing

for better. It is the curse of an ear long accustomed to excellence, to be fatigued and unwilling to be pleased; and unluckily for the honour of music and musicians, all the miraculous powers of the art cease the instant perfection becomes common. The most hyperbolic praises have been bestowed on music and musicians, when they seem not to have had the least claim to panegyric; but the *best* music of every age and nation is delightful to hearers, whose ideas of excellence are bounded by what they daily hear: and about the middle of the fifteenth century, though *melody* was governed by the ecclesiastical modes, though *harmony* was confined to a small number of common chords, and though measure was unmarked, yet at this period, by their union, practical musicians among the laity began to acquire great reputation.”

Other reflections subsequent to these are excellent, and seem emanations of a cultivated and thinking mind. The parallel between military and musical heroes, legislators of states and theorists, sovereign princes and original and superior composers, is fanciful, but just and ingeniously illustrated. Among the musical legislators he ranks Boethius, Guido, John De Muris, and Franchinus Gafurius.

Dr. Burney complains much of the want of a complete Musical Library, which he was unable to find either at home or in the principal countries of Europe where the art of music is cultivated. “Something like a chain or series of the writings of musical *Theorists*, says he, is preserved; but of Musical Compositions, the collectors of great libraries throughout Europe have been very negligent. The Emperor Leopold, indeed, began to form a Musical Library at Vienna, and the Elector of Bavaria another at Munich in the last century; but both have been long neglected, and are now in a very confused and imperfect state.”

After more reflections on this deficiency, he has given in note (m) p. 445, a well-digested plan “for forming such a Musical Library as would assist the student, gratify the curious, inform the historian, and afford a comparative view of the state of the art at every period of its existence.”

He next proceeds to speak of practical Musicians, or the Composers who first signalized themselves by their musical pro-

ductions after the laws of harmony or music in parts were settled; and he found some very valuable examples of early counterpoint in the British Museum, particularly a collection of Masses, in four parts, the first that issued from the press after the invention of printing. The author leads the curious musical reader gradually to the specimens which he gives of these compositions, by a history and explanation of the *gammut, time-table, moods, clefs, ligatures, points of perfection, augmentation and diminution*, with a comparative view of the old harmony of the scale ascending and descending, and the new.

“But (says Dr. Burney), while Harmony was refining, and receiving new combinations, it was found, like other sweet and luscious things, to want qualification, to keep off languor and satiety; when some bold Musicians had the courage and address to render it piquant and interesting by a mixture of DISCORD, in order to stimulate attention; and thus by giving the ear a momentary uneasiness, and keeping it in suspense, its delight became the more exquisite, when the discordant difficulty was solved. And this contrast of imperfection seems a necessary zest to all our enjoyments. In Painting, a tawdry glare of vivid colours without shade would but dazzle and fatigue the sight; and to delineate figures without the intervention of shade, would be writing upon water. Sleep, if uninvited by fatigue, would unwillingly approach our dwelling: even Sunshine would lose all its charms, if not interrupted sometimes by clouds and darkness; and Happiness itself, if monotonous, and incessant, would degenerate into apathy. Contrast is the great principle of beauty, in all the arts, and indeed throughout the universe; for amidst the wonderful order and symmetry with which it is composed, an endless variety is discoverable in the proportions, forms, colours, and qualities of its most minute, as well as most magnificent parts.”

The use of the few *discords* which early contrapuntists ventured to risk, is well explained by our author p. 463 and 464; as is the origin of *canon* and *fugue*, 467, *et seq.*

The first eminent Composers of whose works Dr. Burney has been able to find any remains, are John Okenheim, a native of Hainault; and his admirable disciple, Josquin Des Prez. The author speaks of this venerable composer with the warmth of a man who felt his merit,

though to decipher and score his productions must have cost him infinite labour. He has given a dirge, in old French, set by Josquin, in five parts, on the death of his master Okenheim, which is a great harmonical curiosity.

Of Josquin's compositions for the church, Dr. Burney says, “Though they have been long laid aside, and are become obsolete by the gradual changes in notation, they still continue to merit the attention of the curious. Indeed the laws and difficulties of canon, fugue, augmentation, diminution, reversion, and almost every other species of learned contrivance allowable in ecclesiastical compositions for voices, were never so well observed, or happily vanquished, as by Josquin; who may justly be called the father of modern harmony, and the inventor of almost every ingenious contexture of its constituent parts, near a hundred years before the time of Palestrina, Orlando di Lasso, Tallis, or Bird, the great musical luminaries of the sixteenth century, whose names and works are still held in the highest reverence by all true judges and lovers of what appears to me the true and genuine style of Choral Compositions.”

The history of this great Harmonist, and account of his works, many very curious specimens of which are inserted, particularly canons of difficult solution, are extremely curious, and mixed with entertainment. Dr. Burney's apology for this author's learned style, and for old Church Music in general, from p. 507 to 509, is both candid and masterly. Indeed, his character and criticisms of the rest of the venerable masters of whom he speaks in this Chapter, and of whose productions he has inserted specimens, are testimonies of such musical erudition as eminently qualify him for the laborious work he has undertaken.

Having made us acquainted with the principal Harmonists of the Continent at this early period, our author points his enquiries to those of our own country, where he finds, from the manuscript musical tracts and specimens of composition of remote times which have been preserved, “that the natives were neither insensible to the charms of Music, nor negligent in its cultivation.”

From a very curious and valuable musical manuscript which once appertained to Dr. Robert Fairfax, an eminent English Composer during the reigns of Henry the VIIIth and Henry the VIIIth, consisting of the most ancient English Songs in parts that are extant, Dr. Burney has
given

given curious specimens of our early Lyric compositions, by William Newaick, Sherynham, Robert Fayfax, and Edmond Turges. These are secular compositions, of a coarse and uncouth texture indeed, but they are more poetical than any similar productions, equally ancient, which he has been able to find on the continent. "But (says Dr. Burney), however inelegant, uncouth, and imperfect, our Lyric compositions may have been till after the middle of the sixteenth century, our Counterpoint and Church Music arrived at a perfection with respect to art, contrivance, and correctness of harmony, about that time, which at least equalled the best of any other country."

He then gives an account of a set of books, containing Masses and Services to Latin words, some of which were composed in the time of Henry the VIIIth, and all before the Reformation is preserved in the Music School at Oxford. These volumes contain compositions by John Taverner, Dr. Fayfax, Avery Burton, John Marbeck, William Kafar, Hugh Ashton, Thomas Ashwell, John Norman, John Sheppard, and Dr. Tye.

After characterising these compositions, Dr. Burney exhibits in score examples of Choral Music to Latin words, all anterior to the Reformation, by Taverner, Fayfax, Shepherd, Dr. Tye, and Robert Johnson: with a Song, in five parts, by Robert Parsons, of which the modulation is so equivocal, that Dr. Burney thinks it would be difficult to find a similar example in the works of other masters, at any period of time.

After this we have an account from the Northumberland Household Book, of the chapel establishments and salaries of the Minstrels in the service of noblemen at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Our Author next describes, from Cavendish, Cardinal Wolsey's magnificent chapel establishment, "which seems (says Dr. Burney) to have surpassed that of the Roman Pontiff himself."

The musical science of Henry the VIIIth is next discussed; and afterwards, the skill, and patronage of the art, of the Emperor Charles the Vth, and other Princes of his time, are celebrated.

This volume, which is full of curious materials, well digested, concludes with an account of John Marbeck, Organist of Windsor, "who set to musical notes, and first published, in 1550, the whole English Cathedral Service, including the preces, prayers and responses. The premature reforming zeal of this Musician nearly made a martyr of him, in the time of Henry the VIIIth. He had indeed the honour of being condemned to the stake, with three other persons who were burnt for Heresy, but was pardoned by the intercession of Sir Humphry Foister."

Dr. Burney has given us four plates from this scarce book.

If it be considered that this second volume of The History of Music under consideration, is chiefly compiled from ancient manuscripts and scarce books, difficult to find, and when found, still more difficult to read and explain, we shall not only honour the author's diligence and science, but his powers of rendering such enquiries not only clear and intelligible, but pleasant and interesting, to lovers of literature in general, as well as to votaries of the art.

In our next Magazine we shall begin the Analysis of the sequel of this Work, which was published in Two Volumes, being the Third and Fourth, last April.

The Physiognomical Fragments of M. Lavater; Translated by Thomas Holcroft.
3 Vols. 8vo. 5l. 5s. Robinsons.

PHYSIOGNOMY is a subject so interesting, and so universal, that to imagine it a mere fashionable novelty, which it has lately on some occasions been affirmed to be, is as strange as it is absurd. This mistake has arisen from the peculiar ardour with which the study of Physiognomy has been revived by the author of the work of which we mean to give some account.

The vivid and vehement fancy of M. Lavater eagerly attaches itself to the grand and the beautiful, but does not always stay to distinguish between the glare

of false colouring and the glow of nature. We have been informed, by one of his most intimate friends, that the rapidity of his ideas is extraordinary; that his manuscript productions, of various kinds, are numerous almost to incredibility; and that, having finished writing on any one subject, he is almost immediately engrossed by some new pursuit, so as frequently to neglect and leave his last production to chance.

This temper of mind is discovered in his Physiognomical Fragments. He has committed his remarks to paper with

all the warmth with which they were made, without waiting coolly to examine in what order their truth would appear most evident. He is much more desirous to assert principles which are conspicuous, striking, and unanswerable, than to methodize them so as regularly to support the building he is labouring to erect. Of this he himself is conscious, and owns he has only collected the materials of Physiognomy, the forming of which into a beautiful structure he leaves to others. Nothing can be more natural than his surprize at those who affect to doubt whether there be any such thing as Physiognomy; of the reality of which the daily practice of all men universally declares that, till the question was precisely put to them, they never harboured the least doubt.—On this subject let him speak for himself.

“All countenances, all forms, all created beings, are not only different from each other in their classes, races, and kinds, but are also individually distinct.

“Each being differs from every other being of its species. However generally known, it is a truth the most important to our purpose, and necessary to repeat, that ‘There is no rose perfectly similar to another rose, no egg to an egg, no eel to an eel, no lion to a lion, no eagle to an eagle, no man to a man.’

“Confining this proposition to man only, it is the first, the most profound, most secure, and unshaken foundation-stone of physiognomy, that, however intimate the analogy and similarity of the innumerable forms of men, no two men can be found who, brought together, and accurately compared, will not appear to be very remarkably different.

“Nor is it less incontrovertible that it is equally as impossible to find two minds, as two countenances, which perfectly resemble each other.

“This consideration alone, will be sufficient to make it received as a truth not requiring farther demonstration, that there must be a certain native analogy between the external varieties of the countenance and the form, and the internal varieties of the mind. Shall it be denied that this acknowledged internal variety, among all men, is not the cause of the external variety of their forms and countenances? Shall it be affirmed that the mind does not influence the body, or that the body does not influence the mind?

“Anger renders the muscles protuberant; and shall not therefore an angry mind and protuberant muscles be considered as cause and effect?

“After repeated observation that an active and vivid eye and an active and acute wit are frequently found in the same person, shall it be supposed that there is no relation between the active eye and the active mind? Is this the effect of accident?—Of accident! Ought it not rather to be considered as sympathy, an interchangeable and instantaneous effect, when we perceive that at the very moment the understanding is most acute and penetrating, and the wit the most lively, the motion and fire of the eye undergo, at that moment, the most visible change?

“Shall the open, friendly, and unsuspecting eye, and the open, friendly, and unsuspecting heart, be united in a thousand instances; and shall we say the one is not the cause, the other not the effect?

“Shall nature discover wisdom and order in all things; shall corresponding causes and effects be every where united; shall this be the most clear, the most indubitable of truths; and in the first, the most noble of the works of nature, shall the act arbitrarily, without design, without law? The human countenance, that mirror of the Divinity, that noblest of the works of the Creator—shall not motive and action, shall not the correspondence between the interior and the exterior, the visible and the invisible, the cause and the effect, be there apparent?

“Yet this is all denied by those who oppose the truth of the science of physiognomy.

“Truth, according to them, is ever at variance with itself. Eternal Order is degraded to a juggler, whose purpose it is to deceive.

“Calm reason revolts at the supposition that Newton or Leibnitz ever could have the countenance and appearance of an idiot, incapable of a firm step, a meditating eye; of comprehending the least difficult of abstract propositions, and of expressing himself so as to be understood.”

* * * * *

“All men (this is indisputable), absolutely all men, estimate all things, whatever, by their physiognomy—their exterior temporary superficialities. By viewing these on every occasion, they draw their

their conclusions concerning their internal properties.

"What merchant, if he be unacquainted with the person of whom he purchases, does not estimate his wares by the physiognomy, or appearance of those wares? If he purchase of a distant correspondent, what other means does he use, in judging whether they are or are not equal to his expectation? Is not his judgment determined by the colour, the fineness, the superficies, the exterior, the physiognomy? Does he not judge money by its physiognomy? Why does he take one guinea and reject another? Why weigh a third in his hand? Does he not determine according to its colour or impression, its outside, its physiognomy? If a stranger enter his shop as a buyer or seller, will he not observe him? Will he not draw conclusions from his countenance? Will he not, almost before he is out of hearing, pronounce some opinion upon him, and say, 'This man has an honest look;'—'This man has a pleasing or forbidding countenance?' What is it to the purpose whether his judgment be right or wrong? He judges. Though not wholly, he depends in part upon the exterior form, and thence draws inferences concerning the mind." * * *

* * * * * "The traveller, the philanthropist, the misanthrope, the lover (and who not?), all act according

to their feelings and decisions, true or false, confused or clear, concerning physiognomy. These feelings, these decisions, excite compassion, disgust, joy, love, hatred, suspicion, confidence, reserve or benevolence.

"Do we not daily judge of the sky by its physiognomy? No food, not a glass of wine or beer, not a cup of coffee or tea comes to table which is not judged by its physiognomy, its exterior; and of which we do not thence deduce some conclusion respecting its interior good or bad properties.

"Physiognomy, whether understood in its most extensive or confined signification, is the origin of all human decisions, efforts, actions, expectations, fears, and hopes; of all pleasing and unpleasing sensations which are occasioned by external objects."

It is our intention to give further extracts, with our remarks, from this very curious, interesting, and extraordinary work. We shall only add at present, that this octavo edition is executed with great care and accuracy; that, as a book, it is worthy a place in the most splendid library; that it deserves the attention of all mankind; and that, considering the excessively heavy expence of the quarto edition, it was here, as it had been in Germany, a publication much to be desired.

(To be continued.)

The English Peerage; or, A View of the Ancient and Present State of the English Nobility: To which is subjoined, a Chronological Account of such Titles as have become extinct, from the Norman Conquest to the Beginning of the Year 1790. In Three Volumes Quarto. 5l. 5s. Robinsons.

WE have commonly little to do with works of this nature, because works of this nature will seldom have any thing to do with us. Our province is literature: and how shall we connect literature with an Index of Names and Offices, with a Court Calendar or a Peerage?

This does not result from the nature of things, but from the stunted understandings, or the misconception, of the persons who have usually been employed in the compilation of Peerages. The subject itself is of considerable magnitude, and to treat it in a manner proportionate to its dignity, requires talents of no mean description: a clear head; a perspicuous style; a penetration into human character; a general acquaintance with antiquity, without any absurd attachment to it; a judgement to

discern what facts are worthy to be recorded; and to all this a profound knowledge of, and even a taste for history. A Peerage properly executed may indeed be regarded as the handmaid of History. From the days of barbarism, when there was no science but that of arms, and honours and distinctions were bestowed only on bravery, because bravery was the principal virtue, to the present refined state of Arts and Sciences, learning, laws, and government, a Peerage should contain in one comprehensive view, "all that is heroic in character, and all that is illustrious in story." The author of the work before us appears to have felt the importance of his undertaking, and to have possessed in a considerable degree the requisites for executing it properly.

There are two Peerages, and we recollect but two, that have obtained, or are entitled to any considerable share of reputation; that of Collins and that of Edmondston. Collins was a man of indefatigable industry. He ransacked all the records of old times, gazettes, histories, chronicles, hospitals, churches, tomb-stones, and even the very ashes of the dead; and his work is accordingly interspersed with copious extracts of charters, wills, deeds of gift, and monumental inscriptions. Of these materials many are valuable, and the collector is intitled to considerable applause; they are the wood, the brick, and the mortar for a building, but they are heaped together in strange confusion: there is no uniformity of appearance, and no regularity of proportion.

The Peerage of Edmondston is chiefly valuable for its engravings, which, however, are inferior to those of the present work. His View of the State of the English Nobility consists merely of genealogical trees, traced with tolerable accuracy, and accompanied with dates of many of the great facts of our history.

Our author has steered clear of both these extremes, and has given us a work of a new nature. We cannot describe it better than in his own words.

"Impressed with a proper sense of the magnitude of the subject, it has been our endeavour not to add to the number of Peerages, without, at the same time, improving its form, its style, and its composition. The first object that struck us as deserving to be studied, was an exact uniformity, the not indulging to any sort of slovenliness or caprice; but the resolving, with all the severity of a Geometrician, to describe the same circumstance, wherever it occurred, in the same mode of expression. Such an attention must contribute to perspicuity, facilitate the apprehension of the reader, and be a source of gratification to the man of judgement and taste. The next thing we had to consult was, the manner in which character was to be described so as to avoid the coldness of a mere Chronologist, and the minute particularity that becomes an Historian. To succeed in this, justice was our grand consideration; and, as the medium of justice, we sought for expressions simple, clear and emphatical, which at the same time we should not suffer ourselves to clog with an unnecessary word. If any fact presented itself strongly illustrative of character, that fact we stated with all

possible brevity, while we endeavoured to preserve in it such features as seemed calculated to interest the heart and impress the memory."

We with our readers neither to be guided by our assertions or those of the author, but to judge for themselves how far he has succeeded in his attempt. The following account of the famous Marquis of Montrose is one of the many instances in which he has enlivened his work with sketches of character, and little epitomes of history and biography.

"James, fifth Earl of Montrose, was the most adventurous and intrepid character of the age in which he lived. In early youth he engaged in the party of the Scottish Covenanters; but, being deputed to negotiate with King Charles the First at Berwick, in the year 1639, he became reconciled to his Sovereign, and ever after devoted himself to his service. In the year 1644 he was created Marquis of Montrose, and received a commission from the King constituting him Captain-General and Commander in Chief of the forces in Scotland. Upon this occasion, by the most incredible efforts, he raised a small army, and gained six victories in one year against a great inequality of numbers. He then marched to Edinburgh, and put himself in possession of the metropolis; but was at length defeated, 13th September 1645, by a detachment from England at Philliphaugh. In the following year, when King Charles surrendered himself to the Scottish army at Newark, he received orders from the Sovereign to retire from the kingdom, which he obeyed. Having resided for some time at Paris, he contracted an acquaintance with Cardinal de Retz, by whom his genius and courage are highly celebrated. In the year 1650 his commission of Captain-General was renewed by King Charles the Second; and, having collected a small force of about five thousand men, he sailed for Scotland. Here he was defeated and taken prisoner by the adherents of the Covenant, who were then negotiating with the King, and treated with every species of indignity. By the Magistrates of Edinburgh he was put into a cart, in which there was a high chair or bench, upon which he was placed, and was bound with a cord drawn over his breast and shoulders, and fastened through holes made in the cart. The hangman then took off the hat of the prisoner, and rode himself before the cart in his livery and with his bonnet on. Being brought be-

fore the Parliament, the Marquis displayed the utmost firmness and dignity, and was sentenced to be hanged upon a gibbet thirty feet high, and then to have his head stuck up at Edinburgh, and his legs and arms at four principal towns of the kingdom. When his judgment was pronounced, he replied, "that he was prouder to have his head set upon the gate of a prison, than to have his picture hanged in the King's bed-chamber;" adding, "that he wished that he had limbs enough to be dispersed into all the cities of Christendom, there to remain as testimonies of the cause for which he suffered." He was executed the 21st of May 1650."

We will add to this extract the character of Lord Bolingbroke, which is drawn with the impartiality, the elegance and strength of a true historian.

"Henry, the eldest son, possessed all those accomplishments which characterise a superior genius. He was graceful in his person, and of an attractive eloquence. The style of his compositions is rich, nervous, full of the strongest reflections and the most lively imagination. He was equally skilled in philosophy and in politics, and cultivated the acquaintance of the first literary characters of his age. But with these excellencies he was occasionally proud, assuming and imperious; and the revenge he conceived against those who had injured him, repeatedly led him to an improper extreme. In his youth he was educated in the house of his great uncle, Lord Chief Justice St. John, a man of strong talents and flexible principles, and a rigid Presbyterian. When he broke loose from these unnatural shackles, he entered into all the riot and dissipation that were frequent to that age. Having afterwards applied to business, he was appointed, April 20, 1704, Secretary at War to Queen Anne, which office he resigned in February 1708, at the same time that Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, resigned the office of Secretary of State. Upon the dissolution of the Whig Ministry in the year 1710, Mr. St. John was constituted one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and two years afterwards Baron St. John, of Lydiard Tregose, and Viscount Bolingbroke, with remainder to Lord Viscount St. John, his father. Upon the accession of King George the First he was dismissed from office. The chief measure of his administration was the peace of Utrecht; and

at the close of the reign of Queen Anne, a violent misunderstanding broke out between him and the Earl of Oxford, Lord High Treasurer. Upon the accession of King George the First, a resolution being taken to impeach himself, the Earl of Oxford, and two more of Queen Anne's Ministers, he withdrew to the Continent, and a Bill of Attainder passed against him. In France he entered into the service of the Pretender, with whom he soon after quarrelled. He was restored in blood the 28th of May, 1723, but not admitted to his seat in the House of Peers; and he soon after engaged in the Opposition to Sir Robert Walpole; upon which occasion he produced a series of papers in a publication called the Craftsman, which are among the first political writings of this country. His other works are principally, *An Idea of a Patriot King*; *Letters on the Study of History*; and a *Collection of Philosophical Essays* unfavourable to the Christian Revelation. He died the 15th of December 1751, in the seventy-ninth year of his age."

Much more might be said of the excellence and novelty of these volumes. One circumstance we cannot omit; a circumstance that in our opinion renders them peculiarly valuable: we mean the attention they display to politeness and literature. If any Peer, or remote collateral to a Peer, is any where recorded to have written so much as a pamphlet, it is mentioned; if he served, or desired to serve the cause of the human mind by patronage, it is equally noticed; and all our great writers, poets, philosophers, historians, Chaucer, Spenser, Pope, Locke, Swift, and Hume, stand side by side with their respective patrons.

The work is valuable even for its omissions. In Peerages in general, the living are confounded with the dead; the fool with the sage; men who served their country, with men who merely fretted their hour upon the stage of life, without performing one action that should distinguish them from the herd of mortals. The author has omitted all this, wisely judging that a Peerage is not a register of the births and deaths of men, women and infants, who had nothing but existence to distinguish them, is not a record of the number of children, or the prowess of our Nobility in the field of Venus, but a monument of their virtues and talents, of their exertions to serve their country and benefit mankind. Mean-
while

while the progress of descents is carefully attended to, and nothing omitted that deserved to be noticed.

In perusing these volumes, however, we have observed instances in which the author has deviated from his general plan. He professes to give in a few words an idea of the personal merits of the most distinguished characters of our Nobility: but has he done this, when he says merely of the Duke of Marlborough, to whom this country owes so much, that "he illustrated the reign of Queen Anne by the victories of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet?" He was probably influenced in this and in other instances by a persuasion that their merits were not so great as had commonly been imagined. Marlborough, it is true, was infected with selfish ambition, and degraded by sordid avarice. But is this a sufficient apology?

With respect to the accuracy of dates and descents, we have in like manner perceived a few errors, but they are not in matters of importance. Works of this nature will always be accurate in proportion to the understanding and clear conception of the writer.

The mere antiquary, who loves nothing that is not eaten with rust and mouldered with age, who prefers an account of the broad-sword of Guy Earl of Warwick to the motives of heroism that probably influenced his employment of it, will perhaps complain of scanty gratification. The man whose object is historical knowledge, will find no omissions; he who is anxious to see virtue obtaining its desert, and vice and folly treated with silent contempt, will in general be satisfied; and to the man of true taste, who derives pleasure from correct composition and elegance of sentiment, a gratification

is here created from a source to which the subject was before considered as altogether foreign.

The plates with which the work is accompanied are so splendid, that it is not impossible that the composition itself, meritorious as it is, owed its existence to them in the first instance. They appear to be an excellent specimen of the improvement of Arts in this country, and afford us the first instance of fancy and invention in so cold a subject as Heraldry. Frigid observers might object to the position of the animals or figures known by the appellation of Supporters, which have hitherto been constantly placed upon their hind legs, and resting with their fore legs upon the shield. But the objection is unreasonable. Can any thing be more idle than to consider a lion and a tyger, for instance, as bearing up the shield of a Prince? Can any thing be more common than to find language, as in this case of the word Supporters, losing its primitive signification, and implying something altogether different from what its etymology suggests?—Abuse heraldry as much as you please, we shall never be persuaded that heralds intended to tame the monsters of the desert and disarm the blinded pard, in order to employ them in this ridiculous office. They are undoubtedly to be considered as ornaments, and nothing more; and as such they have been judiciously treated by the Artist of the present work, who has exhausted fancy and tasked the genius of variety to enable him to introduce so novel, so striking, and so picturesque attitudes as are here exhibited. It is needless to add, that the paper and the type correspond to the elegance of the work, and do credit to the spirit and adventure of the publisher.

Collectanea Juridica. No. I. Price 1s. 6d. To be continued every Term.—Brooke.

THIS Publication is intended to introduce to more general notice, a variety of valuable Tracts on subjects of the Law, and illustrative of the Constitutional History of this kingdom;—some of which, though already published, seem, from the obscure manner of their original publication, to have escaped the attention of a great part of the profession; and many others remaining in manuscript in the hands only of the curious and learned, or in our public libraries, contribute but in a small degree to the

increase of that stock of learning, which it is the principal object of this undertaking to enlarge and promote. Another purpose of this publication is, to announce such accessions of legal authorities as are from time to time produced by the wisdom of the Legislature, the learned decisions from the Bench, and communicated by the industry of those who are emulous to be ranked among the benefactors to their profession. These purposes united, cannot fail to prove of great utility to such as are engaged in the study or practice

practice of the Law, and particularly to those remote from the metropolis, to whom it is frequently of essential advantage to be apprized of the alterations in the Law, which are daily taking place from the sources just mentioned.—The contents of the present publication are—

- I. Case of the Commendams in the Privy Council, 16th James I.
- II. Vindication of the Judgment of King James, on the Jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, in the Contro-

versy betwixt Lord Chancellor Ellesmere and Lord Chief Justice Coke on that subject.

- III. Lord Chief Justice Reeve's Instructions to his Nephew, concerning the Study of the Law.

- IV. Sir James Marriott's Judgment in the Court of Admiralty, in the case of the Seizure of the Ship Columbus.

- V. Register of Law Publications from Hilary Term 1788, to Easter Term 1790.

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 217.)

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.

THURSDAY, April 22.

THE Lords came into Court about half an hour before two o'clock.

Mr. Anstruther, on the part of the Commons, reminded their Lordships of the proofs adduced of money, received by Mr. Hastings from Kellaram. He then proved the letting of certain lands in perpetuity to Kellaram; and in order to shew that such letting was done corruptly, and to the injury of the Company, he was proceeding to prove that Kellaram soon after fell into great arrears, and that the Company, instead of receiving a rent of 35 lacks, as had been agreed upon, received only about 26.

The Counsel for Mr. Hastings objected to this, because Kellaram's falling into arrears was not stated in the article of charge; and evidence could be received to no matter not found in the record.

The Managers contended, that the evidence was admissible, and ought to be received on three distinct grounds:

1st, Mr. Hastings was charged with letting the lands corruptly, and to the great injury of the Company. Mr. Hastings, in his Answer, admitted the fact of letting, but said it was not done corruptly, nor to the injury of the Company.

The point at issue therefore was, Were the lands let corruptly, and to the injury of the Company, or not? And on this the evidence offered was admissible.

2d, The substance of the crime charged consisting in the corruption, it was material to shew the consequences that resulted from so letting the lands.

3d, Every misdemeanor being more or less a crime, according to the circumstances with which it was accompanied, the prosecutor had a right to prove the circumstances as matter of aggravation; and one mode of doing this was to give evidence of the consequences which followed from the act of misdemeanor.

The whole day was spent in arguing these points; and at four o'clock the Lords withdrew to the Chamber of Parliament, to decide upon them; the Managers having first requested leave to give in their statement of the case in writing, and to be informed of the grounds of their Lordships decision in case it should be against them, in order to know whether they might be allowed, in the further progress of the trial, to give in evidence any circumstances of aggravation whatever.

After a long debate among the Lords, it was at last agreed to state a question for the opinion of the Judges; and to adjourn the trial to Tuesday the 27th inst.

K E W B R I D G E.

THIS elegant structure is but of few years standing. It takes place of a wooden-bridge which formerly disgraced the Thames for a number of years. By an Act passed in 1758, liberty was given for the purpose of building a bridge, which consisted of eleven arches. The two piers and their dependent arches on

each side next the shore were built of brick and stone, and the intermediate arches, seven in number, entirely of wood; the center arch fifty feet wide, and the road over the bridge thirty feet broad. This bridge being decayed, was taken down, and the present rebuilt in its stead.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Warwick, March 30, 1796.

I inclose a short Extract from Dr. SAMUEL PARR's Version, or *Catalogue Raisonné*, of the names of our modern Antiquaries. This work (now handing about in manuscript) is composed in the style of Homer's Enumeration of Ships, or Virgil's Muster-roll of Troops. The Doctor's attack, however, on Mr. S. and Mr. G. being quite unprovoked, will probably be repented on some future occasion.—Some notes are added by the Rev. Mr. B. for the sake of unarchæological readers.

" QUID memorem Peggum¹? Breretonum²? cur Hopperarsen³,

" Enfield quem genuit; quem Granta eduxerat olim,

" Dum Benedicinis⁴ Stupor incubuisse cavernis

" Fertur, nocturnusque locum circumdedit Horror,

" Aula⁵ Gothicâ geminatis arte tenebris?

" Sed te, Whiggismo infestum, Stephanisic⁶, canemus,

" Clam fraudes intextentem, falsisque notantem

" Marmor literulis; heu! prisci non opus ævi,

" At fictum paucis senium cui contulit horis

" Urina, irriguum cogens flavescere⁶ saxum,

" Cornicemque, κέρως τε Ἀρδείκυντοιο ὄνακτος

" Ὀνοφόρον, θάνατόν τε κακόν, καὶ κῆρα⁷ μέλαιναν.

" Musa, doli artificem fido sub pectore serra,

" Degeneremque⁸ Archæologum narrare memento!

" Nec Barringtonum⁹ sileam, plumasque crematas,

" Comesos artus, indiscretumque cadaver,

" Perdices nondum vulgatæ, &c."

¹ The Rev. Mr. Pegge.] The first and happiest Dissertator on the *Marmor Hardicnutense*.

² O. S. Brereton, Esq.] This Gentleman appears to be stigmatized, only because he has the honour of being personally and deservedly respected by his Majesty.

³ Hopperarsen.] This beautiful and expressive compound is employed instead of a monosyllabical proper name, un-descriptive of its owner, and of inharmonious sound.

⁴ Benedicine cavernæ.] By these our Author is supposed to mean the gloomy hall and lugubrious apartments in *Bonct* College, which (for aught we know to the contrary) Father Time may have pitched on for his own sepulchre.

⁵ Stephanisicus.] More particulars concerning this unpatriotic varlet may be found in Dr. Parr's Preface to *Bellendenus*, page 36.

⁶ Flavescere.] The Doctor's MS. is so obscure, that it is impossible to say whether he wrote *flavescere* or *scabrescere*. The former is adapted on a presumption that there is no such verb as the latter.

⁷ It is whimsical enough that Dr. Parr, who certainly possesses a correct ear for versification, should indulge himself in Leonine gingles, and a play upon words of similar sounds, but distinct meanings. Thus in his celebrated version of *Hardyknute's* Epitaph, we have—*circumspexit et exit*; and here we meet with a quibble between κέρως, *cornu*, and κῆρα, *fatum*.

⁸ Degenerem.] There is singular force and propriety in this epithet, Mr. S. being an obscure and undignified member of a Society which is directed by the celebrated Mr. G.

⁹ Barringtonum.] The Hon. *Daines Barrington*, a skilful and worthy Naturalist and Antiquary, who unconsciously roasted and eat a non-descript Partridge, before the letter, designed to announce its quality, had arrived. To complete his misfortune, his maid burnt the feathers of the bird under his nose, while he was in a fainting fit on receipt of the foregoing intelligence.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant, &c. &c.

H. H.

The Printer thinks it incumbent on him to apologize for his omission of the English translation that accompanied the foregoing hexameters. Had the whole of it been as faithful as its beginning—

" Why should I wake old Pegge's or Brereton's name?

" Or give to Hopperarses length of fame?"—

he would willingly have published it; but, to say the truth, Mr. B. is as licentious in his version from Dr. Parr's poetry, as he has formerly been from his prose. Whether negligence, or design, occasioned such departures from his original, it is not a Printer's office to determine.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Mention having been made in the Transactions of the Asiatic Society, page 347, that the holy books of the Hindous called the *Baids*, or *Vedas*, had been procured, and were in the possession of Colonel POLIER; the Public may perhaps be interested in knowing, that the valuable copy of those books—the only one ever brought to Europe—is now lodged in the British Museum, having been presented to that repository by the above named gentleman. As his letter to Sir Joseph Banks, which accompanied them, explains the mode by which those books were procured, and several other particulars, I have taken the liberty, thinking it might not be unacceptable to your readers, to send it to you, together with some few explanatory notes for such as are not conversant in those matters.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

ASIATICUS.

To SIR JOSEPH BANKS, PRESIDENT of the ROYAL SOCIETY, &c.

SIR,

SINCE the English, by their conquest and situation, have become better acquainted with India, and its aborigines, the Hindous;—the men of science throughout Europe have been very anxious of learning something certain of those sacred books which are the basis of the Hindou religion, and are known in India, and elsewhere, under the name of the *Baids*.—Many endeavours we know have been exerted to procure them, not only on the Coast of Choromandel, but also in several parts of Bengal, and even at Bennares;—but hitherto those books could not be had, in any one of those places, complete, and original; and nothing could be obtained but various *Shasters*, which are only commentaries of the *Baids*, to expound and explain such difficult passages as occur in them.—During a long residence in the upper Provinces of Hindostan, I made it also my business, particularly, to inquire for those books, and the more so, as I found that doubts had arisen in Europe of their very existence: my researches at Awd, Lacknow, Agra and Delhy were perfectly fruitless—I could not in any of those places obtain what I wanted.—Thus disappointed, I thought of sending to Jaypour for them, and was led to it, from a knowledge, that during the persecution the Hindous suffered throughout India, and which began in the 12th year of the reign of *Aurang Zeb* (the persecution was at its height, in the year 1090 of the Hegira, or of ours 1679, on account of the rebellion of *Odaipour*). The Rajah of *Anbair*, *Ramsing*, from the important services rendered by his father, the great *Jaysing*, and his own attachment to the Emperor, escaped,

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if not intirely, at least a great part of that persecution which levelled to the ground all the Hindou places of worship in the upper Provinces, and caused the destruction of all the religious books which could be found belonging to the Hindous;—in consequence, I wrote to a correspondent at Jaypour, and soon learnt from him, that the *Baids* were to be procured there—but that no copy could be obtained from the *Brehmans*, without an order or permission from *Pertabsing*, who was then the Rajah of that place, and is the same Prince who has so lately been engaged in war with *Saindhyat*, and who is a grandson of that famous Rajah *Jaysing* (Mirza Rajah) who built the town of Jaypour close to *Anbair*, and was the founder also of the famous observatories of Jaypour and of Delhy, &c. and the editor of some curious astronomical tables, which he gave to the world under the name of Mohammed Shah, then on the throne of Delhy.

Having a small knowledge of the Rajah, whom I had seen a few years before when he paid his Court to Shah Alum, then encamped in the neighbourhood of Jaypour,—I hesitated not in applying to him by letter for his permission to have the copy I so much wanted, and my friend Don Pedro de Silva, a worthy Portuguese physician in the service of the Rajah, undertook to deliver it, and to forward the application with his solicitations if necessary.

Pertabsing on reading the letter, smiling, asked Don Pedro, “what use we Europeans could make of their holy books?”—on which he represented, that it was usual with us to collect and consult

sult all kinds of valuable books, of which we formed in Europe public libraries; and that the *Baids*, though much sought after, could not be met with any where else, and that without his permission the *Brehmans* refused to give a copy:—on this the Rajah immediately issued an order, such as we wanted; and in the course of a year, paying the *Brehman* transcribers at a certain rate for every hundred *Ashlok* or stanza, I obtained the books which form the subject of this address, and which I had so long wished to possess.

On my receiving those books at Lucknow, I still found many among the Europeans, who yet doubted their real authenticity;—so strong were the prejudices entertained—from the little success we had had hitherto in procuring them, and from the doubts cast on their very existence by some modern travellers:—but the books having been shown to the late Rajah *Anunderam*, a learned *Brehman*, then at Lucknow, and a person well known to many now in England—he immediately recognized them for true and authentic, and begged of me to leave them some time with him. At my request he afterwards separated them in manageable volumes, as they now are (and this I thought necessary the better to preserve them, for originally they were in loose sheets—the Hindous in general seldom or never binding their sacred books, particularly the *Baids*); but I was obliged to promise him, which I readily did, they should not be bound in any kind of leather, but either in silk or velvet. Rajah *Anunderam* further numbered the pages, and with his own hand wrote in Persian characters, for my information, not only the title-page of each volume, but also of each section, and the number of leaves they severally contain.—By this it may be seen how small a dependence is to be placed in the assertions of those, who have represented the *Brehmans* as very averse to the communication of the principles of their religion, their mysteries, and holy books.—In truth, I have always found those who were really men of science and knowledge, very ready to impart and communicate what they knew, to whoever would receive it, and listen to them, with a view of information, and not merely for the purpose of turning into ridicule whatever was not perfectly consonant to our European ideas, tenets, and even prejudices—some of which, I much fear, are thought by the Indians to be full as deserving of ridicule as any

they have. At the same time it must be owned that all the Hindous, the *Brehmans* only excepted, are forbidden by their religion from studying and learning the *Baids*—the *Khatris* alone being permitted to hear them read and expounded.—This being the case, it will naturally be asked—how came an European who is not even of the same faith, to be favoured with what is denied even to Hindous?—To this the *Brehmans* readily reply—that being now in the *lal jog*, or fourth age, in which religion is reduced to nought, it matters not who sees or studies them in these days of wickedness, since by the decrees of the Supreme Being it must be so.—At the same time, notwithstanding, I have not observed that the *Baids* are a whit the more explained to the two lower classes among the Hindous—the *Bais* and *Souder*.

To return from this digression:—Possessed of these sacred manuscripts, which I procured for the sole purpose of communicating to those who could benefit from their perusal—I soon after sent them to Sir William Jones, the only European then in India, I believe, who could read and expound any part of them.—From that learned gentleman, whose knowledge and merits are far, far, above my praise, we may expect to learn in the future Memoirs of the Asiatic Society, what are his opinions relative to them, the surmises in India and among the *Brehmans*, about the authenticity, or at least the merits, of one of the four *Baids*, called the *Atterban*, and in all likelihood, some extracts and translations from each—and on that account, I shall beg leave to refer you, for any further information on these books, to one who is so competent to give the public the fullest and truest.

The *Baids* are now in London, and accompany this address, the purport of which is to request of you, Sir, as one of the trustees of the British Museum, to receive and lodge them in that noble and valuable repository, as a small token and tribute of respect and admiration from one, who, though not born a natural subject, yet having spent the best part of his life in the service of this Country, is really unacquainted with any other.

Allow me at the same time, Sir, to take the opportunity thus offered to me, of expressing the sentiments of respect I entertain for you, and which are so justly and on so many accounts your due.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours, &c.

A. POLIER.
P. S.

P. S. I have further to request, that in depositing the *Baids* in the British Museum it may be specified, particularly, that either Sir William Jones now in India, or Mr. Wilkins now in London, shall at any time be allowed to have one of the volumes of the *Baids*, at a time, to take home with them, on their declaration it is for the purpose of making extracts or translations out of them, and giving se-

curity for its being returned; and I am led to do this, with the more pleasure and readiness, in consideration of what is due from the Public to those gentlemen, for the great trouble they have been at, in learning so difficult a language as the *S'hanferit*, and by that means opening to the European world a new source of knowledge.

London, May 22, 1789.

A. P.

On the TRIAL by ORDEAL, among the HINDUS.—By ALI IBRAHIM KHAN, CHIEF MAGISTRATE at BANARES. Communicated by WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.

[From the FIRST VOLUME of the "ASIATICK RESEARCHES," just imported from Bengal.]

THE modes of trying offenders by an appeal to the Deity, which are described at large in the *Mitâcherâ*, or comment on the *Dharma Sâtra*, in the Chapter of Oaths, and other ancient books of Hindu law, are here sufficiently explained, according to the interpretation of learned Pandits, by the well-wisher to mankind, Ali Ibrahim Khan.

The word *Divya* in Sanscrit signifies the same with *paricshâ*, or *parikhyâ* in *Bhâshâ*, *kasam* in Arabic, and *saucand* in Persian; that is, an *oath*; or the form of invoking the Supreme Being to attest the truth of an allegation; but it is generally understood to mean the trial by Ordeal, or the form of appealing to the immediate interposition of the divine power.

Now this trial may be conducted in nine ways: first, by the *balance*; secondly, by *fire*; thirdly, by *water*; fourthly, by *poison*; fifthly, by the *Câsha*, or water in which an idol has been washed; sixthly, by *rice*; seventhly, by *boiling oil*; eighthly, by *red-hot-iron*; ninthly, by *images*.

I. Ordeal by the balance is thus performed. The beam having been previously adjusted, the cord fixed, and both scales made perfectly even, the person accused and a Pandit fast a whole day; then, after the accused has been bathed in sacred water, the *hōma* or *oblation*, presented to *Fire*, and the deities worshipped, he is carefully weighed; and when he is taken out of the scale, the Pandits prostrate themselves before it, pronounce a certain *mentra* or *incantation*, agreeably to the *Sâstras*, and having written the substance of the accusation on a piece of paper, bind it on his head. Six minutes after, they place him again in the scale; and, if he weigh more than before, he is held guilty; if less, inno-

cent; if exactly the same, he must be weighed a third time; when, as it is written in the *Mitâcherâ*, there will certainly be a difference in his weight.—Should the balance, though well fixed, break down, this would be considered as a proof of his guilt.

II. For the *fire-ordeal* an excavation, nine hands long, two spans broad, and one span deep, is made in the ground, and filled with a fire of *pippal* wood: into this the person accused must walk bare-footed; and, if his foot be unhurt, they hold him blameless; if burned, guilty.

III. Water-ordeal is performed by causing the person accused to stand in a sufficient depth of water, either flowing or stagnant, to reach his navel; but care should be taken, that no ravenous animal be in it, and that it be not moved by much air: a Brâhman is then directed to go into the water, holding a staff in his hand; and a soldier shoots three arrows on dry ground from a bow of cane: a man is next dispatched to bring the arrow which has been shot farthest; and, after he has taken it up, another is ordered to run from the edge of the water; at which instant the person accused is told to grasp the foot or the staff of the Brâhman, who stands near him in the water, and immediately to dive into it. He must remain under water, till the two men, who went to fetch the arrows, are returned; for, if he raise his head or body above the surface, before the arrows are brought back, his guilt is considered as fully proved. In the villages near Banâres, it is the practice for the person, who is to be tried by this kind of Ordeal, to stand in water up to his navel, and then, holding the foot of a Brâhman, to dive under it as long as a man can walk fifty paces very gently: if, before

the man has walked thus far, the accused rise above the water, he is condemned; if not, acquitted.

IV. There are two sorts of trial by *poison*; first, the Pandits having performed their *bôma*, and the person accused his ablution, two *rettî's* and a half, or seven barley-corns, of *vishanâga*, a poisonous root, or of *Sanc'hya*, that is, white arsenick, are mixed in eight *mâshâs* or sixty-four *rettî's*, of clarified *butter*, which the accused must eat from the hand of a Brâhman: if the poison produce no visible effect, he is absolved; otherwise, condemned. Secondly, the hooded snake, called *nâga*, is thrown into a deep earthen pot, into which is dropped a ring, a seal, or a coin: this the person accused is ordered to take out with his hand; and, if the serpent bite him, he is pronounced guilty; if not, innocent.

V. Trial by the *Côsha* is as follows: the accused is made to drink three draughts of the water, in which the images of the Sun, of *Dévi*, and other deities, have been washed for that purpose; and if, within fourteen days, he has any sickness or indisposition, his crime is considered as proved.

VI. When several persons are suspected of theft, some dry rice is weighed, with the sacred stone, called *Sâlgrâm*; or certain *Slôcas* are read over it; after which the suspected persons are severally ordered to chew a quantity of it: as soon as they have chewed it, they are to throw it on some leaves of pippal, or, if none be at hand, on some *b'hûrja* patra, or bark of a tree from *Népâl* or *Cashmîr*. The man, from whose mouth the rice comes dry or stained with blood, is holden guilty; the rest are acquitted.

VII. The ordeal by *hot oil* is very simple: when it is heated sufficiently, the accused thrusts his hand into it; and, if he be not burned, is held innocent.

VIII. In the same manner, they make an *iron ball*, or the *head of a lance*, red-hot, and place it in the hands of the person accused; who, if it burn him not, is judged guiltless.

IX. To perform the ordeal by *dharmamarch*, which is the name of the *slôca* appropriated to this mode of trial, either an image, named *Dharma*, or the Genius of Justice, is made of silver, and another, called *Adharma*, of clay or iron, both of which are thrown into a large earthen jar, and the accused, having thrust his hand into it, is acquitted, if he bring out the silver image, but condemned, if he draw forth the iron; or, the

figure of a deity is painted on white cloth, and another on black; the first of which they name *dharma*, and the second, *adharma*: these are severally rolled up in cow-dung, and thrown into a large jar without having ever been shown to the accused; who must put his hand into the jar, and is acquitted or convicted, as he draws out the figure on white, or on black, cloth.

It is written in the comment on the *Dherma Sâtra*, that each of the four principal casts has a sort of ordeal appropriated to it; that a Brâhmen must be tried by the balance, a *Chatriya* by fire, a *Vaisya* by water, and a *Sûdra* by poison; but some have decided, that any ordeal, except that by poison, may be performed by a Brâhmen, and that a man of any cast may be tried by the balance: it has been determined, that a woman may have any trial except those by poison and by water.

Certain months and days also are limited in the *Mitâksherâ* for the different species of ordeal, as *Agrahan*, *Paush*, *Mâgh*, *P'hâlgun*, *Srawan*, and *B'hâdr*, for that by fire, *A'swin*, *Cârtic*, *Jaisht*, and *A'shadh*, for that by water, *Paush*, *Mâgh*, and *P'hâlgun*, for that by poison; and regularly there should be no water-ordeal on the *Ashlemi*, or eighth, the *Cheturdasî*, or fourteenth, day of the new or full moon, in the intercalary month, in the month of *B'hâdr*, on *Sanaishcher*, or Saturday, and on *Mangal*, or Tuesday; but, whenever the magistrate decides that there shall be an ordeal, the regular appointment of months and days needs not be regarded.

The *Mitâksherâ* contains also the following distinctions: in cases of theft or fraud to the amount of a hundred gold mohrs, the trial by poison is proper; if eighty mohrs be stolen, the suspected person may be tried by fire; if forty, by the balance; if from thirty to ten, by the image-water; if two only, by rice.

An inspired legislator, named *Câyâyana*, was of opinion, that, though a theft or fraud could be proved by witnesses, the party accused might be tried by ordeal: he says too, that, where a thousand pana's are stolen, or fraudulently withheld, the proper trial is by poison; where seven hundred and fifty, by fire; where six hundred and sixty-six, and a fraction, by water; where five hundred, by the balance; where four hundred, by hot oil; where three hundred, by rice; where an hundred and fifty, by the *Côsha*; and where one hundred, by the *dharmamarch*.

dharmárch, or images of silver and iron.

The mode of conducting the ordeal by red hot balls, or heads of spears, is thus particularly described in the commentary on Yágyawelcya.

At daybreak the place where the ceremony is to be performed, is cleared and washed in the customary form; and at sun-rise, the Pandits, having paid their adoration to Ganesa, the God of Wisdom, draw nine circles on the ground with cow-dung, at intervals of sixteen fingers; each circle containing sixteen fingers of earth, but the ninth either smaller or larger than the rest: then they worship the deities in the mode prescribed by the Sástra, present oblations to the fire, and having a second time worshipped the Gods, read the appointed *mentra's*. The person to be tried then performs an ablution, puts on moist clothes, and, turning his face to the East, stands in the first ring, with both his hands fixed in his girdle: after this the presiding magistrate and Pandits order him to rub some rice in the husk between his hands, which they carefully inspect; and if the scar of a former wound, a mole, or other mark appear on either of them, they stain it with a dye, that, after the trial, it may be distinguished from any new mark. They next order him to hold both his hands open and close together; and, having put into them seven leaves of the *trembling tree*, or *pippal*, seven of the *sami* or *jendi*, seven blades of *darbha* grass, a little barley moistened with curds, and a few flowers, they fasten the leaves on his hand with seven threads of raw cotton. The Pandits then read the *shlokas* which are appointed for the occasion; and, having written a state of the case and the point in issue on a palm-leaf, together with the *mentra* prescribed in the Veda, they tie the leaf on the head of the accused. All being prepared, they heat an iron-ball or the head of a lance, weighing two *ser* and a half, or five pounds, and throw it into water; they heat it again, and again cool it in the same manner: the third time they keep it in the fire till it is red hot; then they make the person accused stand in the first circle; and, having taken the iron from the fire and read the usual incantation over it, the Pandits place it with tongs in his hands. He must step gradually from circle to circle, his feet being constantly within one of them, and, when he has reached the eighth, he must throw the iron into the ninth, so as to burn some grass, which must be left in it for that

purpose. This being performed, the magistrate and Pandits again command him to rub some rice in the husk between both his hands, which they afterwards examine; and, if any mark of burning appear on either of them, he is convicted; if not, his innocence is considered as proved. If his hand shake through fear, and by his trembling any other part of his body is burned, his veracity remains unimpeached; but, if he let the iron drop before he reach the eighth circle, and doubt arise in the minds of the spectators, whether it had burned him, he must repeat the whole ceremony from the beginning.

In the year of the Messiah 1783, a man was tried by the hot ball at Benares in the presence of me Ali Ibrahim Khán, on the following occasion. A man had appealed one Sancar of larceny, who pleaded that he was not guilty; and, as the theft could not be proved by legal evidence, the trial by fire-ordeal was tendered to the appellee, and accepted by him. This well-wisher to mankind advised the learned magistrates and Pandits to prevent the decision of the question by a mode not conformable to the practice of the Company's Government, and recommended an oath by the water of the Ganges and the leaves of tulasi in a little vessel of brass, or by the book *Heirivansa*, or the stone *Sálgrám*, or by the hallowed ponds or basins; all which oaths are used at Benares. When the parties obstinately refused to try the issue by any one of the modes recommended, and insisted on a trial by the hot ball, the magistrates and Pandits of the court were ordered to gratify their wishes, and, setting aside those forms of trial, in which there could be only a distant fear of death, or loss of property, as the just punishment of perjury by the sure yet slow judgment of heaven, to perform the ceremony of ordeal agreeably to the Dherma Sástra; but, it was not till after mature deliberation for four months, that a regular mandate issued for a trial by the red hot ball; and this was at length granted for four reasons; first, because there was no other way of condemning or absolving the person accused; secondly, because both parties were Hindus, and this mode of trial was specially appointed in the Dherma Sástra by the ancient lawgivers; thirdly, because this ordeal is practised in the dominions of the Hindu Rájás; and fourthly, because it might be useful to inquire how it was possible for the heat of fire to be resisted, and for the hand that held it, to avoid being burned. An order was accordingly

sent to the Pandits of the court and of Benares to this effect: "Since the parties accusing and accused are both Hindus, and will not consent to any trial but that by the hot ball, let the ordeal be desired be duly performed in the manner prescribed by the *Mitâcsherâ*, or commentary on *Yâgyawalkya*."

When preparations were made for the trial, this well-wisher to mankind, attended by all the learned professors, by the officers of the court, the *Sipâhis* of Captain Hogan's battalion, and many inhabitants of Benares, went to the place prepared, and endeavoured to dissuade the appellant from requiring the accused to be tried by fire, adding, "if his hand be not burned, you shall certainly be imprisoned." The accuser, not deterred by this menace, persisted in demanding the trial: the ceremony, therefore, was thus conducted in the presence of me Ali Ibrahim Khân.

The Pandits of the court and the city, having worshipped the God of Knowledge, and presented their oblation of clarified butter to the fire, formed nine circles of cow-dung on the ground; and, having bathed the appellee in the Ganges, brought him with his clothes wet; when, to remove all suspicion of deceit, they washed his hands with pure water: then, having written a state of the case and the words of the mentia on a palmyra-leaf, they tied it on his head; and put into his hands, which they opened and joined together, seven leaves of pippal, seven of jend, seven blades of darbha grass, a few flowers, and some barley moistened with curds, which they fastened with seven threads of raw white cotton. After this they made the iron ball red hot, and, taking it up with tongs, placed it in his hands: he walked with it step by step, the space of three gaz and a half, through each of the seven intermediate rings, and threw the ball into the ninth, where it burnt the grass that had been fast in it. He next, to prove his veracity, rubbed some rice in the hulk between his hands; which were afterwards examined, and were so far from being burned, that not even a blister was raised on either of them. Since it is the nature of fire to burn, the officers of the court, and people of Benares, near five hundred of whom attended the ceremony, were astonished at the event; and this well-wisher to mankind was perfectly amazed. It occurred to his weak apprehension, that probably the fresh leaves and other things which, as it has been mentioned, were

placed on the hands of the accused, had prevented their being burned; besides that the time was but short between his taking the ball and throwing it down: yet it is positively declared in the *Dherma Sâstra*, and in the written opinions of the most respectable Pandits, that the hand of a man who speaks truth, cannot be burned; and Ali Ibrahim Khân certainly saw with his own eyes, as many others also saw with theirs, that the hands of the appellee in this cause were unhurt by the fire: he was consequently discharged; but, that men might in future be deterred from demanding the trial by ordeal, the appellant was committed for a week. After all, if such a trial could be seen once or twice by several intelligent men, acquainted with natural philosophy, they might be able to assign the true reason, why a man's hand may be burned in some cases and not in others.

Ordeal by the vessel of hot oil, according to the comment on the *Dherma Sâstra*, is thus performed: The ground appointed for the trial, is cleared and rubbed with cow-dung, and the next day, at sunrise, the Pandit worships Ganésa, presents his oblations, and pays adoration to other deities, conformably to the *Sâstra*: then, having read the incantation prescribed, he places a round pan of gold, silver, copper, iron, or clay, with a diameter of sixteen fingers, and four fingers deep; and throws into it one *ser*, or eighty *licca* weight, of clarified butter or oil of sesamam. After this, a ring of gold or silver or iron is cleaned and washed with water, and cast into the oil; which they proceed to heat, and, when it is very hot put into it a fresh leaf of pippala, or of bilwa: when the leaf is burned, the oil is known to be sufficiently hot. Then, having pronounced a mentia over the oil, they order the party accused to take the ring out of the pan; and, if he take it out without being burned, or without a blister on his hand, his innocence is considered as proved; if not, his guilt.

A Brâhman named Rishûwara Bhatta accused one Râmdayâl, a linen painter, of having stolen his goods: Râmdayâl pleaded not guilty; and, after much altercation, consented to be tried as it had been proposed, by the vessel of oil. This well-wisher to mankind advised the Pandits of the court to prevent, if possible, that mode of trial; but, since the parties insisted on it, an ordeal by hot oil, according to the *Sâstra*, was awarded for the same reasons which prevailed in regard to the trial by the ball. The Pan-
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dits who assisted at the ceremony were, Bhīṣma Bhatta, Nānāpā'haḥ, Manirāma Pāt'haca, Manirāma Bhatta, Siva, Anantārāma Bhatta, Cripārāma, Viṣṇuheri, Chriṣṇachandra, Rāmendra, Gōvinda-rāma, Hericīṣṇa Bhatta, Cālidāsa: the three last were Pandits of the court. When Ganēśa had been worshipped, and the *hōma* presented, according to the Sāstra, they sent for this well-wisher to mankind; who, attended by the two Dāśoghas of the Divāni and Faujāri courts, the Cotwāl of the town, the other officers of the court, and most of the inhabitants of Benāres, went to the place of trial; where he laboured to dissuade Rāmdayāl and his father from submitting to the ordeal; and appized them, that if the hand of the accused should be burned, he would be compelled to pay the value of the goods stolen, and his character would be disgraced in every company. Rāmdayāl would not desert: he thrust his hand into the vessel, and was burned. The opinion of the Pandits was then taken; and they were unanimous, that, by the burning of his hand, his guilt was established, and he bound to pay Rishīswara Bhatta the price of what he had stolen; but if the sum exceeded five hundred asrafi's, his hand must be cut off, by an express law in the Sāstra; and a mulct also must be imposed on him according to his circumstances.

The chief magistrate therefore caused Rāmdayāl to pay Rishīswara seven hundred rupees in return for the goods which had been stolen; but, as amercements in such cases are not usual in the courts of judicature at Benāres, the mulct was remitted and the prisoner discharged.

The record of this conviction was transmitted to Calcutta in the year of the Messiah 1783; and, in the month of April 1784, the Governor General, Imādud-dāūlah Jelādet Jang Behāder, having seen the preceding account of trials by ordeal, put many questions concerning the meaning of Sanserit words, and the cases here reported; to which he received respectful answers. He first desired to know the precise meaning of *hōma*, and was informed that it meant the oblations made to please the deities, and comprised a variety of things: thus in the *agni hōma*, they throw into the fire several sorts of wood and grass, as *palās wood*, *chhadira wood*, *raṭta chandan* or red sandal, *pipal-wood sami*, and *cūsha grass*, *dubha*, together with some sorts of grain, fruit and other ingredients, as black *sesamum*, barley, rice, sugar-cane, clarified butter, almonds, dates, and gūgal or bdellium.

To his next question "how many species of *hōma* there were," it was answered that different species were adapted to different occasions; but that, in the ordeals by hot iron, and hot oil, the same oblation was used. When he desired to know the meaning of the word *mentra*, he was respectfully told, that in the language of the Pandits, there were three such words, *mentra*, *yantra*, and *tantra*; that the first meant a passage from one of the *Vélas*, in which the names of certain deities occurred; the second, a scheme of figures which they write with a belief that their wishes will be accomplished by it; and the third, a medical preparation, by the use of which all injuries may be avoided; for they are said to rub it on their hands, and afterwards to touch red hot iron without being burned. He then asked, how much barley, moistened with curds, was put into the hands of the accused person; and the answer was, nine grains.

His other questions were thus answered: "that the leaves of *pipala* were spread about in the hands of the accused, not heaped one above another; that the man who performed the fire-ordeal was not much agitated, but seemed in full possession of his faculties; that the person tried by hot oil was at first afraid, but persisted, after he was burned, in denying the theft; nevertheless, as he previously had entered into a written agreement, that, if his hand should be hurt, he would pay the value of the goods, the magistrate for that reason thought himself justified in compelling payment; that when the before-mentioned ingredients of the *hōma* were thrown into the fire, the Pandits, sitting round the hearth, sung the *Sōcas* prescribed in the Sāstra. That the form of the hearth is established in the *Vēda* and in the *Dharma Sāstra*; and this fireplace is also called *Vēdi*; that, for the smaller oblations, they raise a little ground for the hearth, and kindle fire on it; for the higher oblations, they sink the ground to receive the fire, where they perform the *hōma*; and this sacred hearth they call *cunda*." The Governor then asked, why the trials by fire, by the hot ball, and the vessel of oil, if there be no essential difference between them, are not all called fire-ordeals; and it was humbly answered, that, according to some Pandits, they were all three different, whilst others insisted, that the trial by fire was distinct from that by the vessel, though the trial by the hot ball and the head of a lance were the same; but that, in the apprehension of his respectful servant, they were all ordeal by fire.

ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE since the REVOLUTION in that KINGDOM, July 14, 1789.

[Continued from Page 213.]

SEPTEMBER 26.

A Report was made from the Committee, on the subject of M. Necker's plan. After various debates, the following question was put, and resolved in the affirmative :

" The National Assembly, having considered the urgency of circumstances, and read the report of the Committee of Finance, accepts confidentially the plan proposed by the first Minister of Finance."

Such was the decree on the memorial of M. Necker, after a debate which lasted from nine in the morning till half an hour past seven in the evening.

The Marquis de Montesquieu opened the debate, by reading a plan of administration drawn up by the Committee of Finance, in which were proposed the following reductions :

	<i>Livres.</i>
The Household of the King, Queen, and Princes - - -	8,000,000
Foreign department - - -	8,300,000
War ditto - - -	8,900,000
Marine ditto - - -	2,000,000
Finance ditto - - -	1,000,000
Pensions, besides the reductions already made - - -	6,000,000
Intendants and Delegates - -	1,800,000
Registers and Farmers General	2,600,000
Mint - - -	1,700,000
Premiums and encouragements to trade - - -	600,000
The Royal Gardens - -	36,000
----- Library - - -	62,000
----- Stud (<i>to be suppressed</i>)	800,000
Contingencies - - -	2,500,000
Fund reserved for Lotteries to be suppressed - - -	173,000
Plantation of forests - -	817,000
Clergy - - -	2,502,000
Charities - - -	5,511,000

Livres 53,301,000

It next proposed to establish two public banks; one at the disposal of the Executive Power, with an annual receipt of 205 millions of livres, the amount of the national expenditure after the above reductions; the other with an inalienable revenue of 273 millions charged with the interest of the national debt, and the expences of the provinces, the former of which was estimated at 240 millions, and the latter at 29.

A motion was made, to carry all the plate of the Churches to the Mint, for the benefit of the public.

The Archbishop of Paris immediately said, that the Clergy, who had often succoured the State in times of distress, were still ready to make the greatest sacrifices for the good of their country; and that they willingly gave up all the Church plate, reserving only as much as was necessary for divine worship.

This patriotic proposal was received with general applause, but necessarily gave place to the main question.

M. de Mirabeau proposed an unqualified assent to the Minister's plan. As it was much too extensive to be fully discussed in a short time, it was absolutely necessary to confide in the wisdom of its author. If it should fail, all Europe would exculpate the National Assembly, and the blame would fall on M. Necker. If it should succeed, the merit and the honour would be exclusively his.

This motion was carried, as stated above, by 405 voices against 127.

In the evening, the decree respecting the revenue was carried, as drawn up by M. Anlon, with some amendments.

SEPTEMBER 28.

M. Mounier was elected President by 364 voices against 235.

The Monks of Saint Martin des Champs, of Paris (Benedictines), made an offer of their effects, possessions, and revenues, and the services of all their fraternity to the State. To apprise the Assembly of the value of this offer, they stated, that their order consists of two hundred and eighty persons, distributed in thirty-six houses; that their revenue amounts to 1,800,000 livres, one half of which goes to Abbeys and Priors held in commendam; that their houses are worth about four millions; that by the sale of all their domains, allowing only a pension of 1500 livres to each Monk, the State will gain immediately an annual revenue of 900,000 livres, which will gradually double as the pensioners die off; and that for thus laying all their fortunes, all their hopes, on the altar of their country, the only favour they ask, is to be allowed to mix with their fellow-citizens, and to be employed, each according to his talents, as public teachers, or officiating Priests.

A decree was passed, declaring le Droit de Franc-Fief to be suppressed by virtue of the abolition of the feudal system, and annulling all process of recovery that may have been had upon it.

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SEPTEMBER 29.

M. Thouret read a plan for a general national representation, drawn up by the Committee of Constitution, which was received with strong marks of approbation, and ordered to be printed. It is in substance as follows :

1st, France shall be divided into eighty grand divisions, or counties, of 18 leagues in length, by 18 leagues in breadth, each.

2d, Each grand division into nine Commonalties, of six leagues by six.

3d, Each Commonalty into nine Cantons, of two leagues by two.

4th, All Frenchmen born, come of age, residing in a place for one year, not of servile condition, and paying a direct tax, to the value of three days labour, shall be admitted to the primary Assemblies.

5th, Each Member shall attend in person, and no man shall be a Member of two Assemblies at the same time.

6th, There shall be one Assembly at least in each Canton.

7th, When the inhabitants of a Canton shall exceed 600, there shall be several.

8th, When the inhabitants shall amount to 900, each Assembly shall consist of 450 voters; and if to 1050, one Assembly shall consist of 600, and the other of 450.

9th, The primary Assemblies shall send Deputies directly to the Assembly of their respective Commonalty;

10th, Who, besides the above qualifications, shall pay a direct tax, to the value of nine days labour.

11th, A Deputy shall be chosen for every 200 voters.

12th, The Assemblies of the Commonalties shall form, by their Deputies, the Assembly of their respective grand division.

13th, In each Commonalty, a Deputy shall be chosen for every twenty-seventh of the population, one for every twenty-seventh of the land, and one for every twenty-seventh of the public contribution.

14th, The National Assembly shall consist of 720 Members, viz. 240 for the land, 240 for the public contribution, and 240 for the population.

15th, The Deputies of the National Assembly shall not be capable of being re-elected till after the interval of one legislature.

N. B. Paris and its liberties to form a supernumerary grand division.

M. Target then explained a plan from the same Committee, for regulating the functions of the Legislative Body, and the Executive Power, which was likewise ordered to be printed.

A third Member of the Committee proposed a decree for establishing the responsibility of Ministers.

VOL. XVII.

In the evening, M. Treillard read the draught of a decree, for applying the Church plate to the use of the public; but the Patriotic enthusiasm which induced the Clergy to assent to this proposition on Saturday, having had time to cool, it was now warmly opposed.

To touch the plate of the Churches, it was said, without a previous indemnification, would be a sacrilegious robbery of the Temple of God. The wealth of the Churches, according to St. Ambrose, appertained not to the nation, but to the Ministers of the Lord. The piety of the people would be alarmed, who were never so devout as when kneeling before the silver images in their churches, and would not tamely suffer any outrage against them. Francis I. repaid what he took from the church of St. Bernard; and Lewis XV. had done a similar act of justice.

The debate, supported by such arguments on one side, lasted for three hours; and in consequence of an error in the mode of drawing up the decree, the decision was postponed till next sitting.

A letter was read from the Jews, many of whom had been driven from Alsace into Switzerland; and the President was directed to write to the municipality of Strasbourg, in the name of the Assembly, recommending them to the protection of the Executive Power, as equally entitled to the benefit of the law, with the rest of his Majesty's subjects.

It was proposed, as a mark of respect, to print the letter containing the generous and patriotic offer of the Monks of Saint Martin des Champs. But the proffered renunciation was by no means agreeable to the Clergy; and the motion was opposed particularly by the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault, and the Bishops of Clermont and Nancy, who maintained that, the Clergy being only usufructuaries of their possessions, the Monks of St. Martin had no right to alienate the endowments of their order. The motion was put to the vote, and, after three divisions, carried in the affirmative.

Patriotic donations are daily increasing, both in number and value; which, however inconsiderable or even ridiculous they may appear when separately viewed, form, in the aggregate, an object of national importance. The Assembly would have been justly blamed, had they, from an ostentatious parade of their own dignity, attempted to check a proceeding, which so manifestly tends to keep alive in the minds of the people that spirit of which it is a proof.

SEPTEMBER 30.

M. Demeunier proposed an article to make the Ministers responsible; to which M.

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Guillaume proposed an amendment, "That no order given by the King should be obligatory, unless it was countersigned by a Minister."—This amendment was supported by the Duc de la Rochefoucault, M. Anson, and other Members; and the resolution was at length made in the following words:

"The Ministers, and other Agents of the Executive Power, shall be responsible for the application of the money in their several departments, as well as for all infraction of the laws, whatever be the orders which they may receive. No order of the King shall be obligatory, unless it be signed by his Majesty, and countersigned by a Secretary of State, or by the Comptroller of the department which it respects."

CHURCH PLATE.

The proposition of melting down the Church Plate excited the most lively and spirited opposition. Two plans were suggested. The first, by M. Treilhaid, proposed that the Churches should be directed forthwith to carry the surplus of their Plate to the next Mint. The second, by the Bishop of Nancy, proposed that they should only be *invited* to do so. After putting it twice to the vote, without being able to tell which side had the majority, the question was simplified by using the words—"If they should *order*, or *invite*;" and the majority was for the second mode, and a resolution was made to that effect;—so that it is left to the discretion of the Churches, and religious houses, to carry their Plate to the National Mint, or not.

ORDER OF ST. MARTIN.

The superiors of the order of Cluny wrote a letter to the Assembly to disavow the offer which had been made of the property of their order; and they added, that the offer had been signed by the younger brothers only, and that they had even counterfeited some signatures. The Assembly ordered the publication of this letter.

CRIMINAL LAWS.

M. de Beaumetz read an excellent memorial on the reform of the criminal laws. He urged the necessity of making trials and examinations public; to permit them to employ Counsel, and to enable them to bring forward every species of justification which they might think necessary. He demanded the suppression of torture, according to the dispositions already manifested by the King.

M. Thouret then read the plan of a law, founded on the above principles, contained in 27 articles. These were in a great measure founded on the maxims of English jurisprudence, and particularly in the important

article of Jury. They were ordered to be printed.

LEGISLATURE.

M. Target had, on Tuesday, submitted a report from the Committee of the Constitution, on which they requested the sense of the General Assembly. They were the ten following Articles:

Art. I. The King may invite the National Assembly to take a matter into consideration, but the origination of decrees belongs exclusively to the Legislative Body.

Art. II. The Executive Power cannot make a law, not even provisional, but only issue proclamations conformable to law, either to order or to repeal the execution of them.

Art. III. The creation and suppression of offices, commissions, and employments, belong exclusively to the Legislative Body.

Art. IV. No tax, nor raising of money, nor even a loan under any denomination whatever, can be made without the consent of the nation.

Art. V. Every contribution shall be equally borne by all.

Art. VI. No tax shall be laid but until the commencement of the ensuing session.

Art. VII. The Legislative Body shall present their decrees to the King to be sanctioned.

Art. VIII. The royal consent shall be expressed on each decree, in this form: "*Le Roi consent,—et sera exécuté.*"

Art. IX. The suspensive refusal, by these words: "*Le Roi avise.*"

Art. X. The King shall order the decrees to be sealed, and that they be sent to the Courts and secondary Assemblies, to be registered, and executed without deliberation.

The three first of these Articles were this day taken into consideration. M. Demeunier proposed an amendment to the first, by using the words "Representatives of the Nation," instead of "Legislative Body," and it was adopted. It was afterwards proposed to use the word "Laws," instead of "Decrees," and this was also adopted; and the Article, though M. Treilhaid argued that it was useless, was agreed to by the majority.

The second Article occasioned more discussion. M. Malouet said, they should at least leave to the King the power of making rules of administration for the departments holding under him. This opinion was supported by the Bishop of Langres, the Viscount de Mirabeau, and M. de Clermont Lodeve; but it was combated with admirable force by M. Target, Anson, Rebell, Lapoule, Gouy de Presleuz, Buzot, Dupont, Peytion de Villeneuve, Demeunier, Leberthon, de Bonnet, and St. Fargeau. They were for postponing the detail of the depart-

ments until they came to the organization of the Executive Power, and the article was carried.

They then came to the third Article.—The Clergy and Noblesse, who have ever tasted the sweets of the King's power to multiply places *ad infinitum*, were strongly against this article. M. de Virieux said, if the King had not the power to compose his army as he pleased, it would indeed open a wide field for the National Assembly; and that, in fact, the King would be dethroned. In fine, after it had been with various amendments put to the question four several times, the amendments were lost, and the Article was carried.

The three Articles, finally digested, stood thus :

" 1. The King may invite the National Assembly to take a matter into consideration; but the proposition of laws belongs exclusively to the Representatives of the People.

" 2. The Executive Power cannot make a law, not even provisionally, but are merely to issue proclamations conformable to the laws, to order or to repeal their observance.

" 3. The creation and suppression of offices, can only take place in execution of an act of the Legislative Body sanctioned by the King."

OCTOBER 1.

M. Necker this day appeared in the Assembly and read a memorial, suggesting a decree for forwarding the object embraced by the National Assembly, for extricating the State from its pecuniary embarrassments. He began by thanking them for the confidence they had placed in him. " If some one," he said, " must be committed, if some one must be loaded with reproach, is it not better that it should be myself, than the National Assembly, on whom the hopes of the nation are placed?" He lamented that they were reduced to low as to depend on contributions; but it was dire necessity; and a respectable number of opulent citizens having made the offer of a voluntary aid, he wished the National Assembly to give effect to the design.

He then proposed a decree, consisting of three heads:—1st. To ascertain an exact equilibrium between the receipt and expenses. 2dly. To provide for the extraordinary wants of the State: And,—3dly. To provide for the approaching payments, and to assist the Royal Treasury.

Under the first head, the reductions and suppressions already enumerated, to be agreed to and ordered, namely, the War, Marine, and Finance departments; the King's household, the Princes, the Clergy, the Charities, &c. &c. and on the whole, the Assembly

solemnly to resolve that the expenditure shall be reduced and made equal to the receipt, by the first of January 1790.

Under the second, of extraordinary wants, the National Assembly to decree, That every person shall be called upon for a fourth of his net revenue after the deduction of the taxes, &c. That the contribution shall be made but once—on the declaration of the individual. The contribution to be paid by instalments, in three equal parts, the first of April 1790, the first of April 1791, and the first of April 1792. Those who shall pay the whole at once, to receive 5 per cent. interest. No one whose revenue is not 400 livres shall be subject to the contribution, except voluntarily; nor shall labourers and journeymen. When the nation shall be able to make a loan at four per cent. they shall proceed to reimburse the contributors. The reimbursement to be made to the lenders only; but not to their heirs after their death.

The third head, relative to the present moment. The Caisse d'Escompte to make an advance of the sums requisite, and that it be converted into a National Bank.

The artisans and communities to be invited to carry their plate to the mint; the directors of which are instructed to give receipts at 55 livres per mark, payable at six months date, without interest; and to private individuals, to give receipts at 58 livres, with 5 per cent. interest.

M. Necker concluded his memorial by intreating the Assembly to accept, on his part, as his contribution, 100,000 livres; which he declared, with truth, was more than the proportion which the National Assembly had adopted.

The President thanked him for this new token of his munificence and patriotism; and added, that the National Assembly would take his memorial into consideration.

A long discussion of the memorial. At length the Assembly adopted the following motion of M. de Mirabeau:

" That the memorial be transmitted to the Committee of Twelve, to digest the whole in such way as that the former plan may serve as the preamble of the decree: and that, in the mean time, the President shall present to the King, for his Royal sanction, the article of the Constitution already agreed on, together with the Declaration of Rights."

After this they agreed to the following Article in the system of the Constitution:

" No tax, or contribution, in commodities or in monies, can be raised; no loan can be made, otherwise than by an express decree of the Assembly of the Representatives of the Nation."

After a pretty long discussion, a resolution was also made, finally digested by M. Alexandre de Lameth: "That a Committee of twelve persons be appointed to concert with the Minister of War, on the plan of a Military Constitution, and to report the same to the National Assembly."

OCTOBER 2.

The Committee of Finance read the draught of a decree founded on the Memoir of M. Necker, and which echoed his words. It ordered, that each person should make the declaration of the account of his income before January 1, 1790; and the terms of the declaration to be:

"I declare, in truth, that such sum which I shall contribute to the wants of the State, is conformable to the conditions ordained by the National Assembly."

A Deputation from the Commons of Paris were admitted to the Bar, and requested,

1. That the Assembly would, without delay, deliberate on a provisional reform of the Criminal Laws, and Form of Trial; the prisons of Paris being crowded; and the audacity of criminals being encouraged by the supineness of the Courts.

2. That the Assembly would consider of the distresses of Paris for provisions.

3. That the Assembly would decide on the fate of M. de Bezenval.

They concluded with observing,

4. That the Representatives of Paris were employed in forming the plan of a Police, which they would lay before the Assembly.

The President answered, that the Assembly were now employed on the Criminal Code; and that they should take the other topics also into consideration.

The Deputies were several times interrupted for using the word "*Messieurs*"—the Benches of Clergy and Noblesse calling out "*Messieurs*."—The Commons, who think that true dignity consists in conduct and not in words, called out "*Messieurs*;" and after the speech was concluded the President said, that no order had been made for any particular stile of address, and that it was disorderly to interrupt the Speaker.

OCTOBER 3.

A Member proposed the following motion: "That the National Assembly have resolved, that every Member shall engage, on his honour, not to make use of any other than the manufactures of France. That the same resolution be presented to his Majesty, to invite him to adopt the same disposition, and to give the example in his own person, for the benefit of the manufacturers and artisans of France."

This resolution was received with loud applause, and was referred to the Committee of Trade.

A motion of M. Peytion de Villeneuve, for borrowing at interest, by paper, was taken into discussion. The Clergy spoke loudly against usury; but the Abbe Maury combated this strange notion; and the resolution was finally agreed to.

The Committee of Seven made a report of a plan for the reform of the criminal jurisprudence.

By this plan it is proposed, that the first accusation of a person charged with an offence should be made to the Magistrates in private, but that they should be assisted in taking the information by citizens under the name of *adjuncts*, who should suggest what occurred to them, and join in signing the commitments and examinations; the criminal to have Counsel within 24 hours after the commitment; the accused and the accuser shall be confronted; and here the examination shall be public, the prisoner being assisted by his Counsel; in case he is too poor to fee Counsel, the Court to provide him with Counsel; the stool and the previous question shall not be used: the ordinance of 1670 shall be strictly followed in every thing not repealed by this law.

The discussion of the Report was postponed to Monday evening.

OCTOBER 5.

A Letter from the King to the Assembly was read, which was conceived in the following terms:

GENTLEMEN,

"The new Constitutional Laws cannot be properly judged of, but when they are viewed all together; all the parts are allied to each other in so grand and important a work.

"Yet I think it natural, that in a moment when we invite the nation to come to the succour of the State, by a signal act of confidence and patriotism, we secure the principal object of its interest. Thus, in the confidence that the first Constitutional Articles which you have presented to me, united to the sequel of your labours, will accomplish the wish of my people, and secure the happiness and prosperity of my realm, I give, according to your desire, my consent to these Articles; but upon one positive condition, from which I never will depart, That by the general result of your deliberations, the Executive Power have its entire effect in the hands of the monarch. The sequel of facts and observations, the picture of which shall be submitted to your inspection, will let you know, that in the actual order of things I cannot with efficacy protect either the recovery of legal impositions, or the free circulation of provisions, or the individual safety of citizens. I wish, nevertheless, to fulfil these essential duties of royalty,

royalty, on which depend the happiness of my subjects, the public tranquillity, and the maintenance of social order. Therefore I demand the common removal of all the obstacles which may counteract so desirable and necessary an end.

“ You have doubtless considered, that the present institutions and judiciary forms cannot admit of any change, till the instant that a new order of things is substituted. It is therefore needless to observe any thing farther on that head.

“ It remains for me to avow frankly, that if I give you my consent to divers Constitutional Articles that you have sent me, it is not because they all, without distinction, present me with the idea of perfection; but I think it laudable, in my place, not to delay paying attention to the present wish of the Deputies of the Nation, and to the alarming circumstances that invite us so strongly to wish, above all things, the speedy re-establishment of peace, order and confidence.

“ I shall not explain myself upon your Declaration of the Rights of Men and Citizens. It contains very good maxims proper to direct your labours. But principles susceptible of different applications, and even different interpretations, cannot be justly appreciated, nor need be appreciated at all, till the moment when their true sense is fixed by the laws of which they are to constitute the ground-work.

“ (Signed) LOUIS.”

This answer of the King occasioned the most lively sensations in the Assembly. A murmur ran through the hall, and a spirited debate took place; the conclusion of which was, a resolution, That the President, accompanied by a Deputation of twelve Members, should wait on his Majesty, and supplicate him to give his simple and unqualified assent to the Declaration of Rights, and the preliminary Articles of the Constitution, which had been presented to him.

(To be continued.)

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SEVENTH SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE of LORDS.

MONDAY, March 29.

SPEAKER'S SALARY.

THIS day the House in a Committee, Lord Cathcart in the chair,

The Duke of Norfolk rose, and said, that he should feel extreme concern to protect the business now before their Lordships for even one hour;—it was ever the custom to permit the Speaker of the House of Commons to hold another lucrative employment, besides that of Speaker: and it was to consider of that circumstance only, that his Grace intimated a desire to delay the further discussion of the business till after the holidays; however he had, since yesterday, turned the matter in his mind; and lest it might be said, that the most perfect unanimity did not exist between both Houses, he would waive his objection to the Bill's now going through the Committee. His Grace applauded the House of Commons for their spirit and justice towards their Speaker; and concluded by saying, that if ever a Speaker of that House deserved to have his dignity supported and maintained with a proper independence, the present Right Hon Gentleman who fills the Chair of that House, merited that attention in the highest degree.

The Lord Chancellor expressed great satisfaction at the noble Duke's concurrence to a measure that will do honour to their House, as well as to the House in which it originated.

Lord Cathcart paid several handsome compliments to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and declared, that no measure agitated in that House ever gave him more

satisfaction to find passing with unanimity, than the one now before their Lordships.

Several other noble Lords delivered their sentiments to the same effect; after which the report was ordered to be received. Adjourned to

TUESDAY, March 30.

The Order of the Day being moved, and the House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Speaker's Salary Bill,

Lord Hawkesbury moved, “ That the Bill be read.”

The Bill having gone through the Committee without any alteration, the same was reported.

His Grace of Norfolk gave notice that he should, at some future day, submit to the consideration of the House, his sentiments on the great Offices of Lord High Chancellor and Speaker of the House of Lords being vested in one and the same person; and that he should make a motion on that subject.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.

The Bill for increasing the Speaker's Salary, the Indemnity Bill, and the American Trade Bill, were read a third time and passed, without any Amendment.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 1.

The Speaker's Salary Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, the Indemnity Bill, the American Pay Bill, together with 38 other public and private Bills, received the Royal Assent by Commission.

Adjourned to Monday the 12th of April.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, March 4.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE.

MR. Flood rose, pursuant to the notice he had given, to make a proposition to amend the Representation of the People, in that House. His object he foreaw to be surrounded with many difficulties, some of which were inherent, and others that were not, but flowed from personal interest and custom. The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite him (Mr. Pitt), and his Rt. Hon. antagonist (Mr. Fox), had both offered to the House plans to make the Representation of the People, in that House, more adequate; the agreement of those Gentlemen, therefore, in that point, the inadequacy of the present Representation, though they so widely differed in other political points, was to him no small encouragement to proceed, as it was a proof that they were convinced of the inadequacy of which he complained.—To their abilities he bowed; and had endeavoured to avoid, in what he had to offer to the House, those points which, in theirs, had met with the greatest objection. He agreed fully in a Right Hon. Gentleman's (Mr. Burke's) sentiments, in declaring himself to be an enemy to all absolute power, whether in a Monarchy, an Aristocracy, or a Democracy; but he would carry that principle still further, and declare himself to be hostile to the union of two branches of a Government without the consent of a third, which would be the case in this kingdom, unless the Representation of the People in the Commons was made adequate; and that would not be, until some change should take place in the mode of electing, and elections were made more frequent. The Hon. Gentleman here entered into an historical statement of Parliaments from their origin to the present times, showing them originally to have represented property which since that time had undergone very material changes, and was not now fairly and fully represented. He ridiculed the idea of the danger of agitating reforms at this time, on account of the troubles in France, which had nothing to do with this country: their troubles, he observed, as all innovations, convulsions, and revolutions were, could be proved from history to have originated in the supineness of the people; he contended, therefore, that to avoid similar disasters we ought, while we calmly could, to repair and amend our Constitution.—He entered into the particulars of the Middlesex Election, and of the American war, to prove the inadequacy of Representation, and stated in what manner he meant to avoid the objections that had been started to the plans of reform which had been suggested by the late

Lord Chatham, by Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox. He quoted the authorities of Bishop Sherlock and Blackstone, to support him in his declaration of the inadequacy of the present House of Commons; which could be made the adequate Representative but by one of two ways; and those ways were, either to make boroughs places of popular elections, or to create, as a balance against them, fresh constitutional electors to return additional constitutional Members; the mode to effect which he disregarded, whether it should be thought proper to be proposed in a Committee, or to be brought in by a Bill prepared by a number of Members of that House. If he should be permitted to bring in a Bill on the subject, he would leave every county, city, and borough, as he found it, and should propose the inadequacy to be remedied by the introduction of an additional number of Members into the House to counteract the majority that might be formed of those returned for rotten boroughs; and to the introduction of one hundred additional Members, he conceived, no one would object, as inconvenient, for he believed there were scarcely above ten days in a session that the House was crowded with the Members that now formed it; and should they on as many days attend with the additional number, the only difference would be, that they might sit with Members only, instead of sitting with the strangers who then filled the gallery. One hundred Members might be deducted from the Boroughs, without any injury to the constitution, and elected in other ways; but such mode would be objected to by the borough-owners, consequently there was but the one way he proposed, namely, the addition of Members.—He ridiculed forcibly the saying of some, that every thing might go on well with the constitution as it was; which might, he observed, have been said of the constitution of Rome, and of every other country, the day before their constitutions were destroyed. The new constituents he wished to create were *resident housekeepers all over the kingdom*, who, as respectable citizens, ought to have the rights of citizens. He wished every father of a family paying *fifty shillings* yearly to the State, to have a vote for a Representative, and the number of such new constituents, he calculated, would amount to more than the whole body of the present constituents of the kingdom; their votes might, however, be taken in one day by the Sheriffs of the different counties dividing them into separate districts, and taking the poll by persons appointed in those districts. He contended that the increase he proposed in number to the House of

Commons

Commons could not be considered as an injury to the balance of the constitution, and in support of this assertion, he proved the exercise of power in the Lords, and in the Crown, since the Revolution; and to this point also he quoted Blackstone, who declared that the prerogatives of the Crown had increased to such a degree, that the liberty of the people depended rather on the virtue of the Prince than on that of the constitution. He showed that, as things now were, the influence of the Crown, and of the Lords in conjunction, was sufficient to obtain a majority in the Commons, which consequently would operate to its annihilation as a third part of the constitution, which was thereby proved to be impaired. He insisted that no time would be more proper for such a reform than the present, and that no people better merited such an indulgence, than the English now did, who showed a strong attachment to a Sovereign whose virtues highly merited such attachment, and who willingly paid fifteen millions and a half annually to the support of that constitution, the full benefits of which they ought in justice to partake of. After a few other observations, he concluded with observing, that if he should be permitted to bring in his Bill, he would introduce a clause therein, and take the sense of the House thereon, for the greater frequency of elections, as a material article in the reform of Parliament. He then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the present Representation of the People in Parliament.

Mr. Grigby seconded the motion.

Mr. Wyndham next rose, and in a speech replete with sound argument and brilliant wit, forcibly objected to the motion. The Hon. Gentleman, he observed, had been guilty of a defect in his proceedings; and the Court before whom he was, ought therefore to nonsuit him—he had not proved enough to warrant his bringing the case—he had made out no grievance; all he had stated, and that without any proof, was, that the Representation of the People was inadequate. He deprecated the wild speculations of theory, which were offered in opposition to experience; he wished Gentlemen would, when speaking of the British Constitution, remember the old and common adage, of *the proof of the pudding being in the eating*; there was much good sense in it, and it would lead them not to notice every wild speculation that might be offered. The speculatists for reforming the Constitution never gave an idea to the House of what might be hazarded by a change—they never acted as wise tradefmen, to sit down and calculate the chance of loss and gain, but went on at a venture. Innovation and reformation, of which so much has been said, were good or bad, according to the case that offered. The

present was one which appeared to him to be such, that by it we might lose, though we could not gain. It came before the House under the specious guise of liberty, as all innovations did which might tend to destroy that liberty it professed to strengthen. The liberty of this country needed no speculation to secure it, it could not be better secured than it now was; he preferred experience to theory; experience proved that our liberty was well established—all theoretical schemes to guard it he therefore reprobated. He contended that the American war was not occasioned by the inadequacy of the Representation of the People, but proved it to have been carried on with the wish of the people.—That war had, however, induced men to look into and examine the principles of government; it had engendered an immense brood of dangerous opinions, which, with the war, he had hoped had died away, but which he now feared had been but asleep: the commotions on the Continent had brought to life that alarming and dangerous brood, which, if not guarded against by the House, and crushed on their first appearance, would gather strength, and speedily appear as a swarm of locusts, overspreading the country, and destroying the verdure and beauty of its constitution. He should object to the time in which the reform was proposed, even if he had no objection to the reform; for the Honourable Gentleman, by bringing it forward at the present time, above all others, seemed to wish the House to act as absurdly as that man would act who should repair his dwelling during the rage of a hurricane. The Hon. Gentleman seemed to wish to open a door to change, though he cared not what change, nor in what manner he opened a door to innovation:—He seemed to be actuated with the French phrenzy of *pulling every thing down, to hazard the picking of something up*:—He appeared to act upon a new train of metaphysics, making the ideal world govern the real; preferring idle dreams and theory to facts and long experience.—By such mode of argument, he should not be surprised to hear some one attempt to persuade the House that a country in the full enjoyment of every blessing that could flow from well-secured liberty, and a happy constitution, was actually in a state of the utmost misery, and involved in the deepest slavery. It put him in mind of the man described in the Spectator, who, from reading physical books, was convinced he had every symptom of the gout but the pain. He conjured the House to resist these slight operations, lest they should open a door to operations of such magnitude as might bring on to the constitution the most dangerous maladies. If ever there was a time when such attempts ought not to be made, the present

was that time; for there was no just pretence for any man to say that we were not in the most ample enjoyment of liberty, or that that liberty was in the least danger; he was therefore decidedly of opinion, that the Hon. Gentleman's motion for a reform ought to be rejected as alarming and dangerous.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and complimented the last speaker for the able manner in which he had opposed the motion of the Hon. Gentleman, which, in his mind, was very ill-timed, and which he would propose to get rid of by a short motion. The Hon. Gentleman then entered into a short statement of the reform he had some years back submitted to the House, the propriety of which he still concurred in, in every point; though, as circumstances now were, he would not consent to the motion of the Hon. Gentleman's being brought to a question at this time, even were it precisely the same with that which had his fullest concurrence; for the discussion alone would be dangerous.—He therefore moved, "That this House do now adjourn."

Sir James Johnstone was for the motion of adjournment; he wished the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Flood) would permit the Constitution to remain as it now was for a *Century*; and if at that time he saw a necessity for a reform, and should move it, he promised him that he would second his motion.

Mr. Powys and Mr. Secretary Grenville were decidedly against Mr. Flood's motion. Mr. Fox was for it; he approved of the general outline, and contended that none were better calculated to represent persons and property than the householders throughout the country.—He insisted upon the inadequacy of the Representation, and brought the American war as an argument to establish that fact.

Col. Phipps and Mr. Wilberforce were against the Hon. Gentleman's motion as ill-timed.

Mr. Flood spoke in reply.

Mr. Burke combated the arguments of Mr. Fox; contended that the people were adequately represented, and that they wished no reform; that such attempts did not originate with, nor were countenanced by them, and that no candidate would endeavour to gain popularity with the people, by saying he was a supporter of reform. He contended, that the American war was the war of the people; and concluded by deprecating the discussion of such motions as the Hon. Gentleman's (Mr. Flood's), as tending only to cause a stir in the country, and to lead to the dismal scenes of a neighbouring ruined country.

Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Martin. Sir Joseph Mawbey, Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, Mr. Milne, Mr. Duncombe, and Mr. Smith of Sudbury, were for the motion of reform.

Mr. Flood, however, at nine o'clock, complying with the sense of the House, withdrew his motion, and the motion for adjournment was carried without a division.

MONDAY, March 8.

The order of the day being read for calling over the list of Members who made default on the Call of the House,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and observed, that the Call having fully answered the purpose for which it was ordered, he moved that the present order be discharged.—Agreed to.

TOBACCO EXCISE ACT.

Mr. Sheridan said, that as he understood no opposition was intended to be made to his motion, it would be premature and improper in him to trouble the House, by entering into a detail on the subject.—He, however, implored the attention of Gentlemen to the business, and was confident that its magnitude would create an enquiry.—He condemned, in general terms, the inaccuracy of the Act, which a great Law Authority, in another place, had declared to be a mass of contradiction, folly, and oppression; that it was a measure wholly unintelligible; that it had been brought forward by those who did not understand it; and that it had been drawn up by those who could write, but not read. From this great Authority, therefore, he was warranted to hold up his Majesty's Ministers either as incapable of their duty, or as guilty of gross neglect. He was confident that the Bill had been purposely procrastinated by the Minister, knowing that if it had been brought forward early in the session, the good sense of the House would have rejected it. He observed, that in his opinion, the present time was the last, in which a stand could be made to the ruinous system of a General Excise, as not a single article of manufacture in the country existed, to which the excise was not as applicable as to the manufacture of Tobacco.

He concluded by moving,

"That the several petitions presented to this House, in this session of Parliament, praying for a repeal or alteration in the Bill for laying duties on Tobacco, be considered in a Committee of the whole House; and that such as desired it, might be heard by Counsel at the Bar of the House."

Mr. Grey seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, not meaning to make any opposition to the motion just submitted to the House, said, he would not enter into the general assertions of the Hon. Gentleman, nor trouble himself to guard the House, as he had done, against being operated upon by prejudice: He doubted not, but

but if a case should be made out of any grievance existing, that the House would grant relief, though they would disregard alike idle clamour and bold assertions. The Right Hon. Gentleman made a few observations on the speech of Mr. Sheridan, and concluded by assuring the House, that he had done every thing in his power to obtain a direct knowledge of the grievances complained of by the traders in Tobacco, but that he had failed, and been unable to obtain such information.

Mr. S. Thornton (Member for Hull) informed the House, that the country manufacturers had no objection to the Act; and that he was authorised by his constituents to declare, that they wished the Act to continue in force, with the alteration of a few of the subordinate regulations.

Mr. Sheridan asked the Hon. Gentleman whether his constituents were not relieved by a suspension of some parts of the Act.

Mr. Thornton replied, that it was executed in the country with greater severity than in London.

Mr. Hussy moved, "That the orders of the Excise Board for carrying the Act into execution be laid before the House."

The question was then put and agreed to, and the House ordered to go into the said Committee on Thursday next.

Major Scott moved for leave to bring up a Petition from Captain Williams, in the service of the East India Company, complaining of being charged with the murder of Mustapha Cawn, at Gurruckpore, in September 1781.—The Petitioner shortly stated, That the petitioner had been first charged by the proceedings of that House against Mr. Hastings, which he had hoped to have had an opportunity of answering in his evidence on Mr. Hastings's trial, to which he had not yet been called; since that time, however, the charge had been inserted in a daily publication, and his character was branded without the possibility of his exculpating himself, unless the House would be pleased to order an enquiry into his conduct.

Mr. Francis entered at length into the particulars of the petitioner's case, and contended, that from the Petition itself he was firmly of belief that the petitioner had been guilty of the murder of Mustapha Cawn. He was for the Petition being received, as it might lead to the conviction and execution of Mr. Williams.

The Speaker observed to the House, that the petitioner had been guilty of a breach of the Orders of the House, by printing his Petition before he had presented it. The order was made in 1646, and declared that no printed Petition should be received.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was against the Petition being received, as it might

entangle the proceedings of the House on the prosecution now pending. If a daily publication had, through the proceedings of that House, inserted a libel on the petitioner, the laws of the country were open to him for redress.

Major Scott made a short reply to Mr. Francis, and said he should be content if that Hon. Gentleman would prosecute Captain Williams, which would be the best means of clearing up that Gentleman's character.

Mr. Francis said, he had not proffered himself as a prosecutor.

The question was then put, and negatived without a division.

Mr. Fox wished to be acquainted when the Hon. Secretary intended to bring forward his plan of a Constitution for Canada.

Mr. Secretary Grenville replied, that it was his intention to bring it forward as early as possible; and that it depended upon the arrival of dispatches from Canada, of which he was in hourly expectation.

This caused a few words between Mr. Fox, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Pitt; in which the former contended that Ministers were blameable for delay; and the two latter asserted that every endeavour had been made on the part of his Majesty's Ministers to forward and bring the system before the House. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

Ordered out a new writ for the election of a burgess for the Borough of Cricklade, vacated by Robert Nicholas, Esq. he having, since his election, accepted the office of a Commissioner of Excise.

THE SPEAKER'S SALARY.

Mr. F. Montagu said he had long considered the emoluments of the Speaker of that House as very inadequate to the situation. There was not, in his opinion, any person in office under the Crown that ought to appear with greater dignity and splendour than the Speaker of the House of Commons; not only in town, or during the sitting of Parliament, but in the country, at all times, and in all places, where he ought to be enabled to appear as the first Commoner of Great Britain. The House would find, on enquiry, that the present emoluments of the office were insufficient for the maintenance of its dignity; for, on an average of ten years, it would be found, that the fees of office amounted to no more than 1232l. and upon an average of twelve years, no more than 1266l. which, added to the allowance from the Exchequer, of 1680l. made the whole emolument to fall under three thousand pounds *per annum*. Some Speakers, he observed, had enjoyed other places of emolument, as Sir Spencer Compton, Mr. Onslow, and others.

of later date. In the Bill he intended to bring in, he should propose that the Speaker for the time being should not be capable of holding any other place. It was not his wish in what he should have to submit to the House, to abolish the present emoluments arising from the Exchequer, and particularly from the fees of office, as, were they to be done away, the House would be deluged with private Bills; but to propose whatever additional sum the House should think necessary when the business should be in a Committee, to be granted from the Sinking Fund. His opinion was, that the sum should certainly not be less than *five thousand pounds*. The head of that House ought to be independent—he ought not to be left in a situation to need the acceptance of any office under the Crown; and it would be to the honour and to the dignity of that House to place their Speaker in such a state of independence.—The Hon. Gentleman then entered into a very handsome panegyric on the Speaker; he had heard with great pleasure his manly address to the House at the commencement of the session; and he applauded his assiduity and attention to business; his flowing civility and impartiality to all, and his strict observance of the rules and forms of the House, which were essential to its well being.—The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the emoluments of the Speaker of that House for the time being; and to render them more adequate to the dignity attendant on that office.

Mr. Marsham, having paid many compliments to the Speaker, expressed himself particularly happy in paying a tribute to personal merit and public dignity, by seconding the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he rose in his official capacity to signify to the House his Majesty's approbation of advancing the Salary of the Speaker.

Mr. Hufsey said, no man felt a higher personal respect for the Right Hon. Gentleman who filled the Chair than he did, and for that very reason he opposed this proposition. He conceived it to be directly contradictory to the principle laid down, namely, "to support his dignity," that this measure should be adopted. For he insisted that it was unconstitutional in the extreme, to suppose, that dignity of place, or dignity of person, could possibly be supported by a means furnished from taxation on the people—on the contrary, he deemed it highly derogatory. But he had a stronger objection to make to it—an objection that should have had the same weight with his Hon. Friends, who, on a former occasion, were of the same opinion with him (Mr.

Montagu and Mr. Marsham); and the objection was, that this would encrease the influence of the Crown. And the opinion they subscribed to was, "That the influence of the Crown had encreased, was encreasing, and ought to be diminished." He advised Gentlemen not to be too hasty in extending that power beyond its present bounds.

Mr. Marsham begged to differ with Mr. Hufsey; the contrary was the case; this was encreasing the influence of the people. If the Hon. Gentleman meant by his opposing it *in limine*, that he opposed the precedent, he was right. Giving away the people's money in advancing the salaries of places, he considered a very dangerous precedent. But he had to remark, a precedent of doing justice could neither be disgraceful nor injurious to that House; and this was a precedent of that kind.

Mr. Burke rose and said, he considered it to be both impolitic and unjust, that an office should be instituted of the first magnitude, and that its income should be inadequate to its support, and that the resources of a private family should be applied to the maintenance of a public character. He was therefore of a decided opinion, that to support that dignity, the office should support itself; and for that purpose, that its income should be encreased. As to the assertion, "that the influence of the Crown had encreased, was encreasing, and ought to be diminished," no doubt he subscribed to it—but he would say, now the thesis was old and obsolete;—that it was true once, he acknowledged;—that it was not true now, he also acknowledged. He certainly should not think those principles to be as fixed and permanent as the articles of the Creed. No, they were as fleeting as the times wherein they were avowed; and time has been a test of it.

Mr. Powys, Mr. Wilberforce, and Sir Watkin Lewes, severally supported the motion; which was put and carried, with only Mr. Hufsey's dissenting voice.

An account was then ordered to be laid before the House, of the Fees of the Speaker for the last 30 years, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

Mr. Sheridan moved the House, to consider of the Petition presented against the application of Excise to Tobacco and Snuff.

Mr. Postlethwaite, as an evidence in support of the Petition, was called to the Bar.

Mr. Pitt observed, that as Mr. Postlethwaite was no longer in the trade, and as he had quitted it immediately on the Tobacco Bill taking place, he would put it to the sense of the Committee, how far he stood as an evidence at that Bar, qualified to speak, from his experience, to the operation of that Bill;

his

his evidence at best could be but conjectural ; and it only remained with the Committee to say how far they preferred opinion to facts ; besides, the examination of such a person did not meet the prayers of the Petitions presented to that House on the subject.

Mr. Fox looked on Mr. Postlethwaite as a very competent evidence ; and perhaps the only competent one on the subject. The opinion given of this Bill elsewhere (the Lord Chancellor) ought to affect the Committee so far as to have some regard to their reputation ; and in what an ungracious light must they appear to their constituents, if they shut the door against their information, without which it was impossible to proceed !

Mr. Pitt said, he did not wish to shut out any information ; but he wished to avoid the receipt of it at second-hand.

Mr. Postlethwaite then stated the reasons under which he objected to the clauses, in the order in which they ran in the Bill ; and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, March 15.

Capt. Berkeley moved for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend an Act of his present Majesty, for regulating the Election of Knights for Shires. Leave was granted.

THE SPEAKER'S SALARY.

Mr. Montagu rose to make his motion for the House to go into a Committee, to consider of an adequate allowance to the Speaker for the time being.

The several papers stating the emoluments were then moved to the Committee, and the House immediately resolved itself into a Committee accordingly, the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.

Mr. Montagu again rose, and said it was his intention, in the resolution he should submit to the Committee, to propose as a Salary to the Speaker for the time being, a clear yearly sum of 5000l. He stated the present annual income to be less than 3000l. ; in addition, however, to that annual income, he said that there were a few other emoluments ; there was for equipment money at the commencement of a new Parliament, 1000l. the value of 2000 ounces of plate ; at the commencement of a new Parliament 1200l. ; for stationary annually 100l. ; and two hogheads of claret annually, which he was sure no Gentleman would object to, who partook of the hospitality of the Speaker's table.

After a few observations on the inadequacy of the present emoluments, he concluded by moving, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that for the more effectually supporting the dignity of the Speaker of the House of Commons of Great Britain, the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury be directed to issue from the Exchequer, together

with the Salary of the said office of 5l. per day, and the fees thereof upon private Bills, such sum as will make the whole 5000l."

Mr. Secretary Grenville gave his hearty consent to the motion, as did

Mr. Welbore Ellis, who complimented the Speaker, for having, by his conduct in the Chair, fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of his friends.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer concurred in the motion, not from any personal motives, but on the public ground of the House being bound to support adequately the dignity of the office. He concluded by expressing the strong pleasure he felt in the distinguished approbation his Hon. Friend had received from the House.

Sir Grey Cooper agreed with the motion, and offered his tribute of applause to the Speaker.

Mr. Addington (the Speaker) felt it utterly impossible for him to remain silent after what had passed. He considered the present question not to be a personal one ; but though he so considered it, he felt that he should be wanting in gratitude to the characters of those who had that day said so many obliging things of him, did he not express to them his sincere acknowledgments for their favourable opinion : his gratitude, however, was not called forth in consequence of what had just passed ; but by the indulgence and candour he had experienced from the time he was first placed in the Chair, the House had made an impression on his mind that the longest life would never efface.—If he had been happy enough to meet the approbation of the House, it arose from the support they had ever been ready to give him.—His conscience and his judgement, he declared, should ever be the guides of his conduct, and the approbation of the House the incentive of his actions.

Sir James Johnstone objected to so small a sum as 5000l. and moved, as an Amendment, to allow 6000l.

Sir John Miller seconded the Amendment.

Mr. Pitt being desirous of unanimity in the Committee, and approving of the original motion, begged of the Hon. Baronet to withdraw his Amendment.

Mr. Fox was also for unanimity ; but declared, that should a division take place, he should vote for the Amendment.

The question was then put on the original motion, when there appeared Ayes 28—Noes 154—Majority 126 against 5000l.

The Amendment, for 6000l. per annum, was then put and carried without a division.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS.

Mr. Francis rose to move for a Committee of Enquiry into the case of Captain Williams.

Williams, which he shortly opened to the House, and contended, that they were bound, in support of the principles of justice, to institute such a Committee. He concluded by moving, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of Captain David Williams, in putting to death Rajah Mustapha Cawn, and by what authority he executed the same."

Gen. Burgoyne was for the Committee, and strongly reprobated the justification held out by Captain Williams, of his having acted in obedience to orders.—He was as strong an advocate as any man for strict obedience to legal orders; it was the vital spirit of discipline; he considered the man who in obedience to orders would risk his property, his health, and his life, to be a soldier; but the man who would sacrifice his honour to obedience, was a slave.

The Attorney-General was against the motion, as establishing a dangerous precedent.

Major Scott said, that Mustapha Cawn was a notorious robber, that a price had been set on his head for thirteen years, that he was delivered to Captain Williams as a prisoner under sentence of death, and that in obedience to Colonel Hannay's orders, Captain Williams had commanded the sentence to be put into execution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Fox were both for the Committee of Enquiry; as was

Col. Fullarton, who condemned, as outrageous doctrine, the necessity of implicit obedience to such illegal and bloody orders as those which Captain Williams had complied with. They might have been countenanced in the Council Chamber of a Richard the Third, but never would find support from British officers.

The Solicitor-General, on strong legal grounds, objected to the Enquiry; and observed, that if Captain Williams was to be persecuted, he ought not to be borne down by the interference of that House, against whom, should he be acquitted of the offence laid to his charge, he could obtain no redress; but that his prosecution ought to be carried on by the usual mode of a Bill of Indictment being preferred to a Grand Jury, where, should he be acquitted, he could find redress in the laws against the preferers of such indictment.

Mr. Secretary Grenville was for the Committee of Enquiry.

The Master of the Rolls was against the question being decided that night; if it came to a question, he should vote against the Committee; but having many doubts on the subject, he wished for the House to take a little time to deliberate; he therefore moved, "That the debate be adjourned to Monday next."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer seconded this motion, which was agreed to by Mr. Burke, Mr. Mitford, and Mr. Anstruther.

The question for adjourning the debate was then put and carried, and at nine o'clock the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 16.

SPEAKER'S SALARY.

The Master of the Rolls brought up the report of the Committee for encreasing the Speaker's Salary.

The Hon. Mr. Montagu moved, "That the Committee be instructed to make a provision in the Bill for preventing the Speaker of that House for the time being from holding any other place, or office, during pleasure."

Mr. Cawthorne moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating County Elections.

SLAVE TRADE.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill for granting a bounty to the masters and vessels employed in the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa.

TOBACCO BILL.

The order of the day being read, for the House resolving itself into a Committee, to hear the evidence of those petitioners who have prayed for the repeal of the Tobacco Bill of last session; and the Speaker having left the Chair,

Sir Watkin Lewes was called to the table; when, having taken his seat, he called for the agent to the Tobacco manufacturers to come forward with his evidence; and accordingly

Mr. Postlethwaite, as a witness on the part of the petitioners, appeared at the Bar, and was examined; after which the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

ISLE OF MAN.

On the motion of General Murray, the House resolved itself into a Committee, when

The General proposed, "That the Chairman be directed to move in the House for leave to bring in a Bill for the appointment of Commissioners to examine the extent and propriety of the late surrender of privileges made by the Athol family in favour of Government."

Sir Joseph Mawbey was of opinion, that the motion of the Hon. Member was improper. He thought that all the claims of the Athol family to the Isle of Man had been finally settled. He remembered, being an old Member of Parliament, that a Bill to that effect had been introduced and passed about 25 years ago. It was then believed, that the family had obtained an ample compensation for the surrender of their supremacy to that Island. In the present situation of affairs, he conceived

that

that any pecuniary additions would be highly reprehensible. He confessed, however, that he spoke from the impression of the moment; for probably there might, upon mature deliberation, appear reasons for granting the Noble Family a better compensation than that which they now enjoyed.

Mr. Dundas supported the Motion. He stated to the Hon. Baronet the reasons for the enquiry; that the Commission intended to be granted was founded upon principles of justice; that the Act alluded to by the Hon. Baronet had been precipitated through Parliament; that the Noble Family had been deprived of many privileges to which in the opinion of some they were justly intitled; that the Minister of the day, the late Mr. Grenville, had been heard to confess something to that effect; that in the bargain for the power of legislating for the island, rights of various kinds had not been properly defined and ascertained; and that it was meant, by the enquiry now in agitation, to weigh every thing relative to the jurisdiction, to establish the extension of the claims of Government and those of the Duke, and, in fact, to remove every species of ambiguity between the parties. It had been declared by Government, that before the surrender of the Isle of Man, the revenue had suffered to the amount of upwards of 320,000*l.* *per ann.*; that island, by the difference of laws and its independence, affording protection to smugglers of all descriptions. The Noble Duke did not now prefer any claims; he only wished that the whole system were revised, and a plan, better digested, submitted to their consideration.—Hence many valuable privileges would be revived; the rights of the Noble Duke and those of Government rendered more clear and permanent; and if it should appear that the latter had granted too much, the other would with promptitude make retribution: but if the Commissioners appointed were of a different opinion, the public would certainly not refuse that additional compensation which might, in such a case, be deemed requisite.

Sir Joseph Mawbey persisted in his opinion. He declared, that on the present occasion he was not actuated by any personal dislike to the Noble Family, but by what he conceived to be his duty as a Member of Parliament. He at the same time was convinced, that a motion of the nature now in question should not have been introduced before a timely notice had been given to Parliament.

Mr. Rose entered into the merits of the proposition. He hoped that the Hon. Baronet would not oppose the introduction of the Bill. The proper time for stating his objections would be when it was presented for the consideration of the House; when the Hon. Baronet and others would have an opportunity of ascertaining with more rectitude the pro-

priety of the Bill. By most Members of Parliament who sat in the House in the year 1765, when the Bill passed for the purchase of the Supremacy of the Isle of Man, it had been admitted, that the measure was adopted with too much precipitation on the side of Government; it was therefore acting on mere principles of justice to an individual, and the nation, to agree to a reconsideration of the subject. If too much had been taken by Government, there certainly should be some restitution or compensation; if too little surrendered, the Noble Family were ready to afford whatever satisfaction might be deemed necessary. Such a measure would not only be the means of reviving many dormant rights, but add vigour to our legislative operations in that quarter.

Mr. Orde coincided in opinion with Sir Joseph Mawbey. He thought that every claim of the Noble Family had been defined, and the bargain finally settled; and, in corroboration of his arguments, he called to the recollection of the House, that a Petition or Bill to that effect had been rejected by them some years ago.

Mr. Rose observed, that the Petition or Bill mentioned by the Hon. Member specified the value of the claims then made. The mode now intended, however, was very different. The Noble Duke wished for the appointment of Commissioners to examine and ascertain the rights of both parties.

Lord Frederick Campbell stated, that he was in Parliament when the Bill for the purchase of the Supremacy of the Isle of Man passed. The late Mr. Grenville, in whose administration the Bill passed, was a character whose memory he very much respected, having lived in habits of the greatest intimacy with him. Lord Frederick said, that at that time he had condemned, both in public and in private, the precipitation with which the Bill had been passed through Parliament; and, as an act of justice to an individual, he urged the reconsideration of the subject.

Mr. Curwen supported the motion; and was convinced that a better definition of the rights of both parties would render much benefit to the coal trade and shipping of the northern parts of England; and that whatever objections occurred, would receive proper attention in the various stages of the Bill.

Mr. Hawkins Browne thought that the motion should be agreed to, in order to convince the Public that Parliament was at all times ready to redress the grievances of an individual, especially one of the importance now mentioned.

The question was then put, the Resolution agreed to, the House resumed, the Report received, and the Bill for the appointment of Commissioners ordered to be prepared for the consideration of Parliament.

THURSDAY, March 18.

The report from the Committee on bounties to be allowed to the furgeons, &c. of slave ships, was brought up.

Lord Penrhyn wished to know how the money was to be paid, as there were several certificates delivered in, on which the bounties had not been paid.

Sir William Dolben and Mr. Burges explained the difficulties respecting these certificates, and said, provision would be made in the Bill to prevent any such in future.

The report was agreed to, and a Bill ordered to be brought in.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Petitions against the Tobacco Bill; and several witnesses were examined.

The Chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 19.

Mr. Wilkes presented a Petition from the Freeholders of the county of Middlesex, expressing the alarm they felt from the extension of the Excise Laws, and praying a repeal of the Tobacco Excise Bill. Ordered to lie on the table.

General Murray brought in the Bill for appointing Commissioners to examine and enquire into certain rights, possessions, and privileges, in the Isle of Man, set forth in the Petition of his Grace the Duke of Athol, which was read a first time.

On the motion for the second reading, a conversation took place between a few of the Members; after which, on the motion of Mr. Curwen, the Bill was fixed to be read a second time on Monday three weeks, being the first day of the House meeting after the holidays.

On the motion of Mr. Sheridan, the House went into a Committee on the Petitions against the Tobacco Bill (Sir Watkin Lewes in the Chair), and after examining some witnesses, adjourned.

MONDAY, March 22.

Mr. Hatfield, the clerk, read a letter to the House from the Speaker, apologizing for his absence on account of the death of a near relation (his father), for which absence he hoped to meet the indulgence of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, observing that it was the wish of the Speaker to retard as little as possible the national business, said he would not move a later adjournment than Wednesday.

This being agreed to, the House immediately adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.

Proceeded in several private Bills; and received accounts from the East-India-House, which were ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker expressed his gratitude to the

House for their indulgence to him on his absence on a melancholy occasion, and was concerned for having delayed the public business.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Worcester Canal Bill being read,

Sir Edward Lyttleton argued, that there was no necessity for the canal which it was intended by the Bill to carry into execution.—He said, that there was already a canal adjacent, which answered every intention and purpose of that which it was the object of the Bill to have perfected; the water to supply which must be raised by steam engines, as the source was much below the level. He did not think that less than 270,000*l.* would complete it; and to convince the House that such a canal was not wanted, he said that there had been petitions from Birmingham and elsewhere against the Bill; he should therefore move, "That the second reading of the Bill be postponed to this day six months;" which motion was seconded.

Mr. Samuel Smith differed in opinion with the Hon. Baronet. He admitted the sum necessary to carry it into effect; and as a proof of its necessity, he said that sum was already subscribed. He said, that a petition had certainly been presented from Birmingham; but, when he considered the opulence and number of inhabitants, he must declare that the petition was of a nature too inconsiderable to have any influence on the House.

Mr. Taylor and Mr. Pitt spoke against the motion, on account of those who were favourers of the Bill not being prepared.

Lord Beauchamp then moved, "That the second reading of the Bill be on the 15th of April;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Courtenay put off his motion for the Accounts of Money expended by the Master-General of the Ordnance to Tuesday next.

Mr. Curwen moved for the printing of Accounts before the House relative to the Isle of Man.—Ordered.

Mr. Tierney moved for Accounts relative to the Finances of India. Ordered.

At five o'clock the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 25.

On the second reading of the Bill for cultivating the Commonable Lands being moved,

Mr. Jolliffe assured the House, his intention was to make such a regulation as would neither injure the Peasant nor the Lord of the Manor; neither did he wish to affect the rights of mines. By proposing the adjudging the proportion of land to which any man may be entitled, to a certain number of persons summoned by the Sheriff of each county, he meant to preserve all the principles of Trial by a Jury. He wished ever to preserve them and would preserve them in every sense, except

that the decision should be made by a majority of those persons chosen by the Sheriff. He then contended, that the country would gain at least 300,000*l.* *per annum* by the regulation—the revenues and the wealth of the country would be increased—its population would be improved—and its commerce and industry increased by the Bill now before the House. He said, he was not in the least degree concerned personally in the present Bill, for no man had less commonable land than himself—he had none—and therefore could not have a personal interest in the present Bill.

Mr. Minchin stated a few objections; the Bill went to oppress the poor; it was impracticable in its operation; the expences attending the allotment of each respective property would, from the tenderness of such arrangements, amount to more than what the object may be worth. He therefore moved, “That the second reading be postponed till this day six months.”

Mr. Curwen supported the Bill, as did also Sir Watkin Lewes.

Capt. Berkeley opposed the Bill, and contended that the poor cottagers would be materially affected by it.

The House then divided, when there appeared for Mr. Minchin's motion 32—against it 13—majority 19.

SLAVE TRADE.

The Bill was adjourned till this day fortnight, and the House then broke up.

FRIDAY, March 26.

Thomas Eitcourt, Esq. Member for Cricklade, took the oaths and his seat.

The order of the day being read for the third reading of the Speaker's Salary Bill, the same was accordingly read a third time, and upon the question being put, “That this Bill do pass,” the same was carried *nem. con.* Mr. Montagu was then directed to carry it to the Lords, and he was attended by every Member present, leaving only the Speaker and the two clerks at the table. A most flattering scene to the Chair; but a compliment well deserved, when considered in a personal point of view, and highly proper, when regarded in its more important light, as a wife and manly decision taken on the part of the Commons of England, to rescue the first servant of the Public from the necessity and possibility of degrading his dignity, by submitting to the influence of the Crown.

The House in a Committee of Supply, after a question or two very candidly put by General Burgoyne, which were readily answered by the Secretary at War (Sir George Yonge) and Mr. Steele, came to the following resolutions, viz.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum not exceeding 356,458*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

be granted to his Majesty for defraying the Extraordinaries of the Land Forces from the 25th day of December 1789, to the 24th day of December 1790.

180,938*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* for the In and Out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.

9,991*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* for Pensions to Widows of commissioned Officers.

4,859*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* for keeping in repair the Roads and Bridges in the Highlands of North Britain.

36,093*l.* 15*s.* for defraying the charge of Subsidy to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, for 1790.

238,279*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* 1-half, for payment of such part of principal and interest, as shall become due before the 10th of October 1790, on all orders made out under the Act of Parliament for the relief of the American Sufferers.

Mr. Pitt gave notice he should open the Budget on Friday the 16th of April next.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, March 29.

LAND TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The order of the day being read for the third reading of the additional Land Tax Commissioners' Bill,

Captain Berkeley rose, and stated himself to be under the disagreeable necessity of moving the omission of a considerable number of persons named in the Bill to be appointed Commissioners.—He here read a letter from the Receiver General of the Land Tax for Gloucester, in which it was stated that the two Members for the city had given in lists for upwards of 200 persons to be commissioners, from which great inconvenience was expected to arise, as almost every respectable person in the city was already in the commission.—He concluded by moving the omission of the first name on the list.

Mr. Pitt (Member for Gloucester) opposed the motion, and strongly contended for the necessity of new lists.

Captain Berkeley spoke in reply.

Mr. Rose expressed the difficulty he had to give his vote on the present occasion, either for or against the question, which being put, the House divided,

Ayes	—	37
Noes	—	33

Majority 4

The name was consequently omitted, and the question put upon the following ones, which were negatived without a division, after which the Bill was read and passed.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS.

The order of the day being read, for resuming the adjourned debate on the case of Captain Williams,

Mr,

Mr. Francis moved the reading of the Act of the 33d of Henry VIII. for making amenable to the laws of England all murders committed by Englishmen *within or without* his Majesty's dominions; —and the Act of the 24th of his present Majesty, cap. 25, subjecting his Majesty's subjects to the laws of this country for *all offences whatever* committed in India.

The Master of the Rolls also moved, as an explanation to the last Act moved by the Hon. Gentleman, the reading of the Act of the 13th of his present Majesty, which was the foundation of the Act of the 24th.

These Acts being read by the Clerk at the table, the question was then read from the chair, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the death of Mustapha Cawn."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was desirous, before he offered his opinion upon the question, to hear those of other Gentlemen.

Mr. Francis said, he had given his opinion in a former debate, which was adjourned by the desire of the Law-Members of that House, to give them time for consideration, and on them he called for the result of such consideration.

The Master of the Rolls declared his opinion to be the same as on a former day—he considered the going into a Committee to be likely to produce no other consequences than such as would be injurious to justice, and for that reason he still objected to any enquiry. He contended that there was not sufficient evidence for the prosecution, and if there was, that the laws quoted did not go to empower our Courts to take cognizance of the offence. There was no power in England, except by the Act of Henry VIII. and of that he had much doubt, to try capital offences committed out of the English dominions; but if the House thought, that by the Act of Henry VIII. Captain Williams could be prosecuted, it still operated against the going to a Committee; as the House could, without such enquiry, vote, if they thought proper, such prosecution, upon the grounds of information already before them. He saw but three motives for which the enquiry could be instituted upon: the first, to prosecute for a murder by a bill of attainder, or to proceed by impeachment for a misdemeanour, or for the purpose of remedying a supposed defect in the law. The Right Hon. Gentleman then contended that, by the Act of Henry VIII. the crime charged against Capt. Williams was to be considered as a murder, or it could not be considered as any thing; and here he much doubted whether the Act of Henry would be countenanced by any of our Courts, and re-

marked, that from the making of that Act to the present day, not a single individual had been tried under it. He did away all thoughts of proceeding for a misdemeanour; and declared, that he did not see enough to warrant him in agreeing to bring in an *ex post facto* law.—Williams was not the principal in the affair, for which, if criminal, Han-nay had most to answer: he (the Master of the Rolls) believed Williams acted as he thought right; he, however, would not justify the act, but did not think it one that was of sufficient consequence to call on the interference of that House. If the House were inclined to remedy the defects of those Acts, and give such a power to our Courts as would enable them to punish such offences in future, they could make such new law without any reference to Captain Williams, whom he sincerely wished had been better advised than to have brought his case before that House, who had nothing whatever to do with it.—On all these grounds, he said, he still held his former opinion of the impropriety of the motion.

Mr. Francis, in reply to one part of the Hon. the Master of the Rolls' speech, in which he particularly objected to the business being considered by the House, on account of its being brought forward by a Member on the desire of Captain Williams, whose petition the House had rejected, replied, that he had not brought it forward on the request of Mr. Williams, but solely for the purpose of substantial justice.

Major Scott expressed his astonishment at the declaration of the last Gentleman, and asserted that he (Mr. Francis) had brought it forward at the request of Captain Williams; that when first applied to on the subject, he had declared that he had no idea whatever of bringing it forward; and that he had afterwards changed his mind solely on the request of Captain Williams. The Major then entered into the character of Mustapha Cawn, whom he stated to have been the head of a banditti, and who was under sentence of death in the fort of Gurruckpore when Capt. Williams took the command of it. The Major justified the execution on the ground of obedience to orders, and the capital sentence of Mustapha; and concluded by observing, that he could produce an hundred instances of similar power being exercised in America during the last war.

Mr. Burke contended, that an enquiry was proper and necessary, and ought to be gone into, either for the purpose of instituting a criminal procedure, or, if the laws would not bear them out in that, a deficiency which

which every one must lament in a crime so flagrant, that provision might be made to prevent any future evil of the kind. The present was a case, he said, unexampled, and that most fully warranted, and called on the House for an enquiry, to satisfy justice in every point of view in which it could be taken.—Captain Williams stood before them in a very different light to any other man; he was a boasting criminal; he came to their Bar, and demanded of them legislative approbation for an avowed homicide; he called on them for satisfaction for having, in the course of a prosecution against a greater criminal, mentioned his name;—the House ought therefore, for their own dignity and honour, to go into an enquiry to see whether they had or had not been guilty of an injury to the character of Mr. Williams: if they had, it was their duty, and would be honourable in them to declare it; a decision they could not in honour avoid. The business was before the public at large, who called for a decision on the homicide obtruded upon them, and on the House, which could not dissemble their knowledge of such homicide; he who had committed it having triumphantly avowed it, and dared an enquiry. It was plain, he said, that Mustapha Cawn, by the statement of Captain Williams himself, had been killed in cold blood—that he had been killed with deliberation, and that no legal justification, under a regular process of law, was offered to be set up for such homicide; a homicide under which circumstances, he was confident no one would presume to say was not a *murder*!—In aggravation of this murder, it was to be remembered, that the murdered man was of great consequence in his country; that he was, though stated to be a robber and a plunderer, and a man of no consequence, able to raise from seven to ten thousand horse and foot. A man capable of raising such a force, must be a Prince of great consequence, which however his titles imported; Rajah and Cawn, both of which he was commonly called, signifying in the Mahometan and Hindoo languages a person of great distinction. He contended strongly, that though a murderer, whether of a poor or rich man, was equal in the sight of God, and ought to be punished with death; that the murderer of a great, powerful, and rich man was an aggravation of the crime; as greater evils might be expected to follow from it.—Those who stood forward to the conviction of such criminals as Captain Williams, were, he said, stigmatized with being actuated by a principle of revenge; it was, however, a principle of revenge that was noble, and with which he hoped ever to see a

British House of Commons actuated, for it was a principle of sensibility to revenge the wrongs of those who were rendered incapable of revenging their own.—He condemned the justification set up, of Mustapha Cawn's being a prisoner, which, instead of a palliation, was an aggravation of the crime; for a prisoner was a sacred character, whom the laws were bound to protect. The laws of England, so far from presuming guilt in a prisoner before he was convicted, considered every man who died in a gaol to be murdered, and the Coroner was always obliged to sit on the body, to enquire into the fact of his death. Mustapha Cawn died in a prison, under the charge of a British officer; the House of Commons, as grand Coroner of the Nation, ought to enquire into the circumstances of his death. But there were still stronger reasons to be urged for an enquiry; he understood that the perpetrator of this homicide, which he had proved to be a murder, was a Justice of the Peace; it was the duty of the House, therefore, when they found persons holding such opinions as he did, filling important judicial capacities, to enter into a minute enquiry; the consequences of such opinions ought well to be considered. He wished to put a case that might happen, to shew the necessity of an enquiry when such persons as Captain Williams were in the commission. If a soldier, guarding a prison, was to put to death a prisoner under his care, and be brought for such murder before Justice Williams, and say he had an order for so doing from his commanding officer, who had heard from some person, who had heard from another, and so on, that the prisoner was under sentence of death, Mr. Williams must, according to his conscience, acquit the soldier.—The Right Hon. Gentleman, next adverting to what the Master of the Rolls had said of Colonel Hannay being the principal, observed, that the law knew no distinction in murder, and considered all as principals.—If the laws were insufficient in the present case to bring Captain Williams to punishment, which, however, he did not think, he should have expected that the Law Officers in that House would have been the first to have proposed a remedy that might have guarded hereafter against any future Captain Williams; but he was sorry to observe, on the contrary, they always appeared very reluctant, and seemed desirous, when the law was impotent, that it should remain so; and impotent law, he considered to be a great oppression and tyranny on the people. He recapitulated his reasons for the necessity of enquiry, and said, a stronger case could not be found for one

than the present, where the person who had committed the murder was to be considered in two lights: first, as a Magistrate holding the most horrible opinions that could be entertained; and secondly, as a soldier, in whose hands, in both capacities, the Legislature had placed the civil and martial sword, and whose duty it was to see them exercised for the benefit and protection of the people, not for their oppression and destruction.—After a great number of other remarks, which turned principally on the dependant situation of the Nabob of Oude, from whom the order for execution was said to have originated, he concluded for the motion.

Mr. Vanstittart justified the conduct of Capt. Williams, as acting in obedience to the orders of his commanding officer, whose duty he declared it to be to execute the orders of the Nabob of Oude, who undoubtedly had the power of sentencing to death, and ordering for execution any of his subjects, of whom Mustapha Cawn was one.

Mr. Ryder saw no necessity for a Committee.

The Attorney General said, the blame thrown by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Burke) upon the Law Officers of that House, for not proceeding to some measure in consequence of what they knew of the case of Captain Williams, was very uncandid and unjust. He was against a Committee of Enquiry, not seeing a single good purpose such a Committee could answer. He did not believe that the law of this country could reach the crime charged against Captain Williams; and for the Act of Henry VIII. he defied any one to shew a prosecution that had been carried on under it: nor could he see how that Act attached to the present case, for he was confident that he could not sustain a prosecution under it, for the murder of a foreigner by a subject of this empire out of its jurisdiction, when the murderer must be indicted for having murdered the deceased "*in his Majesty's service*;"—and he did not believe that it would be stated, that Mustapha Cawn, a subject of the Government of Oude, was in the peace of his Majesty, without which the indictment could not lie. He declared his opinion to be, that the grossest homicide, in such a case, was not subject to the laws of the land. He by no means justified the act of Captain Williams, but he was inclined to believe, that it was not a premeditated murder, and that Mr. Williams had been actuated solely from a mistaken opinion of duty, of which, if he had given himself time to have considered, he might have entertained a different idea.

Mr. Fox condemned the defence set up for Captain Williams by Mr. Vanstittart; a

defence which no one that had not been polluted by a residence in India, would have dared to offer. The doctrine of an unlimited right in a Prince to order the execution of any of his subjects, was not enough borne in that House; and it was not enough to be abhorred, the assertion of the orders of the Nabob of Oude to British Officers justifying them. He never had heard or read of any of the most despotic Governments, nor did he believe such a Government had ever existed, where it had ever been the duty of any man to put to death innocent persons by the order of the sovereign. He was so sorry to hear the Attorney General attempt to palliate a murder for want of recollection; and he sincerely hoped, that whether the House did or did not go into a Committee on the subject, they all, except one, were unanimous in their abhorrence of the act of Captain Williams. The Right Hon. Gentleman contended ably for the propriety of an enquiry, and argued, that if the laws were deficient, and rendered it impossible for an indictment to be preferred in the present case for murder, that an impeachment was warranted for a high misdemeanour. The House, he said, were in possession of such important facts, that they could not with honour, and consistent with the duty they owed their country, avoid taking some proceeding in the present case; and such proceeding he considered the best means to forward, by a Committee of Enquiry. The House, he said, ought to shew to the world their abhorrence of the act by disclaiming it, by condemning it as an high offence against the honour of the nation, and, by so doing, prevent the acknowledgement of such crimes to the Legislature, which he had hoped no Englishman would have ever dared to state.

Mr. Vanstittart, Mr. Burke, the Attorney General, and Major Scott, each said a few words in reply.

Mr. Dundas was against the motion.—He was of opinion, that if the strongest report that could be made from the Committee was on the table, they could not proceed to a prosecution.—He said, the laws of this country were not cognizable of a murder committed by an Englishman in France or Spain on a native of those countries, nor were those of murders committed in the Nabob of Oude's dominions.

The Solicitor General went nearly over the same ground of objection with the Attorney General, and was against any interference of the House.

Mr. Burke again rose, and, after a long speech, in which he answered most of the objections offered against the going into a Committee, severely animadverted on the conduct

conduct of the Law Officers : he concluded by moving an adjournment of the debate to Thursday next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion of adjournment. He contended that the Act of Henry VIII. was wholly inapplicable, and that the laws of this country could not reach the offence. He justified all that had fallen from his Honourable and Learned Friends, and concluded against the motion of a Committee.

Mr. Fox, the Solicitor General, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Francis, and

Major Scott, again spoke ; after which the question of adjournment was put, and negatived without a division.

The main question was immediately put, for a Committee of Enquiry, which was also negatived, by 61 to 23.—Majority against it, 38.

Mr. Courtenay gave notice that he should, on account of the absence of a friend, *again defer* his motion on the Ordnance Estimates to *Wednesday three weeks!*

At One o'Clock the House adjourned.

(To be continued.)

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 22.

THE *Spill'd Child*, a Farce, was acted the first time at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mrs. Jordan. The characters as follow :

Little Pickle,	Mrs. Jordan.
Old Pickle,	Mr. Suett.
Tag,	Mr. R. Palmer.
John,	Mr. Burton.
Miss Pickle,	Mrs. Hopkins.
Maria,	Miss Heard.
Margery,	Mrs. Booth.
Susan,	Mrs. Edwards.

This slight piece, calculated solely to display the talents of Mrs. Jordan, has been by some ascribed to herself, by others to Mr. Ford. As a lady's performance, we should be inclined to treat it with more tenderness than we can as the production of a gentleman. Beyond the acting, little can be said in its favour ; and of the praise belonging to the performers, the greatest portion must be assigned to Mrs. Jordan.

APRIL 9. Mr. Dodd appeared for the first time at Drury Lane, in the character of Don Manuel, in *She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not*, for his own benefit. The excellent performance of Mr. Parsons in this character will leave the public long to regret his absence from the Theatre. Mr. Dodd shewed himself a skilful actor in a character out of the usual line of his performance.

The same evening Mr. Quick put on the buskin, and performed *Richard the Third* for his own benefit. Several comic actors have attempted this part, and with equal success. We can remember the failure of Shuter, Weston, King, and Dodd ; and in such company, Mr. Quick may be content if he is allowed to pass without censure. His stage habits, by continual practice, are become so entirely comic, that he was unable to divest himself of them through any one

scene. Before the Play the following Prologue, written by Mr. Merry, was spoken by Mr. Ryder :

ENTER—(SPEAKING AT ENTRANCE.)

WELL ! Get back to the Green Room !—
Retire, do, with speed !

'Tis too late to repent of—your own act and deed.

(COMING FORWARD.)

Quite pale with ambition—of Tragedy sick—
In plight the most doleful I've left my friend QUICK ;

So afraid of his pow'rs, and amaz'd at his plan,

I declare it has quite metamorphos'd the man :

He's grown, of a sudden, as lank as a rabbit,
And, in kingly attire, looks ashamed of his habit ;

Much doubting if he, like old Blood of renown,

Shall escape for his daring attempt on the crown ;

And, tho' tied to a sabre, with plumes on his crest,

He'd relinquish his kingdom, so he were undress'd.

He met me just now with tears in his eye,
And cried—"Ho-w—do—y-o-u do, Ry-der?"—"Oh, I'm ready to die!"

"This great part I've taken occasions my grief,

" 'Tis the Hunchback of Shakespeare—
" not Johnny O'Keefe !

"I'm so overcome, and already so spent,
"That I'm sure I shall faint with my fright

"in the Tent ;
"Or if I should longer have pow'r to en-

"croach,
"When I call for a horse, let 'em call me a

"coach ;
R r 2 "Then

" Then take me home quietly, put me
 " to bed,
 " And say I've a fever, or swear that I'm
 " dead !"
 To this I replied,—" Little ISAAC, you're
 " mad !
 " King Dicky, believe me, you'll not act
 " so bad ;
 " Your figure is grand—let me see it—pray
 " pass—
 " Why, you're fierce as a Bantam cock !
 " Look in the glass !"
 At this he grew grave, but I bade him be
 gay,
 And trust his best friends here wou'd fa-
 vour the Play ;
 That 'twas no great attack on Melpomene's
 right,
 To put on her buskin for—*only one night* ;
 But that if for this effort he now got a rub,
 He'd ne'er fear, hereafter, 'bove Arthur or
 Scrub.
 I then spake of your smiles, and his terrors
 were o'er ;
 Then forgive him this time, and he'll do fo
 no more.
 His trial comes on—What a vast crowd 's
 thus excited !
 For Shakespeare's the man by whom he's
 indicted.
 He owns he's assum'd MANY SHAPES most
 in vogue,
 Has oft' play'd the fool, very oft' play'd the
 rogue :
 But these you'll FORGET ; for he claims as
 his right,
 Alone to be tried for th' offence of to-night :
 He'll have from this court th' indulgence
 best him ;
 If guilty, you'll find so—if not, you'll ac-
 quit him !

14. *Arden of Feverham*, a Tragedy,
 taken from an old Play, published in 1599,
 and altered by Lillo, was acted the first time
 at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr.
 Holman. This Play has many of the beau-
 ties and most of the defects of our ancient
 Dramas. It was well performed by Mr.
 Holman, Mr. Harley, and Mrs. Pope, who
 represented Arden, Messy, and Mrs. Arden.
 Before the Play, the following Prologue,
 written by Mr. Merry, was spoken by Mr.
 Holman :

TO-NIGHT a story of domestic war
 Shall cause the tear of sympathy to flow ;
 Shall sadly teach, how bitter 'tis to prove
 The rending pangs of unrequited Love ;
 Shew Jealousy's dire daring, and display
 How Female Virtue feels its own decay.

As when the Queen of Flowers, in beauty
 born,
 And cherish'd by the perfum'd breath of
 morn,
 Finds in her troubled breast some canker-
 worm
 Fix its fell teeth, and twist its venom'd form ;
 The mortal touch her sick'ning sense appals,
 Sudden she droops, yet blushes as she falls.

The Scene we bring before you LILLO
 drew,
 And the disasters which he paints, were
 true—
 Then, if the Brave shou'd sigh, the Fair
 shou'd melt,
 'Twill be for Sorrows that were really felt ;
 And, sure, of all th' emotions which excite
 The vivid pulse of anguish or delight,
 Love reigns the Chief—An Angel now, he
 leads
 His raptur'd Vot'ries to the vernal meads ;
 Bids round their steps the sweetest flow'rets
 rise,
 Tunes every stream, and brightens all the
 skies ;
 Wreathes the dear Chaplet, blends the mu-
 tual glance,
 And wraps the Spirit in voluptuous trance.
 anon, a Demon by the midnight flood,
 He howls distracted, and he thirsts for blood !
 Relentless Furies seize upon his soul—
 He lifts the dagger, tenders the death-bowl !
 Drags his pale victims to the cavern's gloom,
 Feeds on their hearts, and locks them in the
 tomb !

But from such horrors now we've nought
 to fear,
 Benignity with Beauty triumphs here.
 No Ladies here send Lovers to the Grave—
 They might condemn them, but they chuse
 to save ;
 Their Anger's moderate, gentle their de-
 crees—
 They even smile on those who strive to
 please.

Nor need I doubt of kindness, while a-
 round
 Friends who so oft' have favour'd me, are
 found.
 Ye, who can trace my first ambitious aim
 To win your plaudits, or escape your blame,
 Think, when unhappy Arden meets the
 view,
 And for ALICIA dies—he lives for you.

16. *No Song No Supper*, a Comic Opera
 of two acts, by Mr. Cobb, was acted the
 first time at Drury Lane, for the benefit of
 Mr. Kelly. The characters as follow :

Frederick,	Mr. Kelly.
Crop,	Mr. Dignum.

Robin,

Robin,	Mr. Bannister.
Endless,	Mr. Suett.
Sailor,	Mr. Sedgwick.
Louisa,	Mrs. Crouch.
Nell,	Miss Romanzini.
Margaretta,	Signora Storace.

Though this piece is not without some of the peculiar properties to be found in Mr. Cobb's Dramas, some of which are to be commended, yet we cannot but admit, that from the excellence of the music it is most likely to derive its best success. It ought, however, not to be wholly ranked with benefit performances, as it promises a longer date than such kind of pieces usually experience.

On the same evening two daughters of Mr. Ryder made their first appearance on any stage at Covent Garden, for their father's benefit; the elder, in Estifania in *Rule a Wife and have a Wife*; the younger, in Leonora in *The Padlock*. Candour requires that there should be another performance before any judgment is passed on this attempt to obtain the public favour. It cannot but be confessed to have been extremely promising in every respect.

Mrs. Crespigny's private Theatre at Camberwell, opened April the 7th with a new Tragedy, never acted, entitled *The British Orphan*; of which the following were the characters:

Carlos, a Grandee of Spain and a Knight of Calatrava,	} Mr. Fitzgerald.
Alonzo, Grand Corregidor of Madrid,	
Hubert, an English Knight,	} Mr. Thomas.
Buenco, a Spanish Merchant,	
Lopez, Secretary to Carlos,	} Captain Flight.
Servant,	
Alguázil,	} Mr. Bayley.
Eliza, sister to Hubert and wife to Buenco,	
Isabella, sister to Eliza, First Chorister	} Mr. Montague
Friars,	
	} Kelly.
	} Miss Starke.
	} Mrs. Crespigny.
	} Miss Savary.
	} Mr. Rich. Starke
	} and Mr. Stevens.

The Tragedy was succeeded by *The Sultan*, which was performed as follows:

Sultan,	Mr. Thomas.
Osmyn,	Mr. Richard Starke.
Elnira,	Miss Starke.
Isenia,	Miss Savary.
And Roxalana,	Mrs. Crespigny.

The author of *The British Orphan* was not

announced, but he certainly is of the modern school. The principal incident of the piece is founded on the idea of *suspended animation*; for the heroine rises out of her coffin, to the great joy of her friends and relations! Carlos and Isabella found very able representatives in Mr. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Crespigny; and the other characters were, upon the whole, very well sustained. The dresses were extremely splendid, and the scenery was characteristic, and painted with great spirit.

The dirge in the funeral procession had great merit; it is the composition of Mr. Stevens, and it was admirably performed by Mr. Danby, Mr. Perry, and the chorus of virgins. The following were the Prologue and Epilogue:

PROLOGUE,

By W. T. FITZGERALD, Esq.

AS when a vessel scuds before the gale,
With flying streamers, and inflated sail,
The eye with pleasure views the Ocean's
boast,
And distant danger in the prospect's lost;
So the Young Poet dares the DRAMA'S sea,
Buoyant with hope, from ev'ry terror free;
Till driv'n by Party's waves, and Envy's
blast,

His rudder broken, and unshipp'd his mast,
In whelming sands his hopeful bark is lost,
His fame diminish'd, and his fortune cross'd!
For all the scribbling wirlings of the age,
Who gain clandestine footing on the stage,
'Gainst rising genius make one common
cause,

And sicken should an Otway gain applause;
They view another's Muse with jaundic'd
eyes,

That blast the buds of genius as they rise;
That chill young Merit in its earliest dawn,
And nip the blossom ere the fruit be born!
But may our Bard a milder fate attend,
And in each Critic find a candid friend.
On *Love* and *Jealousy* we found our play,
Passions that all have felt, and *must* obey—
The first can soothe the varied cares of life,
And make the mistress dearer in the wife;
Brighten the languid eye of drooping health,
And make content a substitute for Wealth!
But when unequal fires the bosom burn,
And ardent passion meets with no return;
When jealous cares distract the madd'ning
brain,

Hell has no torment equal to the pain—
A raging scorpion in the human mind—
It makes that bosom savage which was kind,
Destroys the winning sweetness of the fair,
And turns beauty with the frown of care!
But when, with horror chill'd, you turn aside
From Carlos' jealousy—Alonso's Pride;

See

See Isabella blest'd with ev'ry grace,
 Her mind a pattern of her lovely face;
 Where sense and sweetness happily unite,
 To charm the soul and fascinate the sight;
 Oh! could our Author borrow Shakspeare's
 pen,
 That wrote like Nature on the hearts of
 men;
 Th' aspiring Bard might seize the laurel'd
 crown,
 And mount one step on his immortal throne!
 For Shakspeare, like the glorious orb of day,
 Cheers ev'ry plant of genius with his ray:
 Tho' none shall ever with his *Muse* compare,
 Or equal beauties Fancy scatter'd there;
 Tis'd by his thoughts, new Otways may be
 born,
 And future Rowes our latter age adorn;
 Like smaller planets pleasing light afford,
 And glitter in the absence of their Lord!
 If sights sublime our Author can't pursue,
 Yet still plain Nature shall be kept in view;
 And should the feeling mind confess her
 reign,
 'Twill more than compensate our present
 pain.
 Should friendship kindly foster this essay,
 And stamp its seal to-night upon our Play,
 Our modest Bard forgets each anxious fear—
 The BRITISH ORPHAN finds a PARENT
 here.

EPILOGUE,

By M. P. ANDREWS, Esq.

Spoken by Mrs. CRESPIGNY.

TWO things, they say, for husbands form
 a treat,
 A wife in wedding or in winding sheet,
 Which pleases most—the sable, or the er-
 mine?
 I will not ask my Deary to determine—
 For 'twixt ourselves, to save all hard denial,
 I do not mean to put him to the trial.
 Ye FAIR, grand arbiters of *ton* and taste—
 Of tow'ring top-knot, or of screw'd-up
 waist;

Whose high decisions stamp the *great decree*,
 Whether a cap's "*to be, or not to be!*"
 You shall th' important, awful point decide,
 And all by your opinion must abide.
 * You've seen me clad in solemn pomp of
 woe,
 With ev'ry grace the *widow's weeds* bestow;
 Black jetty ornaments, that sweetly deck
 And foil the whiteness of the half-veil'd
 neck;
 Long train of crape, which hints to ev'ry
 swain,
 Tho' HUB is dead, the lady loves—a *train*.
 In decent order next, grief thrown aside,
 You view'd me glittering like an Eastern
 bride;
 With studied charms to feed the lover's fuel,
 The flowing veltment, and the sparkling
 jewel:—
 Last, you behold me in this garb of death,
 These mournful ensigns of departed breath:—
 Say, will these trappings modern swains invite
 To joyous converse, and to gay delight?
 Will this church-yard accoutrement engage
 The *Dapper Dandies* of the present age?
 Smart *Major JEMMY*, fashion'd cap-a-pee,
 With five-inch bludgeon, and with *ten-*
siring'd knee;
 Sinking beneath the weight of coachman's
 capes;
 Tho' in the field he'll venture hair-breadth
 'scapes,
 This sad array his timid heart would freeze,
 He'd fly the frightful Fair, thus *en chemise*—
 "Dem it," he'd say—"What venture in
 "her throud here,
 "Without one dab of rouge, or grain of
 "powder?
 "Give me a wife *made-up* in ev'ry feature—
 "Nothing to vulgar and so coarse—as na-
 "ture."
 SPORT we no more with what degrades
 the heart—
 Will you with my good man all take a part?
 I know his wishes—think me not too vain—
 But welcome me to life and love again.

* In the course of the Play, Mrs. CRESPIGNY appeared in three different dresses.

P O E T R Y

V E R S E S

To Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS,

On his late RESIGNATION of the PRE-
 SIDENT'S CHAIR of the ROYAL ACADEMY.

By the EARL of CARLISLE.

TOO weak for contest, and too meek for
 strife,
 Like *Leop*, oppress'd by those you rais'd to life,

Thy sceptre broken, thy dominion o'er,
 The curtain falls, and thou'rt a King no
 more.—
 Still, near the wreck of thy demolish'd state,
 Truth and the weeping Muse with me shall
 wait;
 Science shall teach Britannia's self to moan,
 And make, O injured friend! thy wrongs her
 own.

Shall we forget, when, with incessant toil,
To thee 'twas giv'n to turn the Rubborn soil—
To thee, with flow'rs to deck our dreary
waste,

And kill the pois'nous weeds of vicious taste ;
To pierce the gloom where England's Ge-
nius slept,

Long of soft love and tenderness bereft ;
From his young limbs to tear the bands away,
And bid the Infant Giant run and play ?

Dark was the hour, the age an age of
stone,

When Hudson claim'd an empire of his
own ;

And from the time, when, darting rival light,
Vandyke and Rubens cheer'd our northern
night ;

Those twin stars set, the Graces all had fled,
Yet paus'd, to hover o'er a Lely's head ;
And sometimes bent, when won with ear-
nest pray'r,

To make the gentle Kneller all their care ;
But ne'er with smiles to gaudy Verrio turn'd,
No happy incense on his altars burn'd.
O ! witness, Windsor ! thy too passive
walls,

Thy tortur'd ceilings, thy insulted halls !
Lo ! England's glory, Edward's conquering son,
Cover'd with spoils from Poitiers bravely
won—

Yet no white plumes, no arms of sable hue,
Mark the young hero to our ravish'd view ;
In buskin trim and laurel'd helmet bright,
A well dress'd Roman meets our puzzled
fight ;

And Gallia's captive King, how strange his
doom !

A Roman too perceives himself become.
See too the miracles of God profan'd,
By the mad daubings of this impious hand ;
For while the dumb exult in notes of praise,
While the lame walk, the blind in transports
gaze—

While vanquish'd demons Heav'n's high
mandates hear,

And the pale dead spring from the silent bier,
With lac'd cravat, long wig, and careless
mien,

The Painter's present at the wond'rous scene !
Vanloo and Dahl, these may more justly
claim

A step still higher on the throne of Fame ;
Yet to the West their course they seem to
run,

The last red streaks of a declining sun.

And must we Jervas name ? so hard and
cold,

In ermine robes, and peruke, only bold ;
Or, when inspir'd, his rapt'rous pencil own
The roll'd up stocking and the damask gown !
Behold a tasteless age in wonder stand,
And hail him the Apelles of the land !

And Denner too—but yet so void of ease,
His figures tell you—they're forbid to please ;
Nor in proportion nor expression nice,
The strong resemblance is itself a vice ;

As waxwork figures always shock the
fight,

Too near to human flesh and shape,
affright ;

And when they best are form'd afford
the least delight.

Turn we from such to thee, whose nobler
art

Rivets the eye and penetrates the heart :

To thee, whom Nature, in thy earliest youth,
Fed with the honey of eternal Truth—

Then, by her fondling art, in happy hour,
Entic'd to Learning's more sequester'd bower:

There all thy life of honours first was plann'd,
While Nature preach'd, and Science held thy
hand—

When, but for these, condemn'd perchance
to trace

The tiresome vacuum of each senseless face,
Thou in thy living tints hadst ne'er combin'd

All grace of form and energy of mind—
How, but for these, should we have trem-
bling fled

The guilty tossings of a BEAUFORT's bed ;
Or let the fountain of our sorrows flow

At sight of famish'd UGOLINO's woe ?
Bent on revenge, should we have pensive
stood

O'er the pale Cherubs of the fatal Wood,
Caught the last perfume of their rosy breath,
And view'd them smiling at the stroke of
death ?

Should we have question'd, stung with rage
and pain,

The Spectre Line, with the distracted THANE ?
Or, with ALCMENA's natural terror wild,
From the envenom'd serpent torn her child ?

And must no more thy pure and classic page
Unfold its treasures to the rising age ?

Nor from thy own Athenian temple pour
On list'ning youth, of art the copious store !—

Held up to Labour independent ease,
And teach Ambition all the ways to please ?

With ready hand neglected Genius save,
Sick'ning, o'erlook'd in Mis'ry's hidden cave ;
And, nobly just, decide ; the active mind
Neither to foil nor climate is confin'd !

Desert not then my sons ; those sons who
sorrow

Will mourn with me, and all their error own.
Thou must excuse that raging fire, the same

Which lights their daily course to endless
flame,

Alas ! impels th'ra, thoughtless, far to stray
From filial love and Reason's sober way.

Accept again thy pow'r—resume the Chair,
Nor leave it ill—you place an Equivocal
there."

V E R S E S,

By JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.

There is in the stately square at Edinburgh,
the Parliament Close, a very fine Statue
of CHARLES II. on horseback, a cast in
lead, larger than life. Some years ago
the Provost of the City, from a strange
Gothic fancy, had it laid over with a
thick coat of paint, to make it look *white*
and *new*. This occasioned the following.

WELL done, my Lord, with noble taste,
You've made Charles gay as five-and-
twenty :

We may be scarce of *gold and corn*,
But sure there's *lead and gold* in plenty.

Yet for a public work like this,

I wou'd have had some famous Artist,
Tho' I had made each mark a pound,
I wou'd have had the very smartest.

Why not bring Allan Ramsay * down,
From sketching coronet and cushion ;

For he can paint a living King,

And knows—the English constitution †.

The milk-white Reed is well enough :

But why thus daub the man all over ;

And to the swarthy *Stuart* give

The cream complexion of *Hanover* ?

This statue never gave offence,

But now, as you've been pleas'd to make it,

The Ladies all will run away,

Lest they behold a man stark naked.

Stay, fair dissembling cowards ! stay,

He'll do no harm—you may go near him ;

I'll tell you—e'en when flesh and blood,

Some of your grandams did not fear him.

THE WAY TO HAPPINESS.

Written by MASTER DREWITT,

Of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL in PLYMOUTH.

SAY, proud mortals, why thus eager,
Ye that bubble wealth pursue ?

Why ye pant for fame and glory ?

Say what charms has pow'r or you ?

Ask you rustic why he's cheerful

In a solitary cot,

And he'll tell you proud ambition

Ne'er disturb'd his humble lot ;

But content with happy freedom

Ranges o'er the verdant plain,

While in rooms of costly splendour

Grief and melancholy reign.

On the mountain top the pine-tree

P.ostrate falls before the gale,

But the myrtle blooms securely

In the low and silent vale,

Off' the stormy tempest rising,
Overthrows the lofty tow'r ;
But the humble cottage shelter'd
Mocks the vivid lightning's pow'r.

Would you taste life's tranquil pleasures,
From its gayer scenes retire ;
Seek those joys 'midst shades sequester'd
Innocence and peace inspire.

There discharge each social duty ;
Learn by blessing to be blest ;
Banish Envy and Ambition,
And let Virtue rule your breast.

See you Sun in his meridian,
Now in glorious light array'd,
Too much heat his beams diffusing,
Bids you seek the cooling shade.

But when in the West declining,
As he sheds a milder ray,
Then upon some bank reclining
Prove the sweets of setting day.

Thus the man who moves securely
In the humble walks of life,
Tastes delight by care unfilled,
Free from fear, remorse, and strife.

Passion ne'er usurps dominion,
Happiness his constant guest ;
And his length of day completed,
Down he sinks in peace to rest.

V E R S E S

To Miss SEWARD, on reading her Poem on
the Death of Major ANDRÉ.

Written in 1782 *

By Dr. TROTTER.

W H I L E you, sweet nymph, the sacred
rites prepare,
And plant the myrtle where the laurel grew,
Why streams afresh this sympathetic tear,
And all our sorrows at thy song renew ?
What though not mark'd by monumental
stone,

(That pious boon the savage land denies),
Some faithful flower by Spring's first zephyr
blown, [lies.

From vulgar dust shall point where André
What though a nation's tears bedew the grave,
And Fame's loud trumpet echo every
groan ;

A brighter remnant Seward's Muse shall save,
By all the gentler Loves and Graces won.

O ! had one spark of thy celestial flame
Warm'd the cold bosoms of Columbia's
fair, [name,

Thy favour'd youth had liv'd an honour'd
Or met that death the happiest heroes share !

Portsmouth-Harbour, March 3d, 1790.

* Allan Ramsay, Esq. Painter to his Majesty.

† Mr. Ramsay was the Author of an " Essay on the English Constitution."

‡ The tuneful Elegiast of Major André is requested to accept the above Lines through
the European Magazine ; the Author never having had it in his power to present them before.

The following NOTES were received too late to be annexed in their proper Places to the LETTER addressed to Sir JOSEPH BANKS by Col. POLIER, inserted in Page 281.

PAGE 281, col. 1, line 10. [*Baids*.] This is the true way in which that word is generally pronounced in the Moorish dialect, and by all kind of persons in the upper provinces of Hindostan, except, however, such as are versed and conversant in the Shanferit, who say *Vaida* or *Veda*. In the Decan they use the word *Vidam* instead of either *Baid* or *Veda*; but they mean the same thing.

The *Baids* are four in number, and stand in the following order:—The *Rug*, the *Jajur*, the *Saiam*, and the *Aterban*. It must also be observed, that the Italian vowels have been made use of throughout in the composition of the proper names of this paper.

Ibid. line 7. from the bottom. [*Aurangzeb*,] known in India under the title of *Alumguir*, became, towards the middle of his reign, a relentless persecutor of the Hindous, whose religion he wished to annihilate; very different in that from his predecessors of the House of *Timour*, who always left their subjects intire liberty of conscience. Many in a great degree attribute the subsequent decline of the empire to that cruel measure.

Ibid. line 2. from the bottom. [*Jaysing*.] This is the same *Jaysing* who commanded the Imperial army in the Decan, and forced the rebel *Saiwa* to surrender himself after a vigorous campaign he made against him, in which he gained great credit.

Page 281, col. 2, line 17. [*Mirza Rajah*.] That title, very unusual to an Hindou, was conferred on him by the Emperor Mohammed Shah, whose faithful servant he ever was, not only as a proof of regard, but also to distinguish him from the above-named *Jaysing*, who was his grandfather.

Ibid. line 22. [*Astronomical Tabls.*] *Jaysing* had the assistance of several European astronomers and mathematicians in the arrangement of his astronomical tables, known in India under the name of *Ziyy Mohammed Shaby*.

Ibid. line 32. [*Don Pedro de Silva*.] if now living, is upwards of 86 years of

age.—He was born, I believe, at Gor, and sent in his youth to Lisbon, to complete his education, which was not confined to medicine, but included also the mathematics. On his return to India he was one of those learned persons sent by the Portuguese government to *Jaysing* (Mirza Rajah), who had applied for them, and he remained at his Court in great consideration and favour till the Rajah's death, during which time he was honoured by his sovereign with the Portuguese order of Christ. He continued attached to his successor Rajah *Madhou Sing*; but having boldly refused to administer poison in a dose of physic to one of his patients who happened to be obnoxious to the Rajah, he found his continuance at *Jaypour* under such a master so disagreeable and dangerous, that he quitted his Court and retired to the *Jatts*, whose chief Rajah *Jewar Sing*, knowing his worth, received him with open arms. He remained with the *Jatts*, employed in various services, till nearly the end of their Dynasty; when, *Mad'hou Sing* being dead, the Regent and all the Chiefs of *Jaypour* joined in earnest entreaties to Don Pedro to return among them, which he did, and there he has remained settled with his family ever since, greatly esteemed and deservedly respected by all. The writer of this, who has known Don Pedro personally, and long corresponded with him, is happy in having this opportunity of making known, though in so concise a manner, the worth of his friend.

Page 282, col. 2, line 5. [*K'harry*.] The *Brehman*, the *K'tary*, the *Bai*, and the *Sowder*, form the four general divisions or classes of people among the Hindous. Besides which they have the *Harry* or *Pariar*, which class is still lower, and absolutely excluded from all intercourse with even the lowest of the others.

ERRATA.—Page 281. col. 2, line 15, for *Saindhyat* read *Saindhyah*.—Page 282, col. 2, line 12, for *lal jog* read *cal jog*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

Vienna, March 13.

HIS Hungarian Majesty, accompanied by the Archduke Francis, arrived here last night at ten o'clock, in perfect health.

VOL. XVII.

Dresden, March 28. Yesterday Count de Hartzfeld had a public audience in the character of Ambassador Extraordinary from the Elector of Mentz,

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as Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, to notify the vacancy of the Imperial Throne, and formally to invite his Electoral Highness to appear at Franckfort, in person or by proxy, on the 1st of July next, in order to proceed to the election of a new Emperor.

Stockholm, March 30. The King of Sweden embarked on board the *Amadis* yacht on the evening of the 26th inst. and fell down the channel on his way to Finland; but finding the wind unfavourable, he came on shore again the next day, and did not finally sail till the 28th in the morning.

Four frigates and some smaller vessels have been cruising for some time, in order to protect the passage of the armed vessels prepared in the different ports for the coasting fleet, and with a view to secure the prior possession of the promontories of Porkala and Hango-Udd. After this point was obtained, the Baron de Cederström, with two frigates and a cutter, proceeded to the little town and fort of Roderwick, situated at a small distance. The garrison, consisting of a few invalids, could make no resistance, and a capitulation was entered into, by which it was stipulated, that 4000 roubles should be paid for the ransom of the town, and that all the public stores, and a warehouse, containing a considerable number of uniforms, were burnt. This blow was struck on the 16th inst. and M. de Cederström returned on the 17th to Hango-Udd.

Vienna, April 3. The meeting of the

Diet in Hungary is fixed for the 7th of June, and the Coronation in that kingdom is expected to take place about the middle of July.

Stockholm, April 6. Advices have been received, that the King of Sweden reached Abo in safety on the 31st of March, and set out for Helsingfors the next morning.

St. Petersburg, March 29. Her Imperial Majesty has conferred on Field Marshal Prince Potemkin the title of Hettman of the Cossacks inhabiting the borders of the Black Sea, a dignity which has long been dormant, and now revived in the person of this General.

Vienna, April 7. His Hungarian Majesty went in state yesterday, attended by the whole body of the Provincial Assembly of Lower Austria, to the cathedral church; and at his return to the palace, he received, with great solemnity, the homage of the States, and their oath of allegiance, which was pronounced aloud by the whole Assembly. His Majesty, in return, expressed his firm resolution to unite in his future government the principles of impartial justice with the sentiments of paternal affection, and to maintain the States in the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges.

His Hungarian Majesty, after the ceremony, dined in public with his eldest son; and all the orders of the Provincial Assembly, as well as some few foreigners, dined afterwards in the palace at separate tables.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

FEBRUARY.

LATELY a case was argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, of some importance to the mercantile world. The question was, "Whether a payment made in Bank notes can legally be deemed a payment made in money?" The Court said, that the Judges had not yet gone to the extent of deciding that the tender of a debt in Bank notes was a good tender, unless the party accepted them as cash. A payment, however, made in Bank notes might certainly be deemed a payment made in money, and might be so styled in a deed or other instrument by which any sum is stated to be given or paid. Bank notes were unquestionably called money, and so considered by the world.

FEB. 29. The Prince of Denmark, on his last birth-day, when he entered into his 23d year, instead of solemnizing it by a concert or ball, liberated fifty-two peasants from the servitude of the glebe—a remaining branch of feudal barbarism to which they were unfortunately subjected!

Wednesday evening a young woman, of the name of Finch, niece to Mr. Finch, tobacconist, at No. 268, Wapping, took the fatal resolution of putting an end to her present existence, by swallowing a quantity of arsenic. What renders this most remarkable is, she prevailed upon the servant-maid of Mr. Huddy, a pastry-cook, to accompany her in the fatal resolution. They took to the amount of two ounces between them; in consequence of which, Miss Grace Finch struggled with the drug in violent convulsions about three hours, and then expired. The maid-servant continued in a most miserable state till the next morning, when she expired also.

MARCH 1. The Governors and Directors of the Society of Ancient Britons went in procession to St. Clement's church, where a sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. David's. They afterwards went to Carlton-house, where they were graciously received by the Prince of Wales, who presented to the Charity 100 guineas, being his annual donation.

The donations, exclusive of the collection after dinner, amounted to 650*l*. The collection exceeded 130*l*.

CHESS.—The celebrated *Phellidor* played three games at chess *blindfolded*, on Saturday, with three different persons at once: two with Dr. Rolet, and Capt. Smyth, he gained; and the third with Count Bruhl was a drawn game.

3. A General Court of Proprietors was held at the India House to ballot for a Director in the room of the late Joseph Sparkes, Esq. at the declaration of which the numbers were, for S. Williams, Esq. 643—J. Pardoe, Esq. 418—Majority for Mr. Williams—223.

A young man who absconded on Friday last with 5000*l*. the property of Messrs. Woolfe, of Wellesloe-square, was taken at Brighton on Sunday. The whole sum, 150*l*. excepted, was found in his possession. He had laid out about 120*l*. in purchasing lottery tickets. One of the partners made him a present of ten guineas to enable him to go abroad.

This afternoon another maniac went to St. James's, where he seized the colours belonging to the first regiment, who were on guard, which were placed in the Courtyard as usual. The sentry who guarded the colours not observing him, he made his escape to the whalebone, where he was seized by another sentry, who secured him till he got other assistance; the maniac immediately threw down the standard, when he was taken into custody by two of the Marshmallens, who conveyed him in a hackney coach to the Public-office, Bow-street, where he underwent an examination before Sir Sampson Wright. On Sir Sampson's asking him his reason for taking away the colours, he said he was a native of the Isle of Man; that his name was Thomas Cannon; that he went yesterday morning to Kensington Palace in expectation of seeing his Majesty pass to Windsor, and on his return he had completed his point, which he had in view for some time back, by throwing down the Royal Standard of England. His reason, he said, he would not give, unless he was introduced to the King, the Prince of Wales, and Mr. Pitt. He was committed to Covent Garden watch-house.

4. The Royalty Theatre is sold for 6,000*l*. and is licensed to open as Sadler's Wells, Astley's, and Hughes's.

6. Among the high priced lots sold at the sale of the late Mr. Watson Reed's library, an edition of Hamlet—supposed to be *unique*—was purchased by Mr. Kemble for the sum of 16 guineas 1

6. The collection of Shakespeare's Plays

1623 (commonly called the first folio) was sold at Mr. Egerton's auction-room for no less a sum than 35*l*. 14*s*. The Dukes of Grafton and Roxburgh were the competitors for this volume. The latter was victorious. At the same sale, Romeo and Juliet 4to. 1599, was purchased for 7*l*. 15*s*. and Hamlet, 4to 1604, for 17*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*. A three guinea subscription receipt for Alderman Boydell's Shakespeare, was likewise disposed of, at the same time and place, for 6*l*. 8*s*.

12. A fire broke out about ten o'clock last night at the oil shop the corner of Hanway-yard, Oxford-street; which was attended by an explosion of gun-powder, so violent as to unroof the house, and blow away the front. Several people on the opposite side of the way were struck down by the bricks; and one man, it is said, was cut to pieces by the fragments thus scattered. Three houses were destroyed. Two dead bodies have been dug out of the ruins; one of them an attorney in the Temple, and the son of a tradesman in Long-acre, caused by part of a house falling on them.

15. A severe battle was fought at Stoke Golding, near Coventry, between Jacobins, one of the Birmingham heroes, and Payne, of Coventry; they fought 95 rounds, and were upwards of two hours in the conflict, which at length ended in favour of Payne.

20. The disagreeable intelligence is received of the loss of the Company's ship *Vanitatart*, in the freights of Billeton, in November last. This ship was on her voyage to China, and was directed to take a different course from the other China ships, to the Eastward of the Streights of Banca, as it was conjectured a more speedy and better passage might by this means be accomplished. No lives were lost either among the officers or ship's company; the assistance they received from two country ships enabled them to save great part of the silver on board, and some other part of the cargo.

The two gold medals, value fifteen guineas each, given annually by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, for the encouragement of classical learning, are this year adjudged to Mr. Francis Wragham, B. A. of Trinity Hall, and Mr. John Tweddell, B. A. of Trinity College.

22. *Somerfet House*.—The estimates, as delivered to the House of Commons, are as follow: Expended, 334,703*l*.; to be expended, 33,500*l*.

Mr. Petrie has got a verdict at Salisbury against Paul Benfield for 3000*l*. damages in his election cause.

A grant to the Right Hon. Charles Stanhope,

hope, Earl Stanhope, for his new-invented method of conducting vessels without fails, against wind, waves, current, and tide, has passed the Great Seal.

The law-suit between Dr. Farr and the widow of Mr. Hicks, of Lymington, respecting the will of the late Mr. Dale, adjudged at the last Winchester Assizes in favour of the former, but which was to have been again tried, is amicably compromised. Mrs. Hicks is to have one third of the estate, with all the stock and monies, &c. received since the testator's death. The other two thirds to go to Dr. Farr.

Lord George Gordon has written a Reply to the National Assembly, the President of which, in answer to his first application, said, that they thought it improper for them to interfere between the Government of England and him. Lord George, in his Reply, says, that the French nation thought proper once to interfere in regard to him; and it was the interference of France, when despotic, that condemned him to a prison; that surely then they might now as properly interfere in his behalf, now that they are a free nation, to procure his liberty.

31. James East and William Wilson, for a burglary in the house of George Wood, in Kingland Road, and stealing five china bowls, seven casks of liquor, &c. his property, were executed before the Debtors Door of Newgate.

APRIL 1. A dreadful fire broke out at a cork-cutter's, near the Hermitage, Wapping, which did considerable damage; and also consumed two or three hemp-ware-houses adjoining.

The loss sustained is computed at no less than 30,000l.—798 barrels of tallow, weighing 900lb. each, and 500 tons of flax, were destroyed among other valuable articles.

3. The foundation stone of the new Opera House, in the Haymarket, was laid by the Earl of Buckingham.

7. This day Count Reviczki, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Vienna, had a private audience of his Majesty to notify the death of the late Emperor of Germany, and the accession of Leopold the Second to the crown of Hungary and Bohemia; and also to notify the death of her Royal Highness the Arch-Duchess Elizabeth. [LOND. GAZ.]

15. The Minister concluded his bargain for another Lottery: The bidders were, Mess. Hankey, 15l. 2s. Hammerley, 15l. 10s. Angerstein and Co. 15l. 12s. 6d. Salomons and Co. 15l. 15s. 10d. Lilly and Roberts, 15l. 16s. 4d. The premium upon the whole Lottery is 290,937l. 10s.

17. On the 5th instant his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland went in state to the House of Peers; and the Commons

having been summoned to the House of Lords, his Excellency delivered the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"As the important objects that have engaged your attention during this session of Parliament are now accomplished, I have great pleasure in signifying his Majesty's approbation of the zeal you have shewn for the public interest, and the dispatch with which you have concluded the national business.

"Gentleman of the House of Commons,

"I have the King's commands to return you his sincere thanks for the cheerfulness with which you have voted the Supplies; you may depend upon their being faithfully applied to the purposes for which they were granted.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am directed to testify his Majesty's satisfaction at the salutary provisions which have been made during the present Parliament, for the encouragement of agriculture, the extension of commerce, the security of property, and the due execution of the law; regulations which have increased the wealth, advanced the trade, and raised the credit of your country to a degree unexampled in any former period.

"Whilst I return his Majesty's thanks for the many marks of your attachment to his person, family, and government, I must express his confidence that you will continue to inculcate in the minds of the people that spirit of loyalty, and that disposition to promote the tranquillity and general welfare of the country, which have so eminently distinguished your conduct.

"Urged by every principle of laudable ambition and public duty, I shall unremittingly endeavour to cultivate your true interest in maintaining good order and government, and to contribute by every means in my power to advance the prosperity of this rising country."

After which the Lord Chancellor prorogued the Parliament to Saturday the 5th day of June.

On the 8th following a Proclamation was issued, dissolving the Parliament; and in the London Gazette of the 18th appeared another Proclamation, for calling a new Parliament for the kingdom of Ireland to meet on the 20th of May next.

28. A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following appointments took place:

Major General William Medows, the present Governor of Fort St. George, promoted to the Governor Generalship of Fort William—vice Earl Cornwallis—who has formally

formally announced his determination of quitting Bengal in the year 1791—and

Charles Oakley, Esq. to succeed General Meadows, as Governor of Fort St. George.

The Rose, Middlesex, Valentine, Ganges,

Lafcelles, King George, and Busbridge East Indiamen, are all arrived safe in the course of this month, from their respective voyages to Bengal, China, &c.

PROMOTIONS.

THE Right Hon. Lord Henry John Spencer, his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy to the States-General of the United Provinces, to the character of his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to their High Mightinesses.

James Duff, esq. to be his Majesty's Consul at Cadiz.

Sir Alexander Hood, to be Rear Admiral of Great Britain, in the room of Admiral Darby, dec.

The Rev. Mr. Madan, rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, to be a Canon residentiary of the church of Litchfield.

George Hammond, esq. to be Secretary of Legation at the Court of Copenhagen.

Charles Henry Talbot, of Belfast, esq. to the dignity of a Baronet of Ireland.

V. C. Berkley, esq. to the command of the Fury sloop at Portsmouth, fitting for the West Indies.

Sir William Hamilton, to the rank of Master and Commander of the Scorpion sloop at Antigua, on Capt. Paget Bayly's being made Post.

Stephen Lushington, esq. to be Chairman, and Wm. Devaynes, esq. Deputy Chairman of the India Company.

The Right Rev. Father in God Lewis Lord Bishop of Norwich translated to the See of St. Asaph.

The Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Oxford, Collator of the Septuagint Manuscripts, to be a Prebend in the church of Salisbury.

The Hon. Mr. Hood, son of Lord Hood, to be Collector of St. Kitt's, worth 700*l.* a year.

William Manning, John Puget, Brooke Watson, John Pearse, James Reed, and John Peter Thellusson, esqrs. to be Directors of the Bank of England, in the room of six others who went out by rotation.

J. Bosanquet, J. Robarts, L. Darell, T. Cheap, R. Thornton, and J. Townson, esqrs. to be six new East India Directors.

Mr. Taylor, one of the Messengers to the House of Commons, to be Under Door-keeper, in the room of Mr. Barwell, dec, and Mr. Bellamy succeeds Mr. Taylor.

The Earl of Leven to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

James Jaffray, Esq. to be Professor of Botany and Anatomy in the University of Glasgow, vice William Hamilton, esq. dec.

John Gillies, esq. to be Commissary Clerk of Orkney and Shetland.

Robert Barry, Maurice Copinger, William Preston, Charles Osborne, and Richard Moore, esqrs. Commissioners of Appeals in Ireland.

MARRIAGES.

RALPH Broome, Esq. of Romford, in Essex, to Miss Lucy Jeffreys, of Penkelly, Brecknockshire.

At Mount Shannon, Ireland, John Walter, of Castletown, Limerick, esq. to Miss Oliver, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Silver Oliver.

At Chatham, Lieut. William Bartlet, of the Royal Engineers, to Miss Charlotte Spry, second daughter of Colonel Spry, of the same corps.

Joseph Alcock, esq. of his Majesty's Treasury, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Tayler, of Charlton, Middlesex.

The Hon. Mr. Montagu, eldest son of Lord Viscount Hinchinbroke, to Miss Beckingham, only daughter of Stephen Beckingham, esq. of Portman-square.

At Newcastle, Harry Moorhouse, M. D. to Miss Clayton, daughter of the late Alderman Clayton.

At Clonmell, in Ireland, G. Cockburn, esq. Captain in the 5th dragoons, to Miss Riall.

The Rev. Nicholas Isaac Hill, student of Christ Church, Oxford, to Miss Gibson, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edmund Gibson, Rector of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf.

Mr. Charles Hanbury, of Great Tower-street, to Miss Bland, of Bloomsbury-square, only daughter of the late John Bland, esq. banker, in Lombard-street.

John Gore, esq. to Miss Draper, only daughter of the late General Sir Will. Draper.

Robert Adamson, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street, to Miss Bruce, of the same street.

At Pool, Capt. Thomas Gleed, to Miss Mary Blundell, daughter of Capt. Stephen Blundell.

John Ralph, esq. of Wootton-Basset, to Miss Codrington, of Overton.

At Scarborough, Isaac Newton, esq. of Middleton, to Miss Baker.

John

John Calcraft, esq. Member for Wareham, to Miss E. Hales, third daughter of the late Sir T. Hales.

Charles Blgrave, esq. of Calcott-place, to Miss Hill, of Prospect-place, near Reading.

The Rev. Joseph Batten, Minister of Horslydown, to Miss Ellis, of Great Surrey-street.

The Rev. J. D. Perkins, of Staines, to Miss Bridget Maria Jane Northcote.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Murray, late of Fort Marlborough, to Mrs. Macpherfon, widow of Lieutenant Colonel John Macpherfon, late of the East India Company's service.

The Rev. Joseph Townshend to Lady Lydia Clerke.

Capt. Freemantle, of the Coldstream regiment of guards, to the Hon. Miss C. Ongley, second daughter to the late Lord Ongley.

Col. Loftus, of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, to Lady ——— Townshend, daughter to the Marquis Townshend.

Higgatt Boyd, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Phaire, niece to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Valentia.

The Rev. J. D. Plettow, Rector of Harkstead, in Suffolk, to Miss Collett, of Westerfield, in the same county.

James Sadler, esq. mayor of Gloucester, to Miss Hannah Turner.

The Rev. John Eyre, of Babworth, in Nottinghamshire, to Miss Charlotte Armytage, youngest daughter of the late Sir George Armytage, bart.

The Hon. Mr. Townshend, son to Lord Viscount Sydney, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Hon. Miss Southwell, daughter of Lady Clifford.

At Dublin, the Rev. Archdeacon Verchoyle, to Miss Walfsh, niece to the Archbishop of Dublin.

The Rev. Mr. Whinfield, Rector of Battlesden, in Bedfordshire, to Miss Wrey, sister to the present Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart.

Thomas Riddell, of Swinburn Castle, Northumberland, esq. to Miss Salvin, daughter of A. Salvin, of Croxdale, Durham, esq.

Henry Barlow, jun. esq. of the Crown Office, London, to Miss Symondson, daughter of the late William Symondson, of Lambeth, esq.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for APRIL 1790.

FEB. 27.

JOHNS SCOTT, esq. late Master of the Hero man of war, aged 86.

MARCH 5. Near Lintz, in Upper Austria, M. Muniterbourg, who had made some considerable researches in astronomy, and ingeniously treated of the Stella Mira, or Wonderful Star, which had periodically appeared and disappeared seven times in six years.

12. John Widgeon, aged 87. He was a blacksmith, born in Rotherhithe; was never a night out of it or five miles from it; he worked at his trade within a week of his death. There are now living in the said parish, in a street called Lucas's-street, consisting of about eleven houses, six women, whose ages added together amount to five hundred and twenty-seven.

13. The Hon. Sophia Forbes, daughter of the late James Lord Forbes, and widow of Charles Cumine, esq. of Kimmouth.

The Rev. Richard Rider Short, LL.D. 27 years Vicar of Newport, in Shropshire.

16. Mr. Woods, attorney at law, of Halefworth.

17. Mr. William Baring, timber merchant at Lambeth, who formerly kept the Bolt and Fun Inn, Fleet-street.

18. Mrs. Vandergucht, relict of Gerard Vandergucht, esq. aged 87.

19. Mr. John Huntingdon, at Hull, Elder Brother, and Senior Member of the Trinity House there.

Mr. Thomas Davies, Nicholas-lane.

20. Gainsford Gibbs, esq. of Heywood House, near Westbury, Wilts.

Mr. Samuel Townley, hop-merchant, Tower Ward.

William Douglas, esq. of Pinkerton, aged 79 years.

Mr. Richard Kent, merchant at Liverpool.

Mr. Samuel King, at Harwich, a Quaker, aged 80.

21. At Greenwich, Josiah Hardy, esq. his Majesty's Consul at Cadiz, aged 74.

Dr. Minter Wealer, aged 73 years, fifty of which he had been a surgeon in the navy.

22. Mrs. Hutchinson, relict of Eleakisa Hutchinson, esq. and daughter of Lieutenant Governor William Shirley.

Mr. John Twigg, gunmaker, Piccadilly.

At Peterhead, in the 76th year of his age, and 53d of his ministry, the Right Rev. Mr. Robert Kilgour, the oldest Bishop of the Scotch Episcopal Church.

23. At Llantrahid, in Glamorganshire, in the 82d year of his age, the Rev. Nehemiah Hopkins, many years Rector of that parish, and Prebendary of Llandaff.

Stayner

Stayner Holford, esq. F. R. S. in Portman-square.

Lately, the Rev. Thomas Camplin, Rector of Ivelcheffer, and Vicar of Milverton and Longford Budville, in Somersetshire.

24. Mr. Philip Mellor, eldest son of Mr. Mellor of the Custom-house.

George Shannon, esq. of Belfast.

Mr. Jonathan Rogers, of Hackney-mills.

25. Edward Wise, esq. of Wokingham, Berks.

26. Mr. Edward Bright, of Malden, in Essex, son of Mr. Bright who was so remarkable for his corpulence.

George Darby, esq. Rear Admiral of England. His lady died a week before him. He was appointed a Captain the 12th of September, 1747, and promoted to a flag in 1778. He was made Rear Admiral of England in 1781. He served in the year 1779, as second in command under Sir Charles Hardy, and continued in the same rank under Admiral Geary, whom he succeeded in the chief command, and was at the same time appointed to a seat at the Admiralty Board, and chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Plymouth. He married in 1768, the daughter of the late, and sister of the present Sir William St. Quintin, bart. by whom he has left two sons; and secondly, in 1776, Mrs. Bridges, relict of Thomas Bridges, esq. and sister of the late Richard Jackson, esq. whom he survived only a fortnight.

At Bushey, Hertfordshire, James Ibbetson, esq. Barrister at Law. He was the author of a Dissertation on the Judicial Customs of the Saxon and Norman Ages, 4to. 1781; and a Dissertation on the National Assemblies, under the Saxon and Norman Governments, 4to. 1781.

At Bath, Mr. Wignall, writing-master there, aged 77.

27. Mr. R. Ayre, printer, Bridges-street, Covent Garden.

Edward Lloyd, esq. of Shrewsbury.

At Whalley, near Blackburn, Thomas Wilson, esq. aged 79, Alderman of Liverpool.

Mr. William Cuming, banker at Edinburgh.

Lately, Mrs. Loder, mother of Mr. Loder, of the Ordnance office, aged 102.

28. At Barton-Hall, Suffolk, Mr. Thomas Thoresby, of King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

Lately, Mr. Bedall, Clerk of the Vintners Company.

Lately, at Woolwich, Colonel Griffith Williams, Commanding Officer of the Royal regiment of Artillery.

Lately, at Branghing, Hertfordshire, the Rev. William Wade, of Jesus College, Cambridge.

30. At Clifton, in the 100th year of his age, Anthony Deane, esq. late of Whittington, Worcestershire.

John Neale, esq. at Doncaster.

Mr. Charlton, apothecary and man-midwife, at Gloucester.

31. The Rev. Edward Dicey, Rector of St. Bartholomew the Less, and Walton in Bucks, and Prebendary of Bristol.

Isaac Elton, esq. banker, at Bristol.

At Scarborough, the Rev. Mark Antony Stephenson, M. A. Tutor and Fellow of Clare-Hall, Cambridge.

Mr. Thomas Spence Duché, only son of the Rev. Mr. Duché.

APRIL 1. Mrs. George, relict of Dr. George, Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

The Rev. Robert Le Grys, Rector of Morton, and Vicar of a Medietty of Felmingham, in Norfolk.

Mr. Launcelot Nicholson, land-surveyor, at Newport in the Isle of Wight, and many years school-master there.

Mr. Robert Jobling, Cripplegate-buildings.

2. The Right Hon. the Countess Fauconberg.

Mrs. Stephenson, in Queen's-square, in the 80th year of her age.

The Rev. Mr. Waterworth, 25 years Vicar of Brading in the Isle of Wight.

Lately, at Bath, Dr. Jackson, Lord Bishop of Kildare.

3. Mr. John Stacey, of Gracechurch-street.

Mr. William Randall, formerly an apothecary at Salisbury, aged 92.

Thomas Waldy, esq. of Yarm, Yorkshire.

4. The Rev. William Jenkins, of Donnington in Shropshire.

Mr. Ramsden, boot and shoe-maker, at Walthamstow.

Mr. Skeggs, Steward of Christ's Hospital.

Mr. John Macklin, only son of Mr. Macklin, Comedian.

Mr. Thomas Boggis, baize-manufacturer at Colchester.

James Dugdale, esq. lineally descended from the celebrated antiquary.

Lately, at Coychurch, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire, the Rev. Thomas Richards, author of the Welch-English Dictionary, and Rector of Eglwys Ilan.

5. Mr. Giles Webb, Alderman of Windsor.

Mr. Paul Trygunno, of the Dock-yard, Chatham.

Lately, Kenneth Macpherfon, esq. Northern European Jerquer of the Custom-house, London.

Lately, Mr. Thomas Livesey, late of Manchester.

6. At Ufk, in Monmouthshire, in the 67th year of his age, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Brown, formerly of the 4th regiment of horse dragoons.

Lately, Lord George Hastings, only son of Mr. Hastings, of Folkestone, to whom the title of Earl of Huntingdon lately devolved.

7. Mr. James Haliday, hog-butcher, in Goswell-street.

Robert Campbell, esq. of Monzie, Receiver-General of his Majesty's Customs for Scotland.

8. Mrs. Congreve, relict of Colonel Congreve.

William Matthews, esq. Store-keeper at Deptford.

Lately, at Winchester, Mrs. Leigh, daughter of Dr. Clavering, Bishop of Peterborough.

9. Mr. Hilditch, attorney at law, Gough-square.

Lately, at Maryborough, in the Queen's County, Ireland, the Rev. James Baron, who had been 40 years priest of that parish.

10. William Kitson, esq. at Shephey, aged near 90.

Lately, William Hamilton, esq. Regulating Captain at Bristol.

11. John Stevens, esq. Chislehurst, Kent.

Lately, Mr. H. Pitt Sutton, of Plymouth, an Officer in the Marine Service.

12. Mr. Godfrey Barwell, Under Door-keeper of the House of Commons.

Mr. Franklin, of St. Antholin's Church-yard, Watling street.

The Hon. Charlotte Boyle Walsingham, relict of the Hon. Robert Boyle Walsingham, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams and Lady Frances, daughter of the late Earl Coningby.

The Rev. Nathaniel Forster, D. D. and Rector of All Saints, &c. in Colchester.

Mrs. Heathcote, wife of the Rev. Dr. Heathcote, at Southwell.

Lately, in Clerkenwell Workhouse, Mr. Thomas Bowen, engraver of the maps and charts of the West Indies, &c. published under the auspices of government, from the surveys of Captain James Speer, and many other elaborate productions; and son and successor to Emanuel Bowen, Geographer to the late King.

13. at Lisbon, Lieutenant Colonel Richard St. George, Member for Charleville, in Ireland, and Inspector General of Recruits in that Kingdom.

Benjamin Haultain, esq. of Weybridge, Surry.

Lately, at Plymouth, Mr. W. Clack, builder, aged 84.

14. Miss Evelyn, youngest daughter of James Evelyn, esq.

Samuel Parsons, esq. of Castle-street, Bloomsbury.

Lately, at Boston, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Obadiah Bell, M. A. Vicar of Frampton, Curate of Sutterton, and Master of the Grammar School.

Lately, at Axbridge, Somersetshire, the Rev. Mr. Gregg, A. B. Rector of Wear and Biddeston, and one of the Justices of Peace for that county.

15. David Bayford, M. D. and F. R. S., Hill street, Berkeley-square.

Mrs. Wright, a widow lady of Hackney.

Mr. Abraham Alves Correa, formerly a Portugal merchant.

16. At Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, in the 62d year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Barrett, Vicar of South Leigh and Stanton Harcourt.

Lately, Mr. Robert Davis, of Brixthelmstone.

17. Mrs. Pingo, widow of Mr. Thomas Pingo, Engraver to the Mint.

David Stewart Moncrieff, esq. one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland.

Mr. John Bidlake, Ratcliff Highway, stationer.

18. Mr. James Leslie, late High Constable of Westminster.

Francis Bennet, esq. Alderman, and twice Mayor of Bath, aged 87.

Lately, the Rev. Corfield Clare, Rector of Maddresfield and Alvechurch, Worcester-shire.

Mr. Raby, surgeon, at Grantham.

20. George Prescott, esq. Theobald's Park, Herts.

Mr. Peter White, Leadenhall-street.

Mrs. Doddridge, widow of the Rev. Dr. Doddridge.

Lately, at Yarm, Patrick Calder, esq. Lieutenant in the Navy.

21. Mr. Richard Pollard, of Bartholomew-lane.

Lately, at Ipswich, in the 100th year of his age, Alexander Dean, esq.

Lately, the Rev. James Piercy, A. M. Prebendary of Tuam, in Ireland.

Lately, at Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, Mr. O'Brien, the Irish Giant.

