

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

London Review.

Containing the

Literature, HISTORY, Politics,

Arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age.

Simulet jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

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1795.



L O N D O N

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3342



THE European Magazine,

For JULY 1795.

[Embellished with, 1. AN ELEGANT FRONTISPIECE, representing SWANSEY CASTLE;
and, 2. A PORTRAIT OF MR. JOHN BANNISTER.]

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L O N D O N :

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

FRONTISPIECE. (SWANSEY CASTLE.)

SWANSEY, in the county of Glamorgan, is 202 miles west from London. The Castle was built by Henry Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, about the year 1113, soon after which Griffith ap Rhys ap Theodore, Prince of South Wales, came before it, and burnt down great part of the out-buildings. It was the property of the Duke of Beaumont, Lord Paramount of Gowerland. Part of it is entire, but one end totally in ruins.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have received two letters, signed S. J. C. Pratt, informing us of a report very prejudicial to him, of his being the Author of some Strictures on the performances of a Lady for whom he professes great respect. Of such a report we know nothing, nor do we hold ourselves bound, or even at liberty to take notice of every idle conjecture concerning any writer in this MAGAZINE. If Mr. Pratt alludes to the Criticisms on one work of the Lady in question in our MAGAZINES so long ago as the years 1784 and 1785 (and we know of no other), we have no objection to declare that he was *not* the author of them, nor, as we have every reason to believe, in any manner known to the real writer.

Two copies of verses on the *Spencer Coat* we think better adapted to a Newspaper. With the writer's leave, we will send them to a very respectable one, THE WHITEHALL EVENING POST.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from July 11 to July 18, 1795.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	co	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.										
Middlesex	92	2	58	4	42	7	31	7	45	0
Surry	86	6	50	0	41	6	11	8	45	0
Hertford	87	7	00	0	37	6	27	7	48	0
Bedford	88	0	00	0	00	0	28	8	48	0
Hunting.	96	2	00	0	00	0	24	6	41	6
Northam.	86	4	59	0	46	0	28	1	48	6
Rutland	96	6	00	0	49	6	26	0	48	0
Leicester	89	8	00	0	44	0	27	6	49	2
Nottingham.	102	2	45	0	52	6	27	10	48	4
Derby	98	0	00	0	00	0	33	0	52	10
Stafford	83	10	00	0	41	8	27	9	51	2
Salop	89	8	65	4	49	4	33	2	00	0
Hereford	92	3	51	2	48	0	32	6	54	4
Worcest.	89	1	00	0	42	5	32	1	53	9
Warwick	91	4	00	0	44	0	31	6	56	5
Wilts	88	4	00	0	41	0	30	0	54	6
Berks	96	8	00	0	00	0	32	6	47	0
Oxford	81	8	00	0	40	10	30	2	46	2
Bucks	87	8	00	0	37	4	30	8	46	8

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Effex	89	8	30	0	39	0	32	0	42	0
Kent	87	7	00	0	37	5	30	4	40	7
Suffex	80	0	00	0	00	0	28	0	00	0
Suffolk	81	11	49	6	38	9	30	0	40	0
Cambrid.	73	1	00	0	34	10	25	2	40	7
Norfolk	77	4	00	0	36	0	00	0	00	0
Lincoln	92	11	64	0	50	0	24	5	00	0
York	85	2	88	0	00	0	26	11	45	11
Durham	82	0	00	0	00	0	29	7	00	0
Northum.	71	7	55	10	39	6	25	3	00	0
Cumberl.	83	3	60	0	39	7	26	1	00	0
Westmor.	87	2	69	0	44	10	26	8	00	0
Lancash.	92	6	00	0	44	9	26	2	44	5
Cheshire	85	5	00	0	00	0	28	0	00	0
Gloucest.	81	3	00	0	40	10	29	3	53	7
Somerfet	81	0	00	0	00	0	28	3	48	0
Monmou.	78	10	00	0	46	4	00	0	00	0
Devon	91	7	00	0	43	5	29	4	00	0
Cornwall	78	11	00	0	33	6	25	2	00	0
Dorset	81	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	49	6
Hants	81	0	00	0	00	0	26	6	49	0

WALES.										
N. Wales	74	0	48	0	50	0	20	0	00	0
S. Wales	72	0	00	0	47	0	20	0	00	0

STATE OF THE BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JUNE.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.			
24-29	95	55	S. S. W.	8-30	20
25-29	74	59	S. S. W.	9-30	19
26-29	47	60	S. W.	10-29	96
27-29	63	61	S. E.	11-29	91
28-29	50	60	E.	12-29	96
29-29	47	60	E.	13-29	96
30-29	49	61	S.E.	14-30	03
				15-30	05
				16-30	10
				17-29	91
				18-29	96
				19-30	00
				20-30	00
				21-29	81
				22-29	70
				23-29	73
				24-29	76
				25-29	80

JULY.

1-29	50	62	S. S. E.		
2-29	60	60	S.		
3-29	69	59	S.		
4-29	71	57	S. E.		
5-29	82	53	E.		
6-29	97	61	N. N. E.		
7-30	24	60	N. N. E.		

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
For JULY 1795.

MR. JOHN BANNISTER.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

OF the numbers who, mistaking inclination for genius, are perpetually offering themselves to public notice on the Stage, scarce any are remembered after the lapse of a few years. It may be affirmed, that hardly any profession demands talents and requisites, natural and acquired, more varied or seldomer united in one person than that of an Actor. To the requisites which Nature may have endowed him with, he should join the advantages of education; and to both should be added, judgment to chuse and prudence to avoid; discernment to discover his real abilities, and modesty not to rate them above their value. The Gentleman now under our consideration has by diligence and attention obtained, and deservedly, a very high degree of public favour as an Actor, and we record with satisfaction, that he unites to this character the more estimable virtues which adorn private life.

Mr. JOHN BANNISTER is the son of Charles Bannister, an actor who once afforded much entertainment to the Public, though now but seldom seen. He was, if we are not misinformed, educated as a Painter; but what progress he made in the Art we do not profess to know. Probably his inclination led him to the Stage, where he appeared the first time, at the Haymarket, for his father's benefit, in Dick in "The Apprentice," on the 27th of August 1778. What promise his performance then exhibited we do not recollect; but he soon after became a pupil of Mr. Garrick, who it was suspected at that time had a wish to raise up a rival to depress Henderson.

By the means of so able a tutor, Mr. Bannister appeared at Drury Lane in the winter of the same year, without discredit, in the characters of Zaphna, Hamlet, Romeo, &c. In the beginning of 1779 he lost his instructor, and doubtless lost many advantages which he would have received from the unrivalled talents of that great master of the scene. At the end of that year he became the representative of Don Ferolo Whiskerandos in "The Critic." Until this period the bent of his genius scarcely had any opportunity of shewing itself. He went through the characters of tragic heroes without excellence and with little applause. To the sagacity of Mr. Colman, sen. he seems to have been indebted for the discovery and employment of his capabilities. In 1780 he acquired considerable applause in the speaking Harlequin in "The Genius of Nonsense," and his reputation now increasing was observed to make its way through all the impediments which had hitherto obstructed it.

The beginning of 1783 gave him, what his understanding soon taught him to know the value of, a wife with whom he has ever since lived in great domestic harmony. This Lady was Miss Harper, a singer, then belonging to Covent Garden Theatre. Their union has been attended with much happiness to both parties; they have a numerous family, and are universally respected.

On the death of Mr. Edwin in 1790 the sphere of Mr. Bannister's performances was enlarged by the addition of the principal parts of that dissipated but exquisite Actor; and justice requires

quires us to say, that the memory of Edwin must pass away before his successor can be viewed with complete advantage to himself. Edwin, though frequently extravagant, united in many instances the chasteness of Weston with the buff onery of Shuter. The characters he was most distinguished in were such as were written on purpose for him; he gave them a colour which, whether his successor adopts or avoids, must be attended with equal difficulty: if he follows the outline of his predecessor, he is liable to the imputation of servile imitation; if he departs from it, he may be charged with departing from the line of nature pointed out by the first performer. Mr. Bannister's merit, however, does not rest on Edwin's characters; in his performance of these he neither adheres rigidly nor departs widely from his predecessor. His range of characters is very extensive, and the versatility of his powers very extraordinary. He has at times been the substitute of King, Palmer, and Edwin. In every part he has received applause, and on some occasions (as in the execrable trash of "The Little Farthing Rushlight," which to the disgrace of

the Manager and Actor is suffered on a Theatre Royal) where candour cannot deny he merits censure instead of approbation.

Mr. Bannister has long deserted the buskin, which probably he will not resume. He formerly used to indulge himself in the liberty of taking-off his brother-performers, but of late has prudently abstained from that illiberal practice.

The following theatrical character of Mr. Bannister is extracted from a late publication:

Whate'er eccentric humour may require,
When coxcomb follies pass for wit and fire;
Where rustic vassals, strongly urg'd by fear,
Would yet heroical and gay appear;
Or where the Cit, half blockhead and half
beau,

In higher circles would his whimsies shew —
There pealing Laughter testifies his worth,
And Spleen herself must own the kindling
mirth.

To worthier scenes, too, will his talents
bend—

The sportive lover, and the active friend;
Yet when Thalia on the infant smil'd,
She mark'd him for the ludicrous and wild.

TRINITY-HOUSE. PRINCIPAL FRONT.

[See Vol. XXVII. p. 400.]

THE basement story is rusticated with four circular-headed windows. The principal story is decorated with columns and pilasters of the Ionic Order, three Venetian windows supported with Ionic columns, and two small architrave windows. Over the center window is the Trinity Arms, supported by two Tritons; over the architrave windows are medallions of the King and Queen; and over each end window are light-houses, sea-marks, and other nautical emblems. The entablature and dental cornice continues round the building. Under all the windows of the principal front are balustrades; the south-west front has a rustic base; the principal and attic stories are plain, with five windows in each story. The south-east front plain brick on the base, entrance to Offices, with Venetian window

and door-way: on the principal story are two Venetian windows, and on the attic story five plain windows.

The entrance on Tower Hill opens to a Grand Hall, from whence a noble stair-case leads to the Court Room on the center of the principal story, which has an elegant coved ceiling, richly ornamented with stucco walls. At the south-east end is the Board Room; at the south-west end is the Drawing-Room; and on the same story is an elegant Gallery leading from east to west, called by the Elder Brethren the Quarter Deck, and rooms for the examination of Naval Officers. On the base story are Offices for the Secretary and Ballast at the east end, and for examination of Officers at the west.

THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE MANUSCRIPTS, DISCOVERED AT HERCULANEUM.

SINCE the discovery of the ancient MSS. at Herculaneum, so many years have past, that the literary world,

though occasionally reminded that the labours of the Neapolitan Academicians, to develope their contents, were

still

still proceeding, had almost begun to despair of receiving the benefit of those exertions. At length an earnest appears of what they are to expect; and it is found that the hope, conceived originally with so much ardour, of looking into a library laid by for upwards of seventeen hundred years, will not wholly be frustrated. One copy only has been received in England from Italy, by Mr. Edwards, of Pall-Mall, and has been purchased for the library of Christ Church, Oxford.

From the Preface to this volume we learn, that the succession of Charles King of Naples to the Crown of Spain, interrupted the labours of the Herculaneum Academy for some years. Ferdinand, the present King, was then a minor, and did not come of age till 1769; and even from that time the design languished, and was almost extinct, till the year 1787, when the Academy was restored in all its energy; and four Academicians were appointed to superintend the publication of four ancient volumes which had been unrolled. Of these four this is the first, published in the name of the Academy at large, but by the particular care of Carolo Rosini; who has, we must say, proved himself very worthily chosen to execute that arduous task. The work here given to the world is the first that was unfolded, and is entitled *ΦΙΛΟΔΗΜΟΥ ΠΕΡΙ ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗΣ Δ*—"the fourth Book of Philodemus on Musick." The manuscript is written in Unical characters, without divisions of words, but with few peculiarities of writing, except what would be expected, the ancient signa C, and the curved epsilon.

Nothing can be more complete than the manner in which the MS. is presented to the reader. It consists of thirty-eight fragments or columns, besides the title, each copied in a fac simile engraving, of the exact size of the original, and expressing minutely every crack, chasm, and defect of the MS. the precise forms of the letters, &c. so that to see the engravings is the same as to see the original MS.

On the page opposite to each plate, the same portion of the text is given in common Greek types, with all the deficient letters, or words, which have been supplied by conjecture, distinguished by red characters; and in a

parallel column a Latin version; then follow the notes of the editor on the same portion, which are full of erudition, highly illustrative of the treatise, and assign the reasons of the editor for the conjectures he has made respecting the readings. In this manner it is carried on throughout, extending the whole volume, with the aid of five useful indexes, to 180 pages, besides the preface, of between 20 and 30.

Philodemus, it is well known, was a celebrated Epicurean, the author of thirty-three epigrams, now extant in Brunck's Anthology (one of which is quoted by Horace), and of one first edited here from a Barberini MS. in the Vatican. Two other prose tracts, by Philodemus, were extant before, *περί ῥητορικῆς* and *τὰν ὑπομνημάτων περί ῥητορικῆς*: and another *ἡ τῶν φιλοσοφῶν συνταξίς* mentioned by *Albanius*, was actually found at Herculaneum, but unfortunately destroyed by the manner of opening, being the first on which the attempt was made. The prose of Philodemus is as coarse and inelegant as his epigrams are terse and neat, being written apparently in haste, and with all that inattention to style which the Epicureans affected.

The present tract is entirely a dissertation against the Stoick Diogenes Babylonius, tending to refute the extravagant praises of Musick given by him and his sect. It is, perhaps, to be lamented that the work thus discovered is not of more value or importance: there cannot, however, be much of very curious matter, be the subject what it will.

Of this, the most interesting relates to the following topics; as pointed out by the Index of the Chapters into which the work may be conveniently divided: "That there is no musick which is applicable to the purposes of informing the mind—How far Musick is subservient to religious worship—Of its effect; in respect to Epithalamiums and Elegies—in ludicrous compositions—in love—in public entertainments—in affecting the mind, or changing its passions—in conciliating friendship—in disposing to virtue—Whether it sharpens the intellect, or has any relation to other sciences—What useful purposes it can be applied to—Its origin, &c. &c."

Of these questions, many are very curious

curious to a modern reader : but it is particularly remarkable of their general tenor, that they prove the extraordinary effects by many antients at-

tributed to musick (to the astonishment of modern times) to have been held problematical even in the days of Philodemus.

FOR THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE AUTHOR and EDITOR of The ANNUAL REGISTER, (formerly published by Mr. DODSLEY, and now by Messrs. RIVINGTON) desires us to contradict a report lately attempted to be circulated with more industry than liberality, that the work changed its Author and Editor in 1789. At the same time he wishes to express his gratitude for the favourable reception of

his late Volume, and his sincere satisfaction in finding that his promise of giving another Volume early in the winter, and of bringing up the publication by degrees to the current year, seems to have had every effect which he could have hoped, both on the Patrons and Opponents of The ANNUAL REGISTER.

SUBSTANCE of SIR JOHN SINCLAIR's ADDRESS to the BOARD of AGRICULTURE, on TUESDAY the 14th of JULY, 1795: Stating the PROGRESS that had been made in Carrying on the Measures undertaken by the BOARD, for Promoting the IMPROVEMENT of the COUNTRY, during the SECOND SESSION since its Establishment.

Ye generous Britons, venerate the Plough;
—So with superior boon may your rich soil,
Exuberant, Nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land, the naked nations clothe,
And be th' exhaustless granary of a world!

THOMSON'S SPRING.

THAT he could not think of their separating for the summer, without laying before the Board, according to the practice of last year, an abstract of their proceedings, at the conclusion of what ought properly to be accounted their second Session, only one Meeting having been held in 1793, when the Board was originally constituted.

That nothing could give him greater satisfaction, than to observe the progress which the Board was making towards completing the great measure which it had at first undertaken, namely, that of ascertaining the present State of the Agriculture of these Kingdoms, and the Means of its Improvement. That not only the rough draught of the Survey of each County, with hardly any exceptions (and those would soon be supplied) had been printed, but that the reprinting of the Reports had also commenced, from which it would appear what progress had been made in collecting additional information. The reprinted Report of Lancashire, which was now ready for publication, would fully explain the plan according to which those Reports were in future to be drawn up. From an examination of that Report, the Public would see to

what a pitch of perfection Agricultural Knowledge was likely to be brought by the accumulation of so many valuable materials.

That, next to collecting information, the Board was naturally anxious to excite a spirit of improvement; a spirit which could best be roused by pointing out to the Legislature those obstacles which prevented Agricultural Industry, and by endeavouring to prevail upon Parliament to remove them. When the Reports were completed, it might be expedient for that purpose to draw up an abstract of the whole, adhering to the division by Counties, but restricting the information to those points which were of general importance. That Report, which it would be proper to lay before his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, would state such measures as seemed to be the most likely to rouse a spirit of Agricultural exertion. He hoped that important work would be completed before the ensuing Session of Parliament was brought to a conclusion.

The third object, that of drawing up a General Report, in which each subject connected with Agriculture should be distinctly treated, had also made considerable progress. Several of the Chapters

Chapters were already drawn up; and the Fifteenth Chapter, on the great subject of Manures, was printed and in circulation. That Chapter fully explained the nature of the proposed Report, and the manner in which it was intended to be executed.

Among the duties of the Board of Agriculture there was none of more real importance, than that of bringing under the consideration of Parliament such measures as were likely to promote the interests of every description of persons connected with Husbandry, more especially those of the lower orders of Society. With that view a Bill was brought into Parliament, on the recommendation of the Board, which had passed into a Law, and was likely to prove of much consequence to that valuable class the Common Labourers, who were entitled to the peculiar attention of the Legislature, and to the protection of the Board, in enabling them to lay out their little pittance to the best advantage, and without the risk of imposition*.

That a most important, but at the same time a very delicate branch of duty, incumbent upon the Board, is that of submitting to the consideration of Parliament, the claims of those who merited to be rewarded, on account of discoveries advantageous to Agriculture. That any attempt of that sort, it might easily be supposed, was liable to many difficulties. That the Board had succeeded in its first application, in behalf of a very deserving individual, Mr. Joseph Elkington, who had carried the art of Draining Land to a perfection hitherto unknown, and which, if spread over the whole kingdom, must necessarily prove the source of infinite public benefit. That sum, being the first ever granted by Parliament for any discovery of importance to Husbandry, rendered it more valuable to the person who received it, and more creditable to the Board, in consequence of whose recommendation it had been obtained. That the Board had this day appointed a Committee for the purpose of attending to that subject during the Recess; by whose exertions, he had no doubt considerable progress would be made. In the course even of this year, in having those

individuals taught who might be sent with that view to Mr. Elkington.

That there is no duty more incumbent on a Board of Agriculture, than that of recommending such measures as are the most likely to provide a sufficient quantity of food for the People: recommendation, it is well known, is all that a Board possessed of such limited powers can attempt; but in that respect it fortunately seems to be possessed of considerable influence. The deficiency of the last crop becoming too apparent at the commencement of this year, an extraordinary meeting was held to take the subject into consideration, when the Board resolved to recommend the culture of Potatoes as in every point of view the resource the easiest to be obtained, and the most to be depended on. By accounts received from various parts of the Island it appears, that the recommendation had been attended with the best consequences. There is every reason to believe that perhaps 50,000 additional acres of Potatoes have been planted in consequence of that recommendation. As each acre of Potatoes will feed, at an average, from eight to ten people for twelve months, it is probable that the Board have been the means of raising as great quantity of that food as will maintain nearly a million of people for six months, and consequently it will have been the happy instrument of preventing the risk of scarcity or famine during the ensuing season. For the purpose of increasing that culture in future, and of ascertaining the principles on which it could best be conducted, a Report has been drawn up and printed, which contains all the information that could be collected in Great-Britain and Ireland, or from foreign publications, on the subject of Potatoes.

That for many years past constant complaints have been made of the increasing price of provisions. Many causes have been assigned for such a circumstance, and many remedies suggested; but the most effectual one undoubtedly is that of cultivating the many millions of acres now lying waste and unproductive. That to that point he should take the liberty of calling the attention of the Board early in the

* This Act, which was recommended to the attention of the Board by Sir Christopher Willoughby, one of its Members, and was introduced into Parliament by Mr. Powys, is intitled, "An Act for the more effectual Prevention of the Use of defective Weights, and of false and unequal Balances."

course of the ensuing Session; and in the interim he trusted that the Members of the Board would pay every possible attention to the subject.

- “ Let us cut off those legal bars,
 “ Which crush the culture of our fruitful Isle.
 “ Were they remov’d, unbounded wealth
 “ would flow;
 “ Our wastes would then with varied pro-
 “ duce smile,
 “ And England soon a second Eden prove.”

The last, and perhaps the most important object to which the attention of the Board can be directed, is that of attending to the situation and circumstances of the lower orders of the people. That important branch of our duty had not been neglected during the course of the present Session. In addition to the specific measures above alluded to, a Special Committee was appointed to take the general subject into consideration, who have laid the foundation, by their investigations, for very important regulations in regard to that great branch of political economy. A matter of that importance, however, requires much deliberation, before either Parliament can be applied to for new Laws, or any recommendation can be submitted to the consideration of private individuals. But there were three points which seemed to meet with a very general concurrence. The first was to promote Improvements in the Construction of Cottages, more especially to ascertain the means by which the Consumption of Fuel could be diminished. The second, to recommend the annexing of a large Garden to each Cottage, by which the labourer, with the assistance of his family, might be enabled to raise a considerable quantity of provisions, without being obliged to go to market for every thing he had occasion for. Many instances of the benefit resulting from such an appendage were stated in the different County Reports, and were known to many Members of the Board. The third point was, that of encouraging, by every possible means, the Extension of Friendly Societies, that most fortunate of all institutions for the benefit of the poor, and the most likely means that could possibly be devised for rendering their situation comfortable.

That the variety of important subjects regarding which it was necessary for the Board to collect information, and of measures which it might have occa-

sion to recommend to the public attention, having rendered it extremely desirable to establish a correspondence with some respectable body in each county, it had occurred, that either the Grand Juries or the Magistrates assembled at the Quarter Sessions, were in every point of view the fittest and most respectable descriptions of persons for the Board to correspond with. That a Circular letter had been sent by the Board suggesting the many public advantages that might be derived, by establishing a Committee of the Magistrates in each County, to correspond with the Board upon such subjects, which there is every reason to believe will be cordially acceded to; a most desirable circumstance, as such an intercourse could not fail to be productive of consequences equally satisfactory to the Board, and important to the general interests of the country.

The President then concluded his Address in the following words:

“ On the whole, the Board have only to persevere, with zeal and alacrity, in the great course in which they are now engaged, in order to effect objects which were never compassed in any other country, and which, without an institution, carried on with such zeal and energy, would never have been supposed attainable. And in carrying on this great undertaking we ought to consider, that we are not only labouring for ourselves and our posterity, and for the nations by whom we are surrounded, who must profit from our instructions, and be benefited by our example, but that we are laying a foundation for the future prosperity and happiness of the human race; since their prosperity and happiness must ever depend on the facility with which their means of subsistence can be provided. This country has much to boast of. In the arts of War it has had few equals: in Commerce and manufacturing Industry, it has gone beyond all competition: in every branch of learning it has produced individuals who can rival the proudest names that Antiquity can exhibit: *and if in addition to those other sources of fame and credit, it can bring Agriculture, and the useful Arts connected with it, to perfection* (which by the exertions of this Board can hardly fail to be speedily accomplished), where is the nation that will be able to make a more distinguished figure in the page of History?”

LETTER

LETTER VII.

THE LIFE OF JOHN KNOX, THE REFORMER.

By J. LETTICE, B. D.

AUTHOR OF "LETTERS ON A TOUR THROUGH VARIOUS PARTS OF SCOTLAND."

AS mankind adhere to nothing with more resolution, perseverance, and even obstinacy, than to their religious opinions, that man must possess uncommon energy of character, who is able to reform, or only to change those of a whole people. Among Reformers of this kind JOHN KNOX is deservedly celebrated. He will be found to have possessed qualities, and in no ordinary degree of vigour, which merit the curiosity of those who take pleasure in contemplating the causes of signal events in the characters of persons who have chiefly contributed to bring them about. You must, however, expect nothing more here than a few of the most important and characteristic traits which marked his conduct. To enter fully into every transaction in which this famous man bore a part, would be to write a History of the Reformation of Scotland, and would comprehend the characters, sentiments, and conduct of many of the distinguished Statesmen of that time, both in Scotland and England; to whose political and more secret manœuvres, as it always happens when great changes take place in national religion, this remarkable change was considerably owing. KNOX, however, was its ostensible instrument, as the most successful opposer of the Papists; as the preacher of the new doctrines; and as the founder at least of the Reformed Church of Scotland, and its rules of discipline*.

JOHN KNOX was born at Gifford, near Haddington, in the year 1505. His parents were persons of low condition; but they found means of educating their son in the Grammar School at Haddington. He afterwards studied philosophy and theology at St. Andrew's under the celebrated Professor John Major, the same under whom Buchanan studied. His progress was rapid,

and his attainments in theological science were such, that, according to Buchanan's account, he obtained the order of priesthood earlier than is ordinarily allowed by the Canons. By reading the works of Jerom and St. Austin, he was led to quit the subtleties of School divinity which he had imbibed under Major, and attached himself to a plain and more literal method of interpretation. He learned the principles of the Protestants from the famous George Wishart, who had preached them at Dundee, and for which he suffered martyrdom at the stake through the persecution of Cardinal Beaton. KNOX, no way discouraged by this event, renounced the Catholic Faith, and declared himself a zealous Protestant. He too, like his master, Wishart, met with much disturbance and opposition in propagating his principles, although in a more private way, and chiefly in giving lectures and catechetical exercises to his pupils †. He became so obnoxious to the Cardinal as only to find safety in continually changing his place of residence.

Almost immediately after the murder of the Cardinal, in 1547, at the Castle of St. Andrew's, KNOX, then in the forty-second year of his age, associated himself with the perpetrators of that bloody deed; which, from the light and indecent description he has given of it, in his History of the Reformation of the Church of Scotland, he undoubtedly approved, and seemed to rejoice at.

Here it was that Mr. John Rough ‡, who had been some years a preacher among the fraternity of Black Friars at Stirling, and afterwards Chaplain to the Earl of Arran, and who had now joined the party at the Castle, having opportunity of examining JOHN KNOX's character and principles, became so prejudiced in his favour, as earnestly to

* So much, I believe, may be admitted, though his own particular scheme was not adopted by the Government. See Spotswood's History of the Church of Scotland, l. 3.—17.

† Francis and George Douglas of Languiddrie, and Alexander Cockburn, eldest son of the Laird of Ormiston.

‡ After having experienced many vicissitudes in different countries he became preacher to a private congregation at Ilington, in the last year of Queen Mary's reign; he was there seized, and burnt for heresy.

press him to undertake the public function of a preacher. This office, although he had long before received episcopal ordination, he affected to think himself not properly called to exercise. At first he refused his friend's solicitation, saying, "that he would not run where God had not called him." Mr. Rough however, privately consulting with Sir David Lindsay of the Mount*, and Mr. Henry Balneves†, was concluded, "that JOHN KNOX should receive a charge publicly by the mouth of a preacher."

A day being fixed, Mr. Rough, in company with the two Gentlemen just mentioned, addressed a discourse to him on the power of the congregation, how small soever it might be, if exceeding two or three persons, to elect Ministers in time of need; especially persons "in whom," to use his own words, "they supposed and espied the gifts of God." The Preacher, after having insisted on these topics, said formally to Mr. KNOX: "Brother, you shall not be offended, albeit I speak unto you that which I have in charge, even from all those that are here present, which is this: In the name of God, and of his Son Jesus Christ, and in the name of those that presently I call you by my mouth, I charge you, that you refuse not this holy vocation; but as ye tender the glory of God, the increase of Christ's kingdom, the edification of your brethren, and the comfort of me, whom ye understand well enough to be oppressed by the multitude of labours, that ye take upon you the public office and charge of preaching, even as you look to avoid God's heavy displeasure, and desire that he should multiply his grace upon you."—The Preacher then demanded of the persons present—"Was not this your charge to me, and do you not approve of this vocation?"—They answered, "It is; and we approve it."

"Whereat the said Mr. John burst forth in most abundant tears, and withdrew himself to his chamber; his countenance and behaviour, from that day till the day that he was compelled to present himself to the public place of preaching, did sufficiently declare the grief and trouble of his heart; for no man did see any sign of mirth of him, neither yet had he pleasure to accompany any man for many days together."

From this account, given in his own starch phrase §, it is evident, he had his qualms about the nature of this vocation, and that doubts and misgivings hung about him for some days. There is, however, in the minds of men, a principle, which, according to their different characters, they call by different names; some flattering themselves it is reason, others conscience; some, that it is supernatural light; others, that it is irresistible impulse, or fatality, &c. and which, on new and trying occasions, comes in to our assistance, and often reconciles us to the strangest things.—Through which of these it was that Mr. KNOX imagined himself convinced of the authority and rectitude of his call, it is impossible to determine; but from the time he felt this assurance, he appeared to proceed in the straight line of conviction; the strong features of his character became soon developed, and stood confessed in all their rough prominence.

He commenced his public career in a theological debate with Annan, Dean of St. Andrew's, and in a sermon before that University, wherein he professed to prove that the Church of Rome is the Beast of the Revelation, and the Whore of Babylon, who makes merchandize of the souls of men. He was accused by the Clergy, who heard him, of having, moreover, heretically asserted, that no man can be the head

* Of the Mount; so called from the name of his estate near Cowpar in Fife. He had been Gentleman of the Bedchamber to James IV. and had some share in the education of James V. He was afterwards Lyon King at Arms, and bore other offices at Court.—He was distinguished as a Poet in his time: most of his pieces are of the satiric kind; his verses generally in the stile of burlesque. He died very old in 1553.—See Mackenzie's Life of him.

† This Gentleman had studied the Law, had been a favourite of the Earl of Arran, and made profession of the Protestant Religion. Being excommunicated by the Catholics, upon quitting them he joined the murderers of Cardinal Beaton. At the time they were besieged he was sent to England to negotiate a supply of money and provisions for the support of his party. Having succeeded in obtaining it, he was for this and other services made a Lord of Session, 1563.—Mackenzie.

‡ Here present.

§ P. 75 of his History of the Reformation of Scotland. Fol. Lond. 1644.

of

of Christ's Church; that the Pope is Antichrist; that no alteration ought or can be made in religion; that the Mass is idolatry, and other points equally obnoxious to the Catholics.

Violent disputes ensued betwixt him and the Clergy, and Popery was perceived to lose much in the controversy. The Clergy therefore passed an order, that every learned Minister of the Abbey and University of St. Andrew's should assiduously preach in his turn on Sundays, at the parish-church, but that they should abstain from touching upon the controverted points. Mr. KNOX evaded the order by preaching upon them on the week-days, and his labours were attended with such success, that great numbers of persons, both from the Castle and the city, gave public testimony of their approbation of his doctrine, by partaking the Eucharist in the manner afterwards established by the Reformation.

In the mean time close siege was laid to the Castle, into which the assassins of Cardinal Beaton had thrown themselves. It was at length obliged to surrender to the French, who conveyed the murderers, and Mr. KNOX among their other associates, to France, where they remained prisoners on board the galleys. This event happened in July 1547.

Whilst in this situation, Mr. KNOX wrote a Confession of his Faith, and transmitted it to his partizans in Scotland. He was set at liberty early in the next year; but learning that the Papists still maintained a great majority in his own country, he took refuge in England under the Protestant protection of Edward VI. He preached in various parts of the kingdom, and several times before the King. He was appointed one of his Majesty's Itinerary Chaplains; and it is asserted, on respectable authority, that he refused, with indignation, the offer of an English bishoprick, in conformity to those principles which he had avowed relative to the episcopal order*.

On the accession of Mary he returned to Scotland, and preached privately at Edinburgh; but finding the Clergy exasperated against him, in order to escape their pursuit, he fled to Frankfort, the asylum of a large congrega-

tion of English Protestants from the persecution of Queen Mary. Mr. KNOX, with the utmost vehemence, opposed their Liturgy; the same that had been established in England by Edward VI. The congregation were obliged to request the interference of the Magistrates. Under apprehensions that they were proceeding to banish him as an incendiary, he returned to Scotland, but made a visit on his route to Calvin at Geneva.

Well received on his return home, by the Nobility, and other persons of consideration, who patronized the Protestant cause, he, by the persuasion of the Earl of Glencairn, addressed a letter to the Queen Dowager, which he delivered into the hands of the Bishop of Glasgow, intimating, that she wished him to read a Pasquinade. When KNOX heard this character and reception given to his letter, he is said to have improved upon its vehemence, by the addition of dreadful menaces of God's wrath against her Majesty.

Being not long afterwards invited to Geneva to take the spiritual charge of certain separatists from the congregation of Frankfort, he read their letter from the pulpit to his audience at Edinburgh, and after expressing his design of complying with the invitation it conveyed, he observed, without remarkable humility †, "that the faithful at Edinburgh suffered little less calamities for his departing, than did the faithful in the Gospel after the persecution of St. Stephen." However, he comforted them with a promise of returning, as soon as they should think fit to recall him.

A summons to appear before the Clergy at Edinburgh was issued immediately upon his departure. Not appearing, he was burnt in effigy at the cross, in July 1555. As soon as this proceeding reached him at Geneva, he wrote and published a vindication of himself in "An Appeal to the Nobility and Commons of Scotland ‡".

In 1558 came from the press his "First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women." In this book he endeavours to prove, that sovereign authority in women is inconsistent with the law of nature, contrary to the determinations of civilians and

* See Bayle, and Biograph. Britan. in their Notes on his Life.

† See his Hist. p. 107.

‡ This is printed at the end of his History.

§ Government.

canonists, and to the law of God. In certain passages he compares Mary of England to Jezebel, and steps out of his way to shew a resemblance between the Emperor and Nero. The whole spirit of the piece was construed into a design to excite rebellion against the Queens of England and Scotland; for Mary of England was still living. Representations importing as much being made to the Syndics of Geneva, Mr. Knox thought it necessary to make a precipitate retreat from that city.

Mr. Bayle labours much to prove, that Calvin and Beza, with whom Knox lived upon terms of intimacy and friendship, and conferred much on theological matters, were no way concerned in those doctrines of rebellious tendency, which mingled very cordially with Mr. Knox's ideas of church reformation.

At the time of his flight from Geneva, he was fortunately recalled to Scotland by the Lords of the Congregation*, with a view to prevent an accusation of high treason, which was meditated against him.

He had conceived a great desire of passing through England on his journey, partly for the sake of greater expedition, and partly for an opportunity of communicating with the Minister of State and other persons on matters which he chose not to commit to writing, or to have much known. He was returning with the sanguine hope, not only of personal safety in this kingdom, but of a favourable reception from Queen Elizabeth, who had just ascended the throne. But he seemed to have forgotten, that, hostile as her principles of religion were to those of her predecessor, they could not be less adverse to his own female sovereignty. The persons who applied to Secretary Cecil for a passport for him through England, met with a severe repulse, and hardly escaped imprisonment. Mr. Knox addressed a letter of complaint† upon this subject to the Secretary in behalf of his friends; but not chusing to retract the obnoxious tenets of his book, he despaired of gaining ground either with the Queen or her

Minister, till he made the discovery of the "Providential Right of Kings‡." To distinguish the cases to which this doctrine might safely be applied, whilst any were to be excepted, was a business of no small delicacy; and to say the truth, Mr. Knox's particular application of it was little better than an evasion of the principles of his book; for as he had there asserted, that the government of women was contrary to the law of God, it is very strange, that his providence, unless evidently, or rather miraculously manifested, should be supposed to interpose an exception in favour of any particular woman. The doctrine however, if the application be but admitted, must be allowed to possess an elastic sort of pliancy, by which it would be made apparently to fit the inventor's occasions; not to mention those of others, who, whether engaged in reformation, in pursuit of advancement civil or ecclesiastical, or in other peculiar circumstances, might find themselves oppressed by unpleasant difficulties about government, male or female, at any future time.

Although this expedient had not been successfully urged with Elizabeth till after the Reformer had effected his return to his own country, which he did by sea, it procured him credit with her Majesty not long afterward; and it was thro' a second epistolary application to the English Secretary, accompanied by a letter to the Queen herself, recognizing her "Providential Right to the Crown of England," that a negotiation, which the Protestant Nobility and Gentry of Scotland had nearly resolved to break off, was renewed. In consequence of these letters money was obtained, and assurances were moreover given of Elizabeth's good disposition to enter into a league with the Lords of the Congregation for the maintenance of the common cause.

Mr. Knox, soon after his arrival in Scotland, had been chosen, in form, Protestant Minister of Edinburgh; but was obliged to commit his spiritual charge to an approved deputy§ on several urgent causes of absence, one of

* A title assumed by those Nobles and others who patronized the Reformation, and formed a particular association for its support, &c.

† Dated April 10, 1559, from Dieppe. See p. 221 of his History.

‡ Mr. Bayle, who shews himself very partial to our Reformer, in his representation of his character and actions, cannot acquit him of inconsistency, where he speaks of his adopting this defence of Elizabeth's sovereignty.

§ Mr. Willock.

which was his attendance upon the Lords, whilst a treaty of formal alliance with England, and measures of protection for the party against the Queen Regent were under their consideration.

During the time they were assembled at Johnstown (Perth), the Reformer, alarmed by a summons from the Queen Regent, commanding the Ministers of the Congregation to appear before her, in order to account for their seditious practices, preached before the Lords a vehement sermon * against idolatry, and the monuments of idolatry, meaning the monasteries, altars, images, crucifixes, and other ornaments of the popish churches. The next day, the 11th June 1559, the mob assaulted the priests and monks, and so entirely pillaged the two convents of the Black and Grey Friars, as to leave nothing but the walls. From thence they proceeded to the Carthusian convent, one of the noblest edifices in the kingdom, where they destroyed every thing but the outward walls; not sparing the monument of James I. its founder. The Queen Regent, though at first exceedingly irritated by this rebellious violence and devastation which had taken place at Perth, was soon not unwilling to capitulate, on condition that the party would lay down their arms and become peaceable subjects. From this Mr. KNOX declares that he dissuaded them, insisting that the Catholics were not to be trusted, who made it an article of faith that they were not bound to observe compacts with heretics. The Lords, fearing the consequences of popular tumult, endeavoured to prevail on Mr. KNOX to desist from preaching: nothing, however, was less practicable.

He now removed to St. Andrew's, where he addressed the people from the pulpit on the subject of Christ's casting out the buyers and sellers from the Temple. The mob may always be left to themselves for the application of doctrines which encourage mischief. They proceeded with all expedition to plunder and demolish the religious houses at St. Andrew's.

The Queen's army and that of the Congregation now met at Cowpar-Moor; the former apparently most determined to try the issue of a battle.

The principals, however, on either side consented previously to negotiate, and a cessation of arms was agreed to and signed on the 13th of June 1559. Some misunderstanding, nevertheless, remained, and the Palace and Abbey of Scone † were burnt before it could be adjusted.

It must not here be omitted, in justice to Mr. KNOX, that, according to his own account, he interfered, both in this and in the former instance, to prevent the violent proceedings of the mob; but, on the other hand, it is difficult to conclude, from the reflections which he makes upon these transactions in his History, that they did not meet his approbation, or that Mr. KNOX, though a saintly Reformer of a persecuting religion, had any antipathy to a little persecution. It is true, that the intolerance which some of his expressions appeared to manifest, was confined at present to inanimate objects. But afterwards the sanction of his advice was not wanting for the persecution of the Catholic Priests, and that even to sanguinary extremes.

Fresh discontents, accusations and calumnies arose from the tumults and devastations at Scone: new propositions were mutually made to each other by the leaders of the two parties. Nothing, however, resulted but mutual distrust.

Now it was that Mr. KNOX, returning to Edinburgh, wrote his second letter above-mentioned to the Secretary Cecil, addressing one at the same time to the Queen of England, accompanied by a third from the Lords of the Congregation. These letters detailed the dangers which, in a political as well as a religious view, might probably ensue to England from the future conquests or successes of the French in Scotland. A negotiation soon took place, in consequence of which an army was sent from England under the conduct of the Duke of Norfolk.

Mr. KNOX did not cease at this time, to assist the cause of his friends in Perthshire and Fife by the vehemence of preaching, which was seconded, as usual, by new acts of ruin and destruction from the mob upon the religious houses at Creil, Anstruther, Pitten-weem, Cowpar; nor did the noble

* So he calls it himself, p. 136, Hist. Ref.

† Near Perth.

abbey of Cambuskenneth near Stirling, nor the convent and altars at Linlithgow escape the fury of their fanaticism. It was through Mr. KNOX's active zeal that most of the great men of Scotland were induced, with what force they could levy, to join the Duke of Norfolk's army. But the parties, upon

comparing their forces, thought it most expedient to come to terms, and a pacification was concluded between the two kingdoms, July 8, 1560.

This event was very shortly after succeeded by the death of the Queen Regent.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Memoranda, copied some years ago from loose papers found in Bene't College, Cambridge, may perhaps afford some entertainment to your readers.

I am, &c.

C. D.

Anno dni 1553.

Mem. layed out for y^e setting forth
of y^e Comedye of Job.

FOR ynke & paper y^e fyrst } iiij^d.
tyme,

For graye paper & flower to } ij^d.
make

Payed to Hilarye y^e tayler for
the making of Jobs skyne } viij^d.
cote,

It. for a Devells cote, wyngs, } viij^d.
& hofe,

It. for frefe to make a Devells } ij^d.
hode wt,

Payed to y^e paynter, } iiij^d.

For paynting Jobs skyne cote, } xx^d.

It. for paynting y^e Devells cote, } xx^d.

It. for gylding agayne of a } iiij^d.
godds face

For aq^a vitæ & a glasse therwt, } id. $\frac{1}{4}$.

It. for glewe an } o.

It. for frankyngfence, } ij^d.

It. layde out for a pownde of } id. $\frac{1}{4}$.
candell,

It. spent ij pownde of candell, } v^d.

It. Drorye have sent a pownde } id. $\frac{1}{4}$.
of candell,

It. bowght an ell of canvyse } viij^d.

It. for ynke & paper y^e se- } iiij^d.
conde tyme,

It. for rosen y^e fyrst & y^e se- } iiij^d.
conde tyme,

It. for paynted paper, } id.

It. for nayles, } $\frac{1}{4}$.

It. for tacke nayles, } ij^d.

It. for aq^a vitæ y^e seconde tyme, } id. $\frac{1}{4}$.

It. for pynnes, } id.

It. for a gunne matche, } id.

Mem. that M^r. Duzze have }
layed out for the making } ij^s viij^d.
of a thund^r barrell,

It. for the barrell itselfe, } xx^d.

Mem. that F. Barret have layed }
out for pynnes and here lases, } iiij^d.

Payed to Thorpe.

For thyngs pertayning to a thund^r bar-
rell, as

For hopes, viij. for lyne } v^d.

For his workemanshippe } xvi^d.

For furies geare } xxvi^d.

It. for his paynes, } iiij^d.

Wherof must be allowed agayne

* To M^r. Duzze, } xij^d.

* I. to F. Gybb, } v^d.

Mem. that Kenyngum have }
paye to Thorpe also for the } xvi^d.
paynting & making of a }
Devells viser,

It. to a woman for brushyng of } viij^d.
y^e gere,

Summa totalis, * xxiiij xvij x^d.

P me Johane Ketilston.

A byll of expencys at y^e Playe.

Imprimis, for ij bookes } vj^d.

Item, for paynting of the sygne, } vj^d.

It. for heare for berds, } viij^d.

It. gyven to them that made the } iiij^d.
berds,

It. for a quier of ryall paper, } x^d.

It. for two quiers of other paper, } vj^d.

It. for thre dosen poyntes to }
spere ther cotes and tackyng } vj^d.
up of hernes,

It. for great pynnes to hange up } j^d.
the great lettres,

It. for smale pynnes, } j^d.

It. for thre faddome of corde for }
the cortenes wheron Petrysens } j^d.
was sett,

It. for ix faddome for the lampe, } iiij^d.

It. for packe threde fetchyd by } j^d.
Pory,

It. for packe threde and packe }
nedles fatchyd by Haroghe, } ij^d.

It. for rede oker, } j^d.

It. for iij pownde of candle, } xx^d.

It. payde to Ales Baker for } viij^d.
brushyng,

It. for incke, } iiij^d.

It. for washyng a call, a payer }
of hofe, and a payer of sloppes } j^d.
for Petrysens,

It. payde to the taylor for hys } iiij^d.
 paynes at thre tymes,
 It. for graye paper and golde } iiij^d.
 foyle,
 * It. laid out by the caterer }
 for meate bestowed amongst } iij^d vjd.
 y^e Players,
 It. to the waitts for y^r payns, } iij^s.
 It. for borowing of hernelles, } xx^d.
 Besyde y^e charge for setting }
 up and taking downe of the }
 stage for y^e w^{ch} paid to } iij^s vjd.
 Lauvere y^e carpenter &
 his serv^t for the space of ij }
 days,
 To hvm for keping y^{of}
 To John for his helpe } vij^d.
 y^{about} for ij days,
 1553.

The first Showe.

Imprimis, for hiering an harnesse, x^d.
 Item, for makyng ij skynne cotes, x^d.

The seconde Showe.

Imprimis, for iiij blacke starres, xx^d.
 Item, for sowing of a cote wth } vjd.
 leavys,
 Item, for the drome player, iiij^d.
 Item, for ynke and paper, iiij^d.
 Item, for colores, j^d.
 Item, for a cranes heade, iiij^d.
 Item, for the corde for the hang- } iiij^d.
 ing candlestick,

Exposit per me Gulielmum
 Remingham,

Such things as I laid out for the Playes.

Imprimis, for a berd, vij^d.
 Item, for white ynkle for gard- } vjd.
 ing the Lenoos cote,
 Item, for candell for the rehiring, vjd.
 Item, for yelow and grene ca- } iiij^d.
 dyffe lace,
 Item, for paynting a payer of } viij^d.
 hose, a skine, and ij hatts,
 Item, for threde & nidells for } iiij^d.
 the making of the cote,
 Item, ynke for the letters, iiij^d.
 Item, for paper, iiij^d.
 † Item, layd out to Thorpe for } vjd.
 the thunder barell,
 Item, for flower for paste, 2 1/4^d.
 Item, for whipp cord, j^d.
 Item, for making of hose, and 3 }
 skins for Leno, and the } xiij^d.
 slopps,
 Item, for pinnes & hiare lases } iiij^d.
 for the women,
 Item, for yelow buckrome for } xvij^d.
 Le noos cote,
 Item, for linnen clothe for lining } vjd.
 for the same cote,

Sum. totalis, vij^s viij^d.

Exposit per me
 Simone Gybbes.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

June 25, 1795.

SIR,

AS STATE of future punishments, as well as of rewards, is admitted by the generality of Christians; but where, in what manner, or in what degree, has never yet been ascertained so as to accord with our ideas of the benevolence of the Deity; for with respect to the popular idea of Hell, and the body being tormented *for ever*, it is, in the opinion of many serious persons, so contrary to all ideas of justice and mercy, that human nature recoils at the idea. To suppose that the Divine Being will punish mankind with *infinite* torments for a *finite* crime, is a dogma too shocking to gain general assent.

How mankind came by these ideas is easily seen: viz. the mis-translations of

the Scriptures, and our ignorance of the manners and customs of the Jews; or rather, our not attending to them. My design in this Letter is to shew (what perhaps is not *generally* known), that what we conceive to be Hell, was a place well known to the Jews, and often referred to when they meant to express, by a figure of speech, a constant fire or perpetual burning.

The word *gehenna* (gehenna), which we translate Hell (in many places in the New Testament), is derived from the Hebrew *gehinnom*, which signifies the valley of Hinnom, which signifies the valley of Hinnom, a place near Jerusalem, watered by the springs of Siloah, and beautified with gardens where the idolatrous Jews, following the example of the Ammonites, sacrificed their children in the fire to Molech.

"This Molech, we are told (Vin-

* From this place is in a different hand, and not easy to make out.

† This article struck through with a pen.

dication of the Honour of God, p.163.) was a huge brass or copper idol, having the face of a calf, and its hands spread out to receive the victims, and being hollowed within with various chambers or recesses." Into this idol human victims were cast to be sacrificed, and the priests who attended caused trumpets to be sounded and drums to be beaten to prevent the cries of the victims being heard; whence this place had also the name of Tophet, from the Hebrew word *toph*, which signifies a drum.

The practice of passing the children through the fire unto Molech, is mentioned and forbidden in various passages in the Old Testament, particularly in the following: 2. Chronicles, xxviii. 3. "Moreover he burnt incense in the valley of the son of Hinnom, and burnt his children in the fire, after the abominations of the heathen whom the Lord had cast out before the children of Israel."—2. Chronicles, xxxiii. 6. "And he caused his children to pass through the fire in the valley of the son of Hinnom."—Jeremiah, xxxii. 35. "And they built the high places of Baal, which are in the valley of the son of Hinnom, to cause their sons and their daughters to pass thro' the fire unto Molech, which I commanded them not; neither came it into my mind that they should do this abomination to cause Judah to sin."—The nineteenth chapter of Jeremiah contains a curse on the Jews for these impious practices.

King Josias, to render this place for ever abominable, made a common sewer of it, where all the filth and dead carcases of the city were carried.—2. Kings, xxiii. 10. et seq. "And he defiled Topheth, which is in the valley of the children of Hinnom, that no man might make his son or his daughter to pass through the fire to Molech,"—&c.

From that time a constant fire was kept up in that place to consume the filth and garbage that was brought from the city; and likewise the dead bodies which were carried there to be burned instead of being buried, as was the custom often in those days. From these circumstances this place became, in the eyes of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, exceedingly execrable and odious: and on account of the sacrifices to Molech, or the burning of the dead carcases and filth of Jerusalem, or perhaps from

both reasons conjoined, the valley of Hinnom (or Gehenna) was referred to by Christ in his denunciation of future punishments: not that we are to understand that he meant, if we did not pursue a virtuous course of life, we were to be punished with *everlasting* torments; which is an idea, as I observed before, repugnant to the benevolence of the Deity; but that if we still continue in the practice of every vice, and would not attend to the dictates of our conscience, we should become as those substances, as those dead bodies that were carried to the valley of Hinnom (or, as we translate it, carried into Hell), that is, utterly annihilated and consumed, as unworthy to exist in the presence of Him, whom no man can see without holiness.

By what has been stated it will appear, that the word which we translate Hell had a very different meaning in the days of Christ than it has with the generality of mankind in the present age, some of whom have run into the most extravagant notions on this point, and represented the Divine Being as a merciless and cruel tyrant, who takes a delight in tormenting his creatures; which opinion has raised up a number of unbelievers in Christianity, supposing a theory so absurd could not be of Divine origin.

If what I have written will remove the scruples of a few pious minds, or tend to make men think with more reverence of that Being, whose goodness and mercy is without limits, my views will be fully answered.

F. B.

P. S. This definition of Hell our illustrious Bard has preserved in the First Book of his Paradise Lost, l. 392.

"First Molech, horrid king, besmeared
with blood

Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears,
Tho' for the noise of drums and timbrels loud
Their children's cries unheard, that pass'd
thro' fire

To his grim idol. Him the Ammonite
Worship'd in Rabla and her watry plain
In Argol and in Basin, to the stream
Of utmost Arnon. Nor content with such
Audacious neighbourhood, the wisest heart
Of Solomon he led by fraud to build
His temple right against the temple of God
On that opprobrious hill, and made his grove
The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence
And black Gehenna call'd, the type of

Hell."

For

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ON THE COMPARATIVE MERIT OF DRYDEN'S ODE ON ALEXANDER'S FEAST; AND COLLINS'S ON THE PASSIONS.

THE fame which posterity is inclined to bestow on any individual writer, whether in Poetry or in Prose, is rarely diminished by a comparative estimation with others of less consequence, or entitled to less notice. This indeed is a just standard of opinion; because those whom we are ready to call great, sink in our favour when compared with higher abilities; and those whom we have regarded as inferior and of little worth, rise in our estimation, since we find the scale turned by those of still humbler fame.—Thus Virgil loses his consequence, when contrasted with Homer in the epic composition, and his originality, when compared with Theocritus in the Pastoral: but his fame is by no means diminished when he leaves Tasso and Phillips far behind him.—Cicero's eloquence is weak, when compared with that of Demosthenes, but is evidently superior to any subsequent Orator;—and Livy yields the palm of superiority when opposed to Thucydides. But every one is ready to acknowledge, that those who have followed after, sink in the scale of historical merit. That honours however are conferred frequently on Antiquity, which alone should be due to excellence, is a truth that few impartial and liberal observers will be disposed to controvert. Every attempt will be an imitation, if preceded by any composition of the like nature; and every effort of genius will have its splendor diminished, if the rays of former, and nearly similar productions should throw their lustre upon it.—Custom, which has such predominant influence in the decisions of Mankind, ought, however, to have its power restrained, in the consideration of comparative excellence: we must not be blind to one, because we are dazzled by the other; nor should we sacrifice the impulse which we feel in perusing one composition, to a determination of not acknowledging the worth of another. Many might be the instances enumerated, and various the authors produced, for which we have indulged a fond partiality and an unjustifiable prejudice; but I trust I shall not be insulting the memory, or abusing the excellence of either Dryden or Collins, in attempting a few observations on the comparative merit of the former's Ode

on St. Cecilia's day, and the latter's on the Passions; two productions, which, in the lyric kind, have universally received the warmest applause from every enlightened Reader and every liberal Critic; and which, for varieties of measure, fulness of verse, and judgment of disposition, are undoubtedly the finest models of imitation for those who have inspiration enough to undertake pieces of the like nature. I would not think to bring Dryden to the level of Collins; or raise Collins even to a great share of that fame which Dryden justly enjoys. The world has been sufficiently convinced of the extent of the former's genius, the multiplicity of his productions, the energy of his thoughts, and the dignity of his numbers—nor is it left for the present day; to admire the elegance, feeling, and harmony, of the latter's delightful Muse. It is acknowledged by critics, that Dryden has convinced us of what his powers were most capable, in his Alexander's Feast; and Collins is confessedly deserving of the first honours of criticism, in his Ode to the Passions. They are both lifted up to the eminence of applause; but popularity has shewn, that the impression of the one extorts more immediately our admiration, than the contemplation of the other. In the incidents, facts, and object of the piece, I think Dryden has the superiority; he brings to our recollection the narrative of the Historian, before he endeavours to amplify it. In Collins, we have all allegorical imagery. Music herself and the Passions are personally represented; the scene is not told, nor are the particular advantages or objects which dignify the place enumerated. Dryden has taken care to fill the mind with the idea of a sumptuous building—a magnificent dome—decorated with all the wealth of a refined state, and appropriated to the revels of a banquet, and the sounds of music. In this costly mansion he places the Conqueror of the world, attended by his bravest nobles, and surrounded by his choicest courtezans; every thing that can cause the eye to sparkle and the bosom to swell, he has brought together; and he arouses the whole passions by the effects of music on the imagination of the Prince. The successive impres-

sions of majesty, madness, pity, grief, love, revenge, and fury, are all superiorly effected in the mind and actions of the Macedonian hero. In Collins we see nothing of this wonderful management—this masterly effect: he takes the various passions into personification, and describes each in turn. Every one I fancy will admit, that the description of any particular passion is not very difficult, because its effects are so commonly displayed. It was surely no arduous task to describe fear in one form, and anger in another; for every man who has been acquainted with fear and anger, will find nothing new to interest his attention in Collins's description of them; and thus he brings forward the various passions, each in turn to supersede and occupy the place of the former.

A number of such different actors, and an assemblage of such opposite characters, rather tends to divide our attention, and weaken our judgment. When there is no particular object, no primary cause of action, the mind loses the connection of the performance, and we are hurried rapidly on to the contemplation of one, or survey of the character of another passion. A diversity of passions and a variety of sensations actuate the hero of Dryden's Ode; but then our attention is strongly directed, and our sympathy feelingly excited, to one object throughout the whole performance. There seems an obvious impropriety in the mode of bringing all the passions together in one place, and at the same time. We know that seldom can above two or three passions reign at once in the human breast. And indeed wisely so, because too powerful a combination would lacerate the mind, and destroy the very order of the succession of our ideas; and of course, the means of appealing or being actuated by each one, as it arises.—Thus love would have very little influence, if jealousy at the same time intruded; and despair would be softened into contentment, if hope only infused its comforts. And this may be considered a grand principle in the human understanding, that we have passions enough to appease, and desires sufficient to repress, without the aid of any adventitious and collateral impulse. From this then we may justly infer, that however Collins was convinced of the effect that his plan must produce, yet he seems to have sacrificed

moral possibility to poetic convenience; and we may fairly conclude, that where all the passions meet at the same time in one place, or concentrate equally in one human form, that situation would be the scene of turbulence and contention, and that person be an object of horror or madness. This however may be building objections to the piece, which, though perhaps fair, may not be essential.

Having considered the principal objects or causes that are combined in the respective Poems, I come now to speak of the superiority or inferiority of the manner of conducting the agents, the merits of description, and the powers of genius and judgment. In Dryden's Ode we contemplate the pomp of majesty, the dignity of nobility, and the assemblage of beauty. In Collins we behold beings whom we have never seen characterised before, awaiting to seize their favourite instruments to display their powers, or gratify their desires. We are told that the scene lies in Greece, but in what place, and contiguous to what well-known spot, is left for the reader's mind to conjecture. Dryden presents to the eye the most costly decorations of dress, and ravishes the mind with the powers of a great musical performer accompanied with a numerous band. Collins leads up to the observation a train of the various passions, expressed by their proper characteristics, and accommodated with the most effective means of displaying their powers. The one commands your attention to reality of representation; the other fastens your observation to the powers of fiction. By the former you are more concerned, because more certain; by the latter you are more struck, because more novel. The bold and enlivened genius of Dryden brings you in the midst of the highest characters, and the most splendid imagery. You see Alexander seated on his throne, attended by all whom valour made noble, and dignity respected; surrounded by every thing that could contribute to fire the fancy, and exalt the soul. The brilliancy of beauty, the sublimity of music, and the shouts of popular applause, cannot fail to interest our passions, and extort our astonishment. By the fascinating powers of Timotheus you see pride, madness, grief, love, revenge, and fury, in turn take possession of this godlike hero; while the scene

scene closes on your senses with the tumultuous enthusiasm that is excited in every one's bosom. The torch is snatched—and the destruction of the finest palace of antiquity in consequence, are incidents too powerful not to excite our warmest emotions—and convictions too strong not to fill us with the highest admiration of the Poet's management and abilities. The warm and elegant genius of Collins has started out of the common track of Odes. By urging your curiosity to behold a representation of the various passions in the human mind personified, and each one respectively acting, he transports you to Greece; a country to which every mind is partial; and there brings forward, to your astonishment, the habitation of Music herself, visited by all the concomitant Passions she creates. You see this turbulent assemblage seizing their favourite instruments of conveying their ideas; and according to your partiality for, or detestation of every human passion, so will you be pleased or disgusted with the efforts of each one at their trial. The tendency of the Poem is certainly obvious and excellent; and the argument, or moral reasoning that is to be drawn from both, is equally striking and just;—since from Dryden you are convinced what the mere impulse of passion and gratification of immediate desire produced; and from Collins you see the superior ascendancy of one passion over the other—the good effects of hope opposed to despair, and cheerfulness compared with melancholy; so that by an approbation of the one, you shun the consequences of the other; and being alarmed at the effects of revenge and anger, you are desirous of being conciliated to joy and to hope.

Such then do I conceive the grand outline and character of each poem to be. It now follows, whether they are entitled to the same applause, as having executed and filled up their designs in an equal and masterly manner; and whether, allowing that they have both done justice to the attempt, the one has not conveyed it, and struck us by a more dignified style than the other; as if Claude and Wilson, in painting the same landscape, had not a superior difference between them in the colouring, management, and effect of representation. It must be confessed, that Dryden had a more difficult, and Collins a more original task, so far, as in the

former the different effects of each passion were to be justly delineated in one person; in the latter, those taken were to be taken severally, and described only as their real properties admitted. Dryden has no novelty in his machinery; he represents only human beings, and common agents. Collins rests wholly on preternatural characters, and plans his composition on the effects of fictitious incident. The former has more of causes and effects; the latter, more of consequences from supposed properties. The mind of Alexander is gradually worked upon; one passion subsides for the possession of another, in like manner as the music commands or excites. In the Passions, as soon as fear has done, anger commences in a separate and unconnected manner: each one plays, and then declines for another. This has too much artifice, and want of propriety, for a poetic composition; for it divides the attention, and confounds the judgment. The Ode on St. Cecilia's day has more complete method, and masterly arrangement; it will not suffer us to look back, but enkindles a warm desire to know the consequences, and raises our expectations, till they are fully satisfied, because led on to that catastrophe which is at once the highest and most just. The Ode on the Passions has certainly order, so far as the properties of each Passion are justly described. Their forms are at once striking, and their manner interesting: but I do not think there is that regularity of succession, that satisfaction arising from a methodical climax. Thus, after admiring the beautiful description of Hope, we are induced to suppose that it might have some influence on Despair; for, justly speaking, despair is enlivened by hope, as much as hope is depressed by despair: and why Love is not opposed to Jealousy seems rather inconsistent, because the contrast would be at once striking and satisfactory. It is observed by Langhorne, a biographer of, and critic on Collins, that he has been guilty of great impropriety in not introducing Love as one of the Passions; but this subject, in exception to almost every other Poet, he has scarcely touched upon in any of his productions. In culling particular parts in the respective Odes, judgment must frequently be observed in the blaze of Dryden's genius, and admiration perpetually kindled in the richness of Collins'

Collins's fancy. The affectation of the deity in Alexander, the frenzy at celebrating the soldier, the grief at the fortune of Darius, the captivation at the charms of Thais, the revenge in appeasing the Grecian ghosts, and the fury in snatching the torch, led on by the enthusiasm of his Helen, are all such masterly passages, so well conceived and so superiorly described, that to read them without visible emotion would be unnatural, and to dwell on them without sensible gratification would be impossible. On the other hand, Collins reminds us of the description of his Despair, the incomparable portrait of Hope, and the turbulent motions of Revenge. In his description of Melancholy, as far as I am able to judge, I think he is the most happy and inimitable. To describe such almost passive and tranquil emotions with that elegance and charm that he has done, is an effort which belongs peculiarly to the genius of a Collins, and which Dryden has rarely excelled. No man who reads Cheerfulness without

looking around to partake of her pleasures, should, as a Writer observes, ever join in the jocund sport, or mingle in the fantastic round. "This nymph, when accompanied by Joy, are both so truly fascinating, that I have heard it said by some enthusiastic admirer, that beauty and pleasure have lost much of their influence in society; and that the satisfaction of visible reality is inferior to the transporting perusal of the description."

He then who in studying this admirable Ode does not estimate it as the next production of the kind to Dryden's, is confessing his ignorance of his own language, and his blindness to undoubted excellence; since that which is opposed to a poet like Dryden cannot be contemptible; and that which leaves a doubt of superiority in the mind, must be entitled to more than common praise, and rests its authority on more than common understanding.

T. D.

JAMES BOSWELL, ESQ.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Letter, written, I know not exactly whether by or in the character of the late Mr. BOSWELL to Mr. WILKES, has in it so much of the agreeable vivacity which distinguished the Biographer of Johnson, that I think it worthy to be preserved; and it can nowhere have a fairer chance of future existence than in *THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE*, which has recorded so much of an Author whose life was employed in conferring fame on others.

X.

"DEAR SIR,

"THOUGH the Poet says "we ought to admire nothing," yet I am not of a temper to take his advice; and I have for a long time, with great vehemence, admired you, and Paoli, and Dr. Samuel Johnson.

"Permit me, as an admirer, a friend, and a fellow-labourer with you in the great cause of Liberty, to address you in behalf of the two Irishmen condemned for a murder committed at Brentford. With all the deference I have for your better judgment, I cannot help thinking that it is a little improper in you, who have occasioned more mobs and riots than any man in the world (for which I honour you), to insist upon the execution of the poor Irishmen, who certainly did not intend to kill anybody.

"Already, my dear friend, you have had the soldiers tried for firing in St. George's Fields, and the Justice tried for ordering them to fire. You have threatened to impeach a Secretary of State, and you have complained to Parliament of the Lord Chief Justice of England, for acting against you in their departments. If you can, by the force of clamour, bring the two chairmen to Tyburn, no person, either of high or low rank, will venture to oppose you either by legal or illegal means; and consequently you yourself must become the Tyrant of the State. This is not what I desire, nor ought you to desire it. The most useful station which you can occupy for your country, and the most glorious one for yourself, is that which you now hold in the King's Bench Prison. From that

that watch-tower you keep a constant look-out upon the Ministry, and are ready to sound the alarm upon the least motion of Tyranny and arbitrary Power; and, indeed, some of your loudest alarms, such is your extreme vigilance, have been sounded when there was no motion among the enemy at all. Good God, what would I give to be in your place! to be so much talked of, so much written about, so often convicted, condemned, and expelled! and all this in such peaceable and quiet times, that the spirit of Liberty, if you had not waked it, might have slumbered and slept till its vigour had been entirely lost.

"It has been the misfortune of many eminent Patriots before your time to acquire, involuntarily, a degree of power much greater and more dangerous than that of which they endeavoured to deprive their adversaries; and it cannot be denied that they have generally thought fit to keep that power, lest it should fall into worse hands. This was remarkably the case of our worthy friend Oliver Cromwell, who was obliged for the good of his country and from the necessity of his own affairs to murder the King and half the Nobility of England, to turn the Parliament out of doors, to govern like the Czar or the Great Turk by force of arms, and to levy money by excise. His Government has been much com-

mended by many of our friends, particularly by Bishop Burnet of pious memory; but I cannot altogether approve the proceedings of Cromwell, and therefore I earnestly advise you by no means to insist upon the measure of hanging the chairmen, for your success must infallibly establish a despotism in your own person, to which I cannot yet bring myself to submit. As you are my friend, I should be extremely sorry to find myself obliged to follow the example of Brutus, who, I believe, was not more beloved by Cæsar than I am by you.

Pray let me hear from you soon, and take care to have the letter franked, for I have not made much money this winter by the practice of the law in Edinburgh. Though I am the next Patriot to yourself in Great Britain, and the only Patriot in Scotland, yet nobody sends me any presents, which I am also much troubled at. I wish you would hint to our friends in the North of England, that a few of their superfluities would be very acceptable, directed to me at Edinburgh, and would answer nearly the same good purposes as sending them to yourself.

"I am ever your's,

"JAMES BOSWELL.

*"Edinburgh,
March 1, 1769."*

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM THOMAS DAY, ESQ.

AUTHOR OF "SANDFORD AND MERTON,"

TO JOHN BICKNELL, ESQ.

AUTHOR OF "THE DYING NEGRO," A POEM.

DEAR SIR,

I WAS anxious to hear news about your health, and was just thinking of writing to your brother to desire an account when I received your letter. I am very sorry that your complaints yet remain, but hope there is no reason to suppose them materially worse, as all chronic diseases are generally more troublesome at the beginning of winter than usual. Relative to your trying the Bath waters, it has always occurred to me as very much to be wished, if there is nothing in your particular constitution which renders the experiment unsafe.

My own case is the strongest conviction of their possessing very great medicinal virtues; and from some of the symptoms of it, I do not think it impossible but that it might have terminated in the paralytic way, had it not been checked. It undoubtedly originated from the rheumatism, but I had in vain tried all the strongest prescriptions of half the physicians and surgeons in London, without the least benefit. I had even tried electricity for three months, and the vapour bath at Knightsbridge, without the least amendment. In these circumstances, which I my-

I myself began to think rather desperate, as I had employed I believe a year and a half in making these medical experiments, I at length determined to go to Bath, where I stayed for several weeks with no discernible advantage. I was even advised by the medical people there to return, as I had made a sufficient experiment. Fortunately, however, my faith was in this instance stronger than my reason, and I persevered with ample success. Since that time I have prevented any return of my disease by a continual attention to diet and exercise.

The circumstances which lead me to think that my own complaints might have terminated in some paralytic affection are these. Nothing is more certain than that palfies are frequently brought on by catching cold, and commencing with rheumatisms. In my own case, I was particularly alarmed by a sensation of numbness which frequently invaded different parts of my body, particularly the feet and knees, and gave me the idea that there was scarcely any circulation through the part. Even the moderate exercise of a post-chaise would at one time produce this sensation, and I had grown almost incapable of any other.

As to absolute palfies, I must confess I do not know any particular instance. But Dr. Charleton, who was Physician to the Infirmary at Bath, states, that out of 969 paralytic cases, which had been registered in that Hospital, 813 had received benefit, among which were many complete cures. You will also observe that nothing is more consistent with the medical practice which prevails in general in this complaint than warm bathing; nor can any thing at first sight appear more reasonable than to employ in diseases where the circulation is manifestly impaired, the most powerful agent for increasing it.

It is certainly extremely disagreeable in illness, not only to have the

complaint, but the different and irreconcilable opinions of Physicians, to struggle with; so that in order to determine upon any thing, it requires almost as great medical knowledge in the patient as in the physician himself. As far as I am able to judge, there is a certain medical cant and routine which every physician thinks necessary.

After all, I may very much underrate the importance of Physicians; but it is impossible for any man to avoid being influenced by the circumstances of his own life. I have consulted, I believe, a third part of the Physicians in England, and never received the slightest benefit from their prescriptions, while I have derived the most ample advantage from a strict adherence to the rules of diet and exercise.

I am in particular subject to a violent cough in the winter, which would certainly degenerate either into a consumption or an incurable asthma, were it unchecked. I know of no medicine which is worth a farthing; but spare living and much riding produce the greatest and most certain effects. Since I saw you, I was seized with it in all its fury from accidentally catching cold. It increased upon me so rapidly, that I found it necessary to alter my diet entirely, drinking nothing but water, and eating scarcely any meat: added to this, I constantly ride two or three horses for a considerable time every day. The effect of this has been surprising, in almost entirely carrying off my cough, which was before incessant both by day and night. In respect to riding, it is necessary to remark, that unless the weather at this time of the year be very pleasant, I chiefly ride under cover, which gives me the additional advantage of riding a brisker and more equal pace than I could possibly do out of doors.

Your's very sincerely,

THOMAS DAY.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

CAMILLE DESMOULINS TO HIS WIFE.

A COPY of the following LETTER has lately been published at PARIS. It was found among the Papers of CAMILLE DESMOULINS.

The Prison of the Luxembourg.
 "A BALMY sleep has suspended my sorrows. We are at liberty when we sleep, and the idea of capti-

vity does not then enter into the mind. Heaven took pity upon me: I saw you for one moment in my sleep; I embraced by turns, you, Horace, and Durocpe.

Duroupe, who were in our house.—I thought that our little one had lost an eye in consequence of a humour in it, and the agony which this circumstance occasioned awoke me. I awoke to a full conviction of misery! I found myself in my dungeon. It was break of day. Not being able to see you or hear you reply, for you and your mother were speaking to me, I got up to speak and write to you, but, opening my windows, the idea of my solitude, the iron bars, the bolts which separated us, overcame the firmness of my soul, and I burst into tears, or rather into an agony. I exclaimed, Lucile! Oh, my dear Lucile! where art thou? Yesterday I had a similar moment of agony, and my heart was torn asunder, when I perceived your mother in the garden—an involuntary and irresistible movement made me drop on my knees. I clasped my hands together as if to implore her pity, I am sure she felt that pity in her bosom.

“I saw yesterday her grief marked on her handkerchief and veil, which she drew over her face, not being able to bear the sight of such a spectacle. When you shall visit me, let her be seated near you, in order that I may see her more distinctly. My spectacles are by no means good, and I wish you would buy me some new ones, as I have had only one pair these six months; but above all, I conjure you, Lucile, by the eternal love I bear you, to send me your portrait—May your painter have compassion on me, whose sufferings arise solely from having too much compassion for others! The contemplation of your heavenly countenance will afford me some relief from the horrors of my prison; indeed, that will be a day of rapture and extacy in which I shall receive your portrait; in the mean time send me a lock of your hair, that I may wear it near my heart. My dear Lucile, you see me here recal to mind the days of our first loves! Yesterday, when the citizen returned who carried my letter to you, I exclaimed, You have seen her! as I was formerly accustomed to do to the Abbe Landreville; and I have frequently surprised myself in attentively observing him, as if there remained upon his clothes and upon his person something of your presence, or that bore relation to you. He is a good creature, having delivered you my letter without delay. It appears that I

shall have an opportunity of seeing him twice a day, every night and morning; this messenger of our sorrows becomes as endeared to me as if he had formerly been the messenger of our pleasures.

“I had discovered a chink in the wall of my apartment, thro’ which I heard some one groan. I ventured to speak a few words in a low tone, when I heard the voice of a sick person who suffered much. He inquired my name. I told him. “Oh, my God!” exclaimed he, falling again down upon the bed from whence he had risen, and I immediately recollected the voice of Fabre d’Eglantine. “Yes, I am Fabre,” said he to me; “but you here! then a counter-revolution is effected.” We dared not, however, continue conversing, from the fear that envy, excited by hatred, would deprive us of this little consolation, and that, if we were overheard, we should be separated and confined more closely; for he had a room with a fire in it, and mine would be good enough, if a dungeon could be so. But, my dear love, you can form no idea what it is to be imprisoned without knowing for what reason, and without having been interrogated. It is to live and die at the same moment; it is existing only to feel the horrors of being entombed.

“They say, that innocence is calm and courageous. Ah my dear Lucile, very often my innocence is weak, like that of a husband, that of a father, that of a son!—If it were Pitt or Cobourg who treated me so cruelly, I should not regard it: but my colleagues! but Robespierre, who signed the arrêt for my imprisonment! but the Republic, after all that I have done for it! see there the return made me for so many virtues and sacrifices. In coming here, I saw Herault-Seqelles, Simond, Feroux, Chaumette, and Antonelle; but these are less unfortunate, not being privately and secretly confined; but I, who have exposed myself to so many perils and dangers for the Republic; I, who have preserved my purity in the midst of the Revolution; I, who have need to ask pardon of you alone, my dear Lolotte, and to whom thou hast granted it, because you know my heart, notwithstanding its frailties, is not unworthy of you; it is I, whom men, calling themselves my friends, calling themselves Republicans, have thrown privately

vately into a dungeon as a conspirator.

"Socrates drank poison; but his relations and friends were permitted to visit him in prison.—How much more cruel is it to be separated from you! The worst of criminals would suffer too great a punishment, if he were torn asunder from a Lucile otherwise than by death, inasmuch as the pains of such a separation would be but momentary. But the guilty man would never have been thy husband, and you loved me only because I desire to live but for the happiness of my fellow-citizens. I am called: the Commissioners of the Revolutionary Tribunal are come to interrogate me.—They only put to me one question: Whether I had conspired against the Republic? How ridiculous? And can they thus insult the purest Republicanism? I see the fate which awaits me. Adieu, Lucile; adieu my dear Lolotte! you see in me an example of the barbarity and ingratitude of man; my last moments shall never dishonour you. You see that my fears were well founded, and that our prognostications have been verified.

"I married a woman celebrated for her virtues; I was a good husband and a good son; I carry with me the esteem and regret of all true Republicans, of all the friends of virtue and liberty. I die at the age of thirty-four years; but it is quite a phenomenon that I have escaped for five years the storms and tempests attending the Revolution without falling a victim to them, and that I still exist and support my head with calmness on the pillow raised by the fame of my writings, which ever breathe the same philanthropy, the same desire of rendering my fellow-citizens happy and free, and which the

axe of tyrants shall never destroy. I am well persuaded that power intoxicates every man; that every one agrees with Denys of Syracuse, who said, *Tyrannie est une belle épitaphe*. But console yourself, my dear Lucile, the epitaph of thy poor Camille is more glorious; it is that of Brutus and Cato, the enemies of tyranny. Oh, my love! I was born to defend the unfortunate, and to render you every comfort and happiness.

"I had in some respects ridiculed the Republic which every one adored! I had no idea that men were so cruel and unjust. How could I for a moment suppose that any pleasantry contained in my writings against some of my colleagues who had irritated me, would efface the remembrance of my services. I do not dissemble in saying, that I die the victim of my pleasantry, and friendship for Danton. I return thanks to my assassins for causing me to die with him and Philippeaux; and since our colleagues are wicked enough to abandon us, and to listen to every calumny, even the most gross, it is evident we shall fall the victims of our courage in denouncing traitors, and our love for liberty.

"Death, which snatches from my sight so many crimes, is not so great a misfortune! Adieu, my life, my soul, my divinity upon earth! I leave you with good friends, all that there is praise-worthy and virtuous among mankind; adieu, Lucile, my dear Lucile, my dear Lucile; adieu, Horace, Annette; adieu, my father: I feel myself about to launch into eternity! I still behold Lucile! I clasp her in my arms! I embrace her! and my head, separated, reposes upon her.

"CAMILLE DESMOULINS."

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

RETIRED as I have been some time into the country, I still continue to be amused with the Authors which I read at School and College. I was therefore much pleased with a present which I lately received from an obliging neighbour, of a new edition of Horace, by that excellent and accomplished scholar Gilbert Wakefield, M. A. I was the more pleased, when I found from the elegant Preface that we were to have an amended text under the

correction of this very accurate and discerning critic. I had before met with some uncommonly ingenious conjectures on various passages of this favourite author in the "*Sylva Critica*," and had been particularly stricken with one on a fine Ode IV. B. I. which I had no doubt of finding in the new edition; but when I looked for it, to my great disappointment, I found the old reading, which appears in all former editions, retained in this, *Beate Sani*. I had before consulted my neigh-

neighbour, mentioned above, who to the most benevolent heart has added the ornament of a fine taste and great erudition, on this very alteration. He admired it, as I did, and was equally stricken with the improved spirit and religious cast which the proposed amendment gives to the sentiment. There was, however, he added, one objection which he could not easily overcome. My friend is a great adept in the antient metre; and the verse, which he called *Archilochius*, consisting of an *iambic penthemimer* and an *ilbuphallic*, or *three trochees*, required, he said, in the place of *te*, a short syllable; as is the final syllable of the adjective *beate*; whereas *te* the pronoun is long. I did not very well understand what he meant, and was inclined to think his remark the result rather of too great refinement than of solid judgement. I was the less disposed to give much credit to what he suggested, as I had been taught by the learned annotator himself to rely with full confidence on this amendment. *Si hæc emendatio non primâ fronte tibi arripserit, repetenti fortasse magis et magis indies placebit.* How happens it, then, that this *so-much-admired* amendment is not found in the new edition? I begin to entertain with my friend some doubts whether, consistently with the metre, in which it seems Horace is said to have been scrupulously nice and accurate, this elegant improvement be really admissible. If the learned Annotator has now altered his opinion, it would be considered as a great obligation by one of his admirers if he would have the goodness to tell us so; or, what would be far more satisfactory, if he has not, would furnish us with the

reasons by which his ingenious conjecture may be supported.

Now I am upon this subject I will farther beg of the learned Annotator to explain a construction which occurs in the Preface, and *passim* in the *Sylva*, and appears to common readers, like myself, rather strange and novel: I mean the peculiar manner in which he uses the verb *iri*; *corruptelas recusat iri*. I was taught, I remember, when at school, that this word was always used in a future sense with the first supine, *corruptelas recusum iri*; and my old master used to explain the construction in the following manner:—*corruptelas recusum iri*: i. e. *viam iri recusum*, or *ad recudendum corruptelas*—*a way should be gone to reprint, &c. that the corruptions should be reprinted.* Thus in Terence: *Postquam audierat non datum in uxorem filio.*—*So soon as he had heard that a way was going on not to give the wife to his son, that the wife would not be given to his son.* Thus in the active voice, *omnes bonos perditum eunt*.*—

SALL.

If any of your numerous readers, Mr. Editor, should chance to cast an eye on this paper, none, I hope, will think the Writer so far lost to reason, and a just consideration of himself and Mr. Wakefield, as to suppose that in proposing these difficulties he meant to question the Latinity of any phrase which the learned Annotator uses. Every expression admitted by a Writer of so extensive erudition rests, it is not doubted, on the very best authority; though your present Correspondent, in the contracted circle of his reading, has not been so fortunate as to meet with a similar construction.

April 19, 1794.

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER LXX.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

(Continued from Vol. XXVII. Page 399.)

LA CHEVALIERE D'EON.

WHEN this celebrated and unfortunate female was asked by a certain Sovereign, whether a particular French

gentleman was a good General, she replied, “*Si bon, Sire, qu'il a fait du mal à personne.*” When the Monarch again inquired, whether he had ever ta-

* This explanation I find confirmed by Scioppius, and it is adopted, I am told, by other Grammarians.

ken any places, meaning places of war, forts, &c. she replied, "Pas aucune Sire, excepté la mienne;" in allusion to his being put over her head in an Embassy.

The Chevaliere D'Eon has often affirmed, that she had heard the Duke of Choiseul and his cousin the Duke of Praslin declare, that Mr. Hastings was the saviour of India for England, and that had it not been for him, the English would not have had a single counting-house in that country*.

Madame D'Eon was once caught by a friend of her's as she was cooking her dinner. He, much surprized at it, thought it strange that a Lady who had been Minister Plenipotentiary, Colonel of Dragoons, and Doctor of Civil Law, should descend to such an employment, and indeed wondered at her being able to execute so necessary a branch of common female knowledge. She replied, "If a person can do but *one* thing, he ought to do that superiorly well indeed."

In the MS. Letter of a great man, written during the time of the disputes between M. de Guerchy and the Chevaliere D'Eon, there is this passage: "M. de Vergier has made an affidavit before Judge Wilmot, that Guerchy had engaged him to assassinate D'Eon. He has written a penitent letter to D'Eon, declaring the same thing. Glyn, Dunning, and Phillips have undertaken D'Eon's cause. It is said, Lord Mansfield and the drunken Porter cannot justify the past proceedings against D'Eon; an information having been filed by the Attorney upon a matter purely private as of a public nature."

JOHN HUNTER†,

For so indeed this ingenious and ardent-minded man wished ever to be called, was a man of such wonderful diligence, that he has often told his friends, that for thirty years, summer and winter, the sun never found him in bed. He used to say, "I never have any difficulties; a thing either can be done, or it cannot. If it can be done, I may do it as well as another, if I

will take equal pains. If it cannot be done, I will not attempt to do it."

Mr. Hunter made the completest collection in comparative anatomy that was ever assembled together. It was made with the greatest exertion of continued labour and accurate skill, and at a total defiance of expence. Government, it is to be hoped, will purchase it for the public, and deposit it where ready access may be had to it. It would ill become the generosity or even the policy of a great country, to refuse a few thousand pounds to make some amends to the relations of a man like Mr. Hunter, whose exertions, without reward, without gratuity, and directed to an important object, absolutely render him a servant of the public, and who has a claim upon his country for remuneration; and thus England will, by merely discharging a debt due in justice, be in possession of a Collection unrivalled in Europe; a Collection no less interesting from its curiosity, than advantageous for its use; a Collection by which the views of the Philosopher may be enlarged, and that divine art, the art of alleviating the pains, and of curing the diseases incident to the human race, extended and improved.

MONTESQUIEU.

There are, says Montesquieu, even in States where the greatest value is set upon liberty, laws which violate that blessing with respect to one person to preserve it for all. Such are in England Bills of Attainder; they are similar to those laws of Athens that were directed against a particular person if they had the suffrages of six thousand citizens in their favour. They are like the Laws of ancient Rome, which were called *Privilegia*. They were only made on great and perilous occasions. Cicero is, however, of opinion, that the power of making those laws should be abolished, because the force of law consists only, according to him, when it decrees generally *Scilicet in omnes*. I must, however, adds Montesquieu, confess, that the custom of the English, the *freest* people that

* A celebrated French Admiral offered Mr. Hastings to give evidence to the same purport at the bar of the House of Lords.

† A person not very intimate with Santeuil, the celebrated modern Latin Poet, called him plain Santeuil one day. "Surely, Sir, by you," said the Poet, "I ought to be called Monsieur de Santeuil." "Why pray," replied the familiar Gentleman, "do you ever hear of Monsieur Horace or Monsieur Pindar?"—"Oh your most obedient, Sir!" exclaimed Santeuil.

ever were in the world, makes me think, that there are occasions when for a moment a veil is to be thrown over Liberty, as the statues of the Gods were sometimes covered in Greece and in Rome.

"It is not my business to examine whether the English really enjoy that liberty or not; it is enough for my purpose to say, that it is established by the laws. I seek no more.

"I do not pretend by this to depreciate the other Governments of Europe, nor to say that the great political liberty of the English ought to mortify those people who have it in a less degree. Nor could I pretend to do so, who know but too well that the excess of reason is not always desirable, and that in general mankind accommodate themselves better to a medium than to the extremities."

—
M. DE CAMUS.

This Nobleman, in his "Politics of France," a little tract addressed to Louis XIV. says, "It would be right to use means that Women, and even those of the highest rank, should esteem it a disgrace to be unskilful in working at their needles, embroidery, &c. This would very forcibly fix their thoughts, and busy them to a good purpose. I shall say no more of Women; imitating Lyeurgus, and after him Aristotle, who both conceived it impossible to give them rules, as their tempers were so haughty they could endure none. This is more to be excused in *French Women* than in others: they have a just claim to the title of Mistresses, since they may glory upon a better title than that of the Spartan Dames of old, that they give birth to Men who are capable of rendering themselves, by their valour, Conquerors of the Earth."

"It seems to me a great fault," adds the Marquis, "that young women should be permitted to marry too early. They prejudice their health by their precocity in that state, and exhaust their strength before they have attained to it completely. Trees that are made to bear fruit before their time, soon cease to bear any at all. Children are less strong in proportion to the earliness of their parents marriages. How can the parents give that to their children which they do not possess themselves. Besides, at a very early age neither men nor women know their duty, and

hence it happens that the marriages of very young persons are seldom attended with any great happiness. How can they take care of their domestic affairs, who are hardly able to take care of their own persons? How can they govern their children, to whom the laws hardly allow a power of governing themselves?"

"Politics of France, by Mons.
P. H. Marq. of C ——.
London, 1691." 12mo.

—
MONTAGNE.

This acute writer, in his chapter upon Divination, says, "This I have seen with my own eyes, that in times of public confusion, mankind, astounded with their fortune, with an excess of superstition go and search from Heaven the causes, and the ancient threatenings of their calamities; and in this they have been so strangely happy in my times, that they have persuaded me, that as it is an amusement of ardent and of idle minds, those persons who are endued with that subtlety of untying and unravelling matters may find in any writing whatever what they wish to find in it. Every thing indeed seems to assist them, the doubtful, fantastic and obscure prophetic jargon, which never gives any precise sense, so that posterity may give it what sense they think fit. Diagoras, surnamed the Atheist, was once shewn in the Temple of Neptune many votive tablets of those who were supposed to have been saved from shipwreck by the interposition of the God of the Sea. "Well then," said the Priest to him, "what do you think now, Sir, who imagine that the Gods do not interpose in human affairs? what do you think now, seeing so many persons saved by their interposition?" "Why," replied he, "those are not painted here who have perished upon the sea, and they are in greater number."—So it is with prophecies, of which Cicero says,—*"Quis est enim qui totum diem jaculans non aliquando collineat?"*—"Can any man shoot his arrows for a whole day at a mark, and not sometimes hit it?"

—
GENERAL DUMOURIER.

In the Life of this celebrated political adventurer, just published in French at Hamburgh, he says, "Disabused of a chimerical Liberty, which can only produce excesses and crimes,

I am of opinion that people may be happy under every species of Government, except that of a Democracy pushed to extravagance. I am well assured, that the honest man is the only free man, and that all the rest of mankind are slaves. The crimes and the anarchy that have desolated my wretched country, have convinced me of these truths, and have led me to see the proof of a great maxim of Plutarch, That Virtue consists in a medium equally distant from the two extremities. This is the situation of public no less than of individual happiness. A People that runs into the extremes of Liberty is a savage beast, of which the excesses and the irregularities never fail, sooner or later, to be scourged with strong and heavy pains. I expect then to see my country still a prey even to greater calamities than it has yet suffered, and this prospect will make the remainder of my life miserable. In the variegated picture of my life, I shall leave a very instructive lesson to my contemporaries, and perhaps to future ages. In myself, adds he, my father carried J. J. Rousseau's System of Education to excess, for the French push every thing to excess—*Les François outrent tout.*"

"*La Vie du Dumourier*, Hambourg, 1795. 3 tom. 12mo.
"—*Non omnis morior.*"

PEYRESC.

This great and general Scholar, and encourager of learned men, desired the celebrated Marcus Volterrus to sit to him for his picture, which he flatly refused, as he had done to all other persons who had made him the same request. Peyresc, however, got him pained by stealth, and afterwards acquainted Volterrus with it by a letter; to which he answered—"Cato Major was desirous that posterity should enquire why no statue had been erected to him. On the contrary, it behoves me to take care that no one should hereafter wonder at my vanity and ambition, when my picture is seen in company with those illustrious persons

whose representations the learned Peyresc affects to collect."—"Cato," says Peyresc in reply, "said with great good sense and wisdom, that he had rather posterity should enquire why he had no statue erected to him, than why a statue was erected to him; yet he never, as I have read, refused to permit a picture or a painted statue to be made of him; witness those many representations of him which remain at this day. So, then, Volterrus, the true image of Cato, should never refuse the same request *."—*Life of Peyresc by Gassendi.*

JOSEPH SCALIGER.

When this great scholar was in England he tells one of his friends in a letter, that the most learned men of that nation pronounced Latin to ill, that one of their greatest scholars spoke Latin to him for near a quarter of an hour, and that he understood him no better than if he had spoken Arabic to him, and that he desired him to excuse him if he did not make him any answer, as he was not very conversant in the English language. The person, adds Scaliger, who introduced him to me, burst out into such a fit of laughter upon my saying this, that I never afterwards could see him without blushing very much at my mistake.—The English to this day pronounce Latin so very differently from all the other Nations of Europe, that as soon as an Englishman quits his country, however excellently in point of grammar and language he may speak Latin, he becomes as unintelligible to any foreign scholar, or to any German or Polish peasant or shopkeeper, as if he were to speak the language of the Hottentots. In no country whatever is the Latin language so well understood with respect to the grammar, the conjunction, and the elegance of it, as in England. It would surely be worth while in our Schools and Universities to adopt that pronunciation of it which is followed by nearly all the other Nations of Europe, so that every advantage might be made of a knowledge so useful, and

* Montefquieu was very much pressed by his friends to sit for his picture; he always evaded their request. At last they sent M. Goffet, the celebrated Modeler in wax, to him, to whom he refused to sit; adding, amongst other reasons, that there was a vanity in a person's permitting a representation to be taken of him. "Sir," replied the great artist, "is there not as much vanity in *refusing*?" This struck the President so forcibly, that in spite of the extreme activity of his disposition, he sat still till the operation was performed.—*D'Alibert.*

procured with so much difficulty, as that of the Latin language.

JAMES HOWELL, ESQ.
in his political pamphlet addressed to Philip Earl of Berkely, says, "A most monstrous number of witches have swarmed since the death of the King, more I dare say than have been in this Island since the Devil tempted Eve, for in two counties only, viz. Suffolk and Essex, there have been upwards of three hundred arraigned, and eighteen executed, as I have it from the Clerks of the Peace of the two counties."

Our Reformers of the present time have recourse to prophecies to inflame the minds and to agitate the spirits of the people; and so great seems to be their desire to do mischief, that they even wish to do it at the expence of their own veracity and their own understandings; for though not one of their predictions has been yet verified, and the time is long since elapsed at which many of the events supposed to have been predicted ought to have come to pass, they go on to believe, or at least to affect to believe, in what has hitherto, to good understandings and honest intentions, afforded no ground for confidence; and their belief appears confined to what threatens calamity and mischief to their country.

"Libels and licentious discourses against the State," says that Oracle of Human Wisdom, Lord Bacon, "when they are frequent and open, and in like sort false news, running up and down to the disadvantage of the State, and hastily embraced, are amongst the signs of troubles."

"Seditious fumes," says he, "and seditious tumults, differ no more but as brother and sister, in masculine and feminine."—*Essay on Sedition and Troubles.*

REV. DR. SUMNER,
MASTER OF HARROW SCHOOL.

This elegant scholar and excellent man was in early life fond of dress, and rather conceited of his person. This made Nash of Bath call him *Count Syntax*. Dr. Sumner was perhaps the best Schoolmaster that ever existed; a man of great and of polite learning, a man of knowledge, and a man of wit. His power of ridicule, did more with his boys than the stroke of the rod: it was irresistible.—Dr. Sumner one day was anxious to get some information respecting a trick that had been played by some of his boys; he applied to the late learned Sir William Jones, then a scholar of his, who was concerned

in it, to know his associates, and threatened him with a severe flogging if he would not tell him. Jones very flatly refused. Sumner dismissed him, telling him, "Get away, you blockhead, you have acted better in this business than I have done: I am ashamed of myself." Dr. Sumner had the honour of producing two such scholars as Sir William Jones and the celebrated Dr. Parr, the latter of whom wrote the following appropriate and excellent Inscription for his Monument at Harrow on the Hill.

H. S. E.

ROBERTUS SUMNER, S. T. P.
Coll. Regal. apud Cantab. olim Socius,
Scholæ Harrovienfis, haud ita pridem,
Archidiaconus.

Fuit huic præstantissimo Viro
Ingenium naturâ peracere, optimarum
disciplinis artium sedulo excultum,
Ufu diuturno confirmatum, & quodam
modo subactum.

Nemo enim
Aut in reconditis sapientiæ studiis illo
subtilior extitit

Aut Humanioribus Literis limatior.

Egregiis cum dotibus naturæ tum
doctrinæ præditus
Insuper accedebant

In sententiis, vera ac perfecta elo-
quentia,

In sermone, facetiarum lepos, planè
Atticus,

Et gravitate insuper aspersa Urbanitas;

In moribus singularis quædam
integritas & fides;

Vitæ denique ratio constans sibi, & ad
virtutis normam diligenter
severèque exacta,

Omnibus, qui vel amico essent eo,
vel magistro usi

Doctrinæ, ingenii, virtutis justum
reliquit desiderium.

Subitâ cheu, atque immaturâ morte
corruptus,

Prid. Id. Septemb.

Anno Domini M,DCC,LXXI.

Ærat. suæ 41.

Dr. Sumner's liberality as a schoolmaster should not be forgotten. The relations of one of his scholars could not afford to keep him at school after he had made a certain progress in learning. Dr. Sumner very generously gave him his schooling, and added money to enable him to remain at a boarding-house, and afterwards to go to College. Some instances of a similar kind we have seen repeated in our times, by a Schoolmaster now living near the metropolis, the best metrical Greek scholar in Europe.

THE

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

A N D

L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L ,

For JULY 1795.

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

The Environs of London : being an Historical Account of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets within Twelve Miles of that Capital : interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A. M. F. A. S. Vol. II. and III. 4to. Cadell and Davies.

IN the two Volumes now before us Mr. Lysons proceeds to fulfil his engagements with the public in a manner which will, as we apprehend, sufficiently satisfy public expectation. When the subject is considered ; how often it has fallen under the consideration of former Writers ; how great a proportion of the materials are familiar to most readers ; and how little that is new at the present period is to be expected, we shall find every reason to applaud both the perspicuity and diligence of our Author. The distribution of his matter is clear and unembarrassed ; and from the Parish-Registers, and various other sources, he has brought to light much information not before known.

After acknowledging his obligations to some friends for assistance, Mr. Lysons adds, " When the variety of interesting objects which engage the attention in those parishes which are situated in the immediate vicinity of London is considered, the Author trusts it will not be deemed extraordinary that the two Volumes which treat of Middlesex should have swelled to a considerable bulk, notwithstanding the Epitaphs and various other matter which in the First Volume occupied a place in the text, have in the Second and Third been printed in the Notes. The extracts from Parish Registers are rendered more copious in these Volumes by inserting Notes of the births, burials, and alliances of the principal families ; all the blazoned coats of arms which are to be found in the several churches, chapels, &c. are described ; and an index of arms is given at the end of each volume."

The First Volume contains the following parishes : Acton, Barnet Friarn, Bethnal Green, Brentford, Bromley, Saint Leonard's, Chelsea, Chiswick, Ealing, Edgware, Edmonton, Enfield, Finchley, Fulham, Saint George in the East, Greenford Magna, Greenford Parva or Perival, Hackney, Hadley, Hampstead, Hanwell, Harrow on the Hill, and Hayes.

From this Volume, to which we shall at present confine ourselves, we shall select some particulars for the entertainment of our Readers.

In the account of the parish of Brentford it is said, " it appears that the parish rates of this period (*i. e.* 1653) were chiefly raised by profits accruing from the celebration of public sports and diversions at stated times of the year, particularly at Whitsuntide. At a vestry held at Brentford in 1621, several articles were agreed upon with regard to the management of the public stock, by the Chapel Wardens. The preamble states, " that the inhabitants had for many years been accustomed to have meetings at Whitsuntide, in their Church House and other places there, in friendly manner to eat and drink together, and liberally to spend their monies, to the end neighbourly society might be maintained, and also a common stock raised for the repairs of the church, maintaining of orphans, placing poor children in service, and defraying other charges ;" which stock not having been properly applied, it was ordered, that a particular account should be given from year to year of their gains at those times, and the manner of the

expenditure. It may be observed, that these games are of a later date, and differ materially from those noticed in the parish of Kingston upon Thames. In the accounts for Whitsuntide Ale 1624, the gains are thus discriminated :

	£.	s.	d.
Imprimis, cleared by the			
pigeon holes	4	19	0
—by hocking	-	7	3 7
—by riffling	-	2	0 0
—by victualling	-	8	0 2
	22	2	9

"The hocking occurs almost every year till 1640, when it appears to have been dropt. It was collected at Whitsuntide.

"The other games were continued two years later. Riffling is synonymous with raffling."

In Chelsea we have the following account of Philip Withers of libelling memory, who was buried there July 29, 1790. "Philip Withers was the son of a blue dyer at Westbury in Wiltshire. After having been an apprentice to a country shop-keeper, at the age of twenty years he became a pupil to Mr. Milner, who kept a school at Hull in Yorkshire. In the year 1777 he was admitted a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he resided about a year and a half, and then removed to Queen's College, where Mr. Milner's brother was tutor, and where he is said to have made a considerable proficiency in the Greek language, of which he was not a little vain. During his residence at Cambridge, the Vice-Chancellor Dr. Colman received a gold snuff-box, from an unknown hand, to be offered as a prize for the best Greek exercise. Upon this being made public, Withers declared himself a candidate; and it was much suspected that the snuff-box came from himself; for his tutor upon comparing the letter with others received from him, had no doubt of their having been written by the same person. About this time (1778) appeared proposals for a splendid edition of the Table of Cebes, with plates and notes, to be published by some Gentlemen of the University of Cambridge, for the benefit of the Sons of the Clergy.—Withers, who was one of the Editors, or perhaps the sole Editor, as he never discovered his coadjutors, waited upon

Archbishop Cornwallis with the proposals, and requested his patronage. The Archbishop received him civilly; but deferred giving him any answer till he had made some inquiries about his unknown visitor. Withers, nevertheless, published new proposals, with the Archbishop's name annexed as patron of the undertaking. Some letters passed between the Editor and Mr. Bacon, treasurer of the charity, in which the former complains of the work having been injured by the report of his having used the Archbishop's name without being properly authorized; and says, that it had been already attended with much expence and infinite labour: the publication never took place. After leaving Cambridge, Withers opened an Academy in St. Mary Axe. In 1781 he was lecturer of St. Clement's East Cheap. In 1783, he resided at Paddington, and was preacher or reader at Bentinck Chapel: during that year he published an Address to Dr. Dennis, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, in reply to a letter signed Vindex, in the St. James's Chronicle, which he supposed to have been directed against him. In this address, he endeavours to vindicate himself from the charge of ignorance and methodism, and challenges any person of the University of Oxford to a trial of skill in the Greek language. In 1787 he commenced his career as a libel writer, by an anonymous pamphlet under the signature of Cassandra. In 1789 he advertised a book called "Aristarchus, or a methodical Arrangement of Improprieties which occur in Writing and Conversation; and a Caution to Gentlemen using Sheridan's Dictionary." The same year, being then resident in Sloane Square, Chelsea, he signalized himself by writing some pamphlets upon popular topics, containing many scurrilous and libellous paragraphs, which exposed him to a prosecution in the court of King's Bench, where he was convicted of the libel with which he was charged.—When brought up to receive judgment, he behaved in so indiscreet a manner as tended to heighten his punishment, which was a fine of fifty pounds, and imprisonment in Newgate for twelve months. He died in that prison not long before the expiration of his confinement, in consequence of a fever which he caught by overheating himself

self in playing at fives. Doctor Withers at the time of his death was not quite forty years of age."

The following curious articles occur in the account of the parish of Fulham.

"Articles of reconciliation between a man and his wife, Oct. 9, 1629.

"It was agreed between Joseph Caron and Margery his wife, in manner and form following.

"I, Joseph Caron, do willingly promise to my wife Margery, that upon condition that she will not hereafter make further inquiry into any thing that hath in time past occasioned jealousy on her part, I from this time forward will forbear the private company of any woman or maid whom she may suspect to be dishonestly inclined; and in particular, because of her former suspicions, how unjust soever, I do promise to estrange myself from Mrs. Large and Mrs. Colmer, and whomsoever else she hath formerly suspected: and that I will forbear striking her and provoking speeches, and be as often with her at meals as I can conveniently, and in all things carry myself as a loving husband ought to do to his wife: In witness whereof I have subscribed my name the day and year abovementioned.

Joseph Caron.

"I, Margery Caron, do willingly promise to my foresaid husband Joseph Caron, that upon condition that he perform faithfully what he hath promised, I will from this day forward forbear to inquire into any thing that hath in time past occasioned jealousy in me towards my husband; and in particular do acquit Mrs. Colmer by these presents from any guilt of dishonesty with my husband, being now persuaded of his innocency therein, whatsoever I have formerly said to the contrary; and do promise for the time to come, the premises being duly performed on my husband's part, to carry myself towards him in all things as becometh a loving and faithful wife: In witness whereof I do subscribe my name the day and year above written.

Margery Caron."

The following remarkable instance of the instability of fortune occurs in the account of Hackney.

"Henry Rowe, the representative of this ancient and opulent family (being as I suppose the son of Robert Rowe, Esq. and grandson of the last Sir Henry), after having supported a respectable situation in life, and having possessed the seat of his ancestors at Shacklewell (which he sold to Mr. Tyssen), was reduced to such poverty as to be under the necessity of applying to the parish for relief, in the year 1706, when the Vestry gave five pounds to clothe him, and allowed a pension of two shillings and six-pence a week for his maintenance. In 1708 he had five pounds again for cloathing, his pension being continued. In 1710, when an order of Vestry was made to oblige all the parish pensioners to wear badges, an exception was made in favour of Mr. Rowe, out of respect, as I suppose, to the rank and opulence which his ancestors had enjoyed. Rowe was living in 1715, when being in extreme want, and the parish-officers at that time refusing him any relief, he applied to the justices for redress."

In the Register of Hanwell is the following entry:

"Thomas, son * of Thomas Messenger, and Elizabeth his wife, was born and baptized October 24, 1731, by the midwife at the font, and named by the godfather Thomas, but proved a girl."

In the same parish is the following account of John Diamond, a singular living character. "This man was born in the year 1731, at Boston in Lincolnshire, whence he removed a few years afterwards to Hanwell, where his father was a parishioner. When only a month old he lost his eye-sight by the small-pox. His acquirements under the accumulated disadvantages of blindness and poverty, form the singular part of his story. Though unable to read himself, he has learned the art of teaching others †, and actually makes it his profession. It should be premised however, that his scholars must previously know their letters, and have some idea of the method of combining them; for the rest, his memory supplies the defect of eye-sight. Perhaps some of my readers may recollect having seen in several of the periodical publications, a calculation

* This word was altered to that of *daughter*.

† Dr. Bernard says, that Archbishop Usher was taught to read by two blind aunts.

of the middle chapter, verse, &c. of the Bible, with an account of the number of times that some of the most common words occur, with many other particulars, the whole said to be the labour of three years. When they are told that it was the amusement of this blind man's leisure hours, they will be more apt to admire the wonderful powers of his memory, than to blame him for mis-spending his time. These however are not the only calculations in which he has been employed. In the month of June 1790 he published an account of the solar eclipses for 1791 and 1793. He is sufficiently versed in the doctrine of the celestial

aspects to profess the art of calculating nativities; and passes, no doubt, as a conjurer of a very superior class among the vulgar. He frequently walks alone to the distance of one or two miles, with the assistance of a stick. His brother, who kept a little stationer's shop in London, left him four pounds per annum to buy almanacks for sale; and I understand that he gets a trifle by purchasing some of the weekly publications from Pater-Noster-Row, and lending them to read."

We shall resume and conclude our account of this Work in our next Magazine.

The History of the Isle of Wight; Military, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Natural: To which is added a View of its Agriculture. By the Rev. Richard Warner. 8vo. 1795. Cadell and Davis.

THE Isle of Wight has had every possible attention paid to set off its beauties. Antiquaries, Poets, Painters, Tourists, Historians, both civil and natural, have united in giving celebrity to this delightful spot. Our present Author observes in an advertisement prefixed, "that it will be naturally expected that he should either produce something new on the subject, or present the materials before offered to the public in a different and improved form." We observe but little new in the materials; on the manner therefore the Author's merit must rest.

"Frequent visits to the Island," he adds, "and habitual propensities allowed him opportunity and inclination to make some collections relative to its natural history; and a conviction that very little information of this kind had hitherto been given to the world, inspired the hope of his collections carrying at least the recommendation of novelty with them, should he methodise and publish them. This he at length determined to do, adding at the same time to his plan a luminous and methodical, but concise detail of the principal circumstances in the military, ecclesiastical and civil history of the Island."

But though the Natural History of this Island is professed to be the main object in the present work, the consideration of it does not engage half the volume. We are first presented with the Military history, divided into six Chapters; then follows the Ecclesiasti-

cal history in two, and the Civil history in three Chapters. The Natural history then takes up six Chapters, which is followed by a general view of the agriculture of the Island, and an Appendix.

The work is well enough calculated to give a general view of this Island, but we cannot consider it as sufficiently copious to afford complete satisfaction.

The Vineyard of Sir Richard Worsley seems more particularly to belong to the Isle of Wight; we shall therefore select it for the entertainment of our readers.

"The classical owner of this charming retreat, (the Cottage of St. Lawrence, in the Southern part of the Island)" having remarked a very sensible mildness of climate in this part of the Island (occasioned by its lying immediately open to the South, and being sheltered to the North and East by a high range of rocky hills, which at the same time shut out the biting winds, and strongly reflect the rays of the sun on the soil beneath them"), determined to attempt the propagation of the vines of Brctagne, the climate of which place corresponded in some measure with that of Steephill.

"For this purpose he procured the necessary number of plants of the two grapes called White Muscadine and Plant Verd, from which the natives of the North West of France make a light white wine; and at the same time hired a Breton to attend to their management and cultivation.

"The man began his operations in the
F early

early part of the year 1792. Having gotten rather more than an acre (in a very sheltered spot) into proper order for the reception of the plants, in the month of March he put them into the ground.

"This piece of land is divided into several beds, each bed being about twelve feet in breadth; these are separated by foot-paths, for the convenience of a near approach to the vines. The plants themselves are placed in rows, at the distance of a foot and an half from each other.

"As the first experiment wore a very encouraging appearance, another piece of ground, rather more to the Eastward, and about an acre and an half in extent, was gotten into order, and a similar plantation made in it in February 1793. These two plantations comprize together about three acres; and contain seven hundred plants.

"The man who has the care of these plantations appears to understand his employment, and keeps the plants in good order: the stem of the vine is about eight inches from the ground, and the earth around it is well hoed and freed from weeds. He does not allow more than two shoots to remain on each stem; these are cut off in the ensuing March, and their place supplied by other young ones. The shoots also are not suffered to run into luxuriance; but kept at the length of two feet or two and an half. In September 1793, when I had the pleasure of seeing these plantations, every vine bore the appearance of health and vigour. There was some little fruit on two or three of those which had been first planted: but this prematurity was to be attributed to their being situated near a rock, and receiving the rays of the sun strongly reflected from it. The vine-dresser did not expect any considerable quantity of grapes till the fourth year after planting. He seemed to entertain no doubt as to the success of his labours, and assured

me he had never before seen such strong and prosperous young plants in any vineyard.

"But in order to give any possible chance to his experiment, Sir Richard has not confined himself to one mode of planting only. In a bank within his inclosures (having a slope of about forty-five degrees to the South), he has made a terrace consisting of seven stages, formed of rough stones rising like a flight of steps one above another. Against the perpendicular face of each stage are placed trellises, and on them the vines are intended to be trained in the manner of espaliers.—The plants were put in during the month of March in the year 1793.

"With respect however to this mode of propagating vines, it may admit of doubt whether it be likely to succeed or not, owing to the small degree of nourishment which the plants can possibly receive as they now stand. For although the vine when mature will flourish where there is little soil; nay where there is apparently no soil at all, among gravel, flints and rocks, drawing support with its minute, but far extending fibres, from sources imperceptible to the human eye; yet I believe in its infant state it requires more nutriment and more room for the extension of its tender roots than it will find where it is at present planted."

To those who have had no opportunity of consulting other works on the same subject, the present may afford pleasure. We cannot however avoid taking notice, that many instances of carelessness have occurred to us in going through the volume. We particularly observe the quotations are often imperfect and erroneous; and to such a degree as often to destroy the measure, and sometimes to affect the sense of the poetry. For instances we refer to p. 246 and p. 179, from Thompson's (*Thomson's*) Seasons.

The Beauties of History; or, Pictures of Virtue and Vice, drawn from Examples of Men eminent for their Virtues or infamous for their Vices. Selected for the Instruction and Entertainment of Youth. By the late W. Dodd, LL.D. 12mo. Vernor and Hood. 1795.

"THE greatest part of this Work," the Editor observes, "was selected by the late Dr. Dodd, to illustrate and exemplify his 'Sermons to

Young Men." In those Sermons we always considered the present Examples as highly useful and amusing; and, separated from that performance, we are

are still inclined to believe that their entertaining and instructive qualities will not be diminished. They certainly are calculated to deter youth from vice and to excite them to virtue, and may be

recommended as a cheap and useful present. We are informed that some additional Examples are to be met with, but we do not observe any mark by which they are to be distinguished.

A View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution. By John Moore, M. D. Two Vols. 8vo. 14s. Boards. Robinsons. 1795.

THE Revolution which took place in France in the year 1789, was one of those events which no observation, nor even the utmost latitude of conjecture, could a very few years before have represented as probable. Unconnected scraps, indeed, have been industriously selected from some old authors to prove that they foresaw such an event; but it does not appear that even the revolution in America, where the French unquestionably might learn revolutionary principles, had made them such apt scholars as not to render the destruction of the French Monarchy a prodigy of the most surprising kind. To account for it therefore, to exhibit it as the effect of a series of causes operating in progression and often in conjunction, is an attempt which naturally excites curiosity; and that curiosity will be gratified in no small degree by the work before us, written by the Author of those *Journals* which have already been so well received by the public, and which will be, with no less avidity, resorted to in after-times, as *Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire*.

In these volumes Dr. Moore assumes the more dignified plan of an Historian, comparing, selecting, and digesting the various information which tends to throw light upon that most important of all subjects, the *cause* of a great national Revolution; of a people passing rapidly from extreme servility and submission to Kings and Courts, to Democracy or Republicanism, in all its most licentious and abandoned forms. He commences with remarking, that "the crimes with which this Revolution has been accompanied will remain a stain on the national character, which all the perseverance and intrepidity with which France has repelled external attack cannot efface; and that the misery which the Revolution has already produced is of a nature so extensive and acute, as no rational hope of future prosperity can compensate." Among the earliest traces of a spirit of discontent among the people, preparing their minds for this great event, he finds that the extravagance of

the Court, and the prodigality of some of the Princes of the Blood, had considerable weight. He attributes, in a more direct manner, the Revolution to the writings of the Encyclopedists—the part which France took in the American War—the abolition of the Household troops—and chiefly the convoking of the Assembly of the States-General at Versailles: without this last, he thinks that all the other causes could not have precipitated the Revolution. The discontents between the King and Parliament, and the want of firmness in the King, are taken into account, and with some reason. These subjects are discussed in the early part of the first volume, and tend to throw great light upon that change of popular principles which afterward appeared to astonishing. In detailing the progress of the Revolution which followed, Dr. Moore appears the ablest advocate we have yet met with for the unhappy Louis XVI.; not a hirling pleader, but an acute and conclusive reasoner from facts which are upon record, and which are every day becoming more convincing. From these he demonstrates very clearly, that from the beginning of the Revolution there existed a Republican party, whose object was to diseminate Republican principles, and bring the King into such disgrace with the people, that no sincerity on his part could have possibly averted the catastrophe which followed. This Republican party, at the head of which were the heroes of August and September 1792, never in any instance lost sight of their object; and so completely was the Government disorganized, and the power of the King weakened, that they found it no difficult matter to give the people a complete distaste of Kings, in the person of their insulted and degraded Sovereign.

When this explanation of the first years of the Revolution is given, and, by the by, it accords in many respects with the prophetic opinions of Mr. Burke, all that follows will appear to be perfectly in order. We could wish to enter more fully into this, as well as

other parts of this interesting work, but its extent precludes us from the hope of doing justice to the author, otherwise than by selecting a few detached passages for the immediate gratification of our readers. The following account of the tricks employed to secure the applause of the galleries, is none of the least interesting.

Vol. I. p. 422. "As a matter of curiosity, it may not be improper to give some account of a manœuvre which was of so much importance in the Revolution, and which I received from those who were fully acquainted with the manner in which the galleries were disciplined, at the period when that kind of tactic was brought to the greatest perfection; and that there may be no need of returning to the subject, I shall insert it here, though not the precise part of this narrative in which, according to method, it should be placed.

"The galleries of the National Assembly being open to people of every description, and filled by the first-comers, it will be readily believed that in such a city as Paris, nine-tenths of the audience were incapable of understanding the debates. Those parts of the speeches, therefore, which they most admired, and at which they thundered their loudest peals of applause, were not precisely what Longinus or Mr. Burke would have selected as examples of the sublime or beautiful. Every speaker, who had not the misfortune of being thought a Royalist, who had a tolerably strong voice, who interspersed his discourse with abuse of Aristocrats, Emigrants, and Sovereign Princes, who made frequent allusion to the Sovereignty of the People, and who, no matter how they were introduced, often pronounced with emphasis the words *La Nation, Liberté, and Egalité*, was certain of the applause of the galleries.

"Certain Deputies of the Court party having remarked the efficacy of these words, sometimes had the address to intermingle them so successfully with their harangues, as to draw loud applause from those who, if they had comprehended the tendency of the reasoning, would have hissed them without mercy.

"As the audience were so apt to be misled by their ears, it was thought proper to engage their eyes as an auxiliary to their understanding; and men were employed to throw out signals indicating whom and when they should applaud or censure.

"A Member of the Assembly was sometimes employed to make those signals, which were understood by only one or two persons in the galleries, who by a similar mode communicated their import to others.

"The usual signals were, the handkerchief hanging half out of the pocket, sometimes out of the right, sometimes out of the left; the hat held in the hand in a particular manner, or with the national cockade uppermost; rubbing the eyes, or the nose, or the ear. All these had their particular meanings, with a variety of other signs which may be easily conceived; each of which denoted the nature of the explosion required, whether for approbation or disapprobation.

"To secure the majority it was necessary to have about a hundred and fifty persons in each of the two galleries. There were also one leader and five subalterns in each gallery. The leaders only were acquainted with the signal from the Hall. This they immediately communicated by a different one to the ten subalterns, who directly began their marks of applause or censure, in which they were followed by all the mercenaries whom they had previously engaged, and their loud clappings generally excited those of all the people in the galleries.

"The common mercenaries were acquainted with the subalterns only, and precisely followed their example, whether they clapped or hooted. It was left to the subalterns to engage their followers; but they were often unacquainted with each other, and in confidential correspondence only with the leader, who informed them previous to every Sitting of the signals they were to follow. The two leaders were not always known to each other, and both were entirely unacquainted with those who originally employed the person who gave signals from the Hall.

"The wages of the common followers were from forty sols to three livres each Sitting. The subalterns were paid at the rate of ten livres, and the leaders at that of fifty.

"When an important question was to be debated, the galleries were always in the pay of one party or the other; and sometimes each party had the usual number of their mercenaries on duty there; which never failed to occasion a great deal of noise, and a violent contest between the applauders and the hooters.

"It sometimes happened also, that a number of the common hirelings deceived the subalterns, and took money from those of both parties; in which case neither was well served, all was confusion and doubt, and the real sentiments of the *Peuple Souverain* seemed as ambiguous as the will of the Gods announced by the Oracle of Delphos.

"From this account a pretty just estimate may be made of the value of the applause or censure of that portion of the Sovereign People who were usually seated in the galleries of the National Assembly after it was removed to the capital, and which continued to be one of the most powerful engines of the Revolution, until the time that Robespierre established the guillotine in lieu of all the rest."

From this account of the *deliberations* of the National Assembly, what good was to be expected? Or is it surprising that they who invented so diabolical a mode of establishing Republicanism on the ruins of the Court should ultimately succeed? The whole train of facts arranged in this volume decidedly proves how little of the subsequent miseries of the Revolution was justly to be attributed to the King, although in some respects he was misguided, and in others perhaps he was not sincere; but of what avail would have been his sincerity? The points established here by our author are of the highest importance, because before any advantage can be derived from the history of Revolutions, it is necessary that if the blame be divisible, each party should have its full proportion allotted, and that the delusion should be removed which reaches us, that when a Revolution happens, the Court must always be wrong, and the People always right. We shall conclude the present article with Dr. Moore's account of a transaction which more perhaps than any other has been the subject of misrepresentation and vulgar calumny.

Vol. I. p. 428. "The incident alluded to was a feast given by the Gardes-du-Corps, which occasioned the march of the Parisian populace to Versailles. Those who wish to excuse or palliate that shameful expedition, assert, that previous to the feast given by the Body Guards, which they admit to have been its immediate cause, there had been a general and a well-founded suspicion of a plan to carry the King and Royal Family to Metz, where they were to be joined by many of the

Nobility and Members of the Parliaments, who expected that numbers of the people would flock to the Royal Standard as soon as it was erected, and declare against the National Assembly: that this scheme was to be aided and supported by certain Powers on the Continent, with a view to excite a civil war, occasion the dismemberment of France, and avenge the cause of Kings, who had been insulted by the restrictions which the subjects of Louis XVI. had put on his power. The same persons insisted, that the King shewed the greatest reluctance to the wishes of the nation; that he had delayed giving his sanction to the Decrees of the 4th of August till the 16th of September; and then, instead of an absolute assent, he had sent a commentary on the Decrees, accompanied with a conditional assent only, the full sanction not having been obtained till the 20th of the same month, after several very urgent addresses from the Assembly; that he shewed the same aversion to the Declaration of the Bill of Rights, and first articles of the Constitution, and postponed his acceptance of them till the arrival of the multitude at Versailles on the 6th of October, and until the carriages which were prepared for his escape were stopped by the National Guards of Versailles. And, giving every circumstance the worst interpretation, they insisted, that when, on the failure of a loan proposed by M. Necker, the King sacrificed his jewels and plate to the public necessities, this was done merely with a view to blind the people to the preparations making for his escape, and because he was fully sensible that he could not have earned them with him, and of course they would have been all confiscated.

"That the King would have been very well pleased to have been safely at Metz with his family, seems highly probable; but as no proof has hitherto appeared of his having made arrangements to fly to that place at this time, all these assertions are mere conjectures.

"The Count d'Estaing, who had the command of the National Guards of Versailles, having previously consulted the Municipality, and represented the necessity of protecting the National Assembly and the person of the King from any attempt against them, required of the Minister that a thousand troops of the line might be quartered in Versailles for that purpose.

"This,

" This, like all the rest, was by some construed unfavourably, and imputed to a design of assisting, and not preventing, the escape of the King, especially as the National Assembly had not been consulted with regard to the propriety or necessity of the measure. However that may be, the regiment of Flanders, consisting of a thousand men, were ordered to Versailles. When they arrived, the Officers were invited, with those of the National Guards, to an entertainment by the Gardes-du-Corps. The entertainment was given in the Opera House belonging to the Palace. The guests amounted to the number of 240, and all the boxes were full of spectators. Towards the end of the entertainment the King and Queen had the curiosity to enter the hall, the Queen leading the young Dauphin, and attended by several ladies and gentlemen of the Court. This unexpected visit to a company, whose hearts were already elated with gaiety, and warmed with wine, could not fail to rouse the spirit of loyalty. The healths of the Royal Family were drank with acclamations of joy. After walking through the hall, the Royal Party retired; the music struck up a favourite loyal tune, which was accompanied by the voices of the guests. The gates of the hall were thrown open for the grenadiers of the two corps, who, having drank the healths of the Royal Family, hurried with jovial enthusiasm to pass the night in dancing beneath the windows of the palace. Some white cockades were distributed among them by the ladies of the court.

" This scene passed on the first of October 1789. It was soon after circulated, and has been since published, that the entertainment was given, and all the incidents arranged, by certain persons of the Court, who were at the expence of the whole, for the purpose of awakening the loyalty of the inhabitants of Versailles, attaching the regiment of Flanders and the National Guards to the King and Queen, prejudicing them against the National Assembly, favouring a plan already formed for the King's escape to Metz, and effecting a counter-revolution; and as these things were arranged at a time when the King pretended to co operate with the Assembly in establishing a new Constitution, to which he expressed general good-will, although he was scrupulous respecting particular articles, and wish-

ed to have them explained before he would give them his sanction, they are enumerated as proofs of the King's falsehood and hypocrisy. But all this is founded on mere conjecture and assertion, since no proof is brought that the entertainment was at the expence of the persons alluded to, or for the purposes above-mentioned; and if both were proved, it would still remain to be proved that the King was acquainted with, and had agreed to the measures. It is very certain, indeed, that some persons of great influence who had emigrated, were continually scheming plans of counter-revolution, and using every means in their power to prompt him to withdraw from the kingdom; being convinced that his presence with them would greatly facilitate the object they had constantly in view. They feared nothing so much as that the King should be gained over to the side of the people, and agree to a Constitution in which a great part, perhaps as much as he wished, of his own authority would be secured and confirmed, while they would remain deprived of their privileges, and excluded from France for ever. But it is equally certain that some of the most respectable members of the Assembly had taken great pains to inspire the King with a desire of becoming, and a pride in being thought, the Restorer of Liberty to France. They had represented the necessity of his abstaining from all communication with those who had emigrated from the kingdom; as any appearance of that would tend to alienate the hearts of his subjects: and, above all, they had pointed out the measure of withdrawing from France as pregnant with the most fatal consequences to himself and to his country. It is even said, that the example of James II. of England was mentioned as a warning to him by some, who asserted that the posterity of that Prince might have been placed on the throne, had he possessed the firmness to have remained at all risks in the Island. Finally, the King was conjured to rely on the attachment and love of his own subjects, rather than on the humiliating protection and interested aid of foreign powers; for, even if they should accomplish the re-establishment of his family, there was much reason to fear it would be at the expence of his kingdom.

" Upon

" Upon the whole, there is reason to believe, that the King had not formed any design at this time of withdrawing; that the feast was given at the sole expence of the Gardes-du-Corps, with no other view than to entertain the guests who were invited; and that the inci-

dents which gave offence and created suspicion were accidental; for, however imprudent some of the scenes may be thought, they were no way inconsistent with the character of the actors."

(To be concluded in our next.)

Letters containing a Sketch of the Politics of France, from May 31, 1793, till July 28, 1794, and of the Scenes which have passed in the Prisons of Paris. By Helen Maria Williams. 2 Vols. 12mo. 7s. Robinsons.

EVERYTHING that relates to the terrible and afflicting scenes which have disfigured the Revolution in France, has a double claim upon the attention of the Public, as it involves the dearest interests of humanity, both in a political and moral point of view. If it was not without a great degree of satisfaction that we found the elegant pen of Miss Williams occupied upon this subject, it was with an equal degree of regret and concern that we were made acquainted, in an early part of her Letters, that she was but too well qualified for its execution, by having become one of the victims of the jealous and impolitic cruelties of the monster Robespierre.

The residence of this Lady in France, after the period of September 1792, appears, from a passage in her volumes, without which we should not feel ourselves at liberty to remark it, to have occasioned uneasiness, and even to have drawn resentment from many of her friends in this kingdom. They did not probably know at that time how involuntary a great part of it at least was, nor all the dangers and inconveniencies to which she was exposed. During this period, however, she was not without comforts, many of which appear to have been derived from the enlightened society of her fellow-prisoners, and others from the attention of a young French gentleman, who has since been rewarded with the hand of her sister.

After the interest which it is impossible for the elegant world not to take in the lot of so amiable a person, who has contributed so much to its amusement, the greatest inducement we could offer, if any were wanting, for the perusal of these volumes, would be the recital they contain of the sufferings and fate of many others, who with equal talents and virtues have been put to ruder trials and severer experiment; persons who, having acted the

first parts upon the stage of the French Revolution, and contributed in their turn to its most important changes, have finally fallen victims to their own delusions, or the crimes and ambition of their rivals and competitors.

The greatest virtues are often found by the side of a public prostitution. In the general corruption and depravity of societies we may distinguish the zenith of philosophy, and the triumph of principles; and amidst the caverns and jails which were gorged by a succession of deciduous tyrants, subdued by crimes more new or bolder than their own, and become almost virtuous by a comparison with the later depravity of their oppressors, we may discover all that is amiable, all that is consoling in humanity. The tender parent, the pious child, the faithful lover, and the heroic friend, are scattered over the canvass of Revolutions; where vice and atrocity, licentiousness and horror, are grouped together without choice or discrimination. The image of every virtue, sublimed by misfortune, is presented in its turn, and we pause with emotions of delight over the flowery hillocks interspersed in the gloomy and disgusting wilderness where we wander. It is needless to add, that images like these take a vivid glow from the enthusiastic pencil of Miss Williams, or that she dresses the form of suffering goodness with every flower that can adorn or endear it. We constantly discover her sympathy and acuteness of feeling; and her manner of writing is so impassioned, that we could almost transfer the metaphor of Pope from Arachne, and say,

" She lives along the line."

Our task would doubtless be more agreeable if it allowed us only to praise, and can never be less so than when we are called upon to censure a Writer who

who has so many claims to our applause and good-will.

These volumes are entitled "A Political Sketch, &c." a promise which they do not appear to us to fulfil either with fidelity or good information. The political part of her work we are unable to commend; it is not remarkable for prudence, sagacity, or forbearance; it is debased by the common-place of the Brissotines, and polluted with the calumnies of the most unfeeling of the regicides of France. It is "The Scenes which have passed in the Prisons of France," the other part of her title, to which we must limit our applause. We shall defend our opinion by the several passages it is our intention to select from these volumes, as the most capable of gratifying the curiosity and expectation of our readers; and we have very little doubt but that both the thinking and the feeling part of them will coincide with us, as well where we approve as where we are forced to condemn. In the extracts we shall endeavour as much as is possible, in conformity to that intention, to give those parts of the Letters which are the most interesting and pathetic; and at the same time describe events the least known to the public. Of this nature is the execution of Madame de Roland, and of the beautiful wife of the celebrated Camille Desmoulins, both victims of the tyranny of Robespierre. We select the latter as having hitherto been the least remarked in this country, and as abounding with the peculiar beauties of Miss Williams's animated narration.

"A week after the death of Camille Desmoulins, his wife, a charming woman of twenty-three years of age, was led to the scaffold. For her fate no eye except those of her barbarous judges refused a tear. Her execution forms an epocha in the annals of the Revolutionary Government; since on that occasion, for the first time, a conspiracy supposed in a prison became the pretext for murder, and multitudes afterwards perished the victims of that fatal invention. Camille Desmoulins was in habits of friendship with Arthur Dillon, an Irish General, who had bravely defended the pass in the forest of Aronne against the Prussian army, and who held the highest rank in the ser-

vice of the Republic. Soon after the 31st of May he was arrested with multitudes *soupeonnés d'être suspects**, and was confined in the prison of the Luxembourg. His hopes of regaining his liberty rested upon the influence of his friend Camille Desmoulins, and he was deeply affected by the intelligence of his being sent to the Revolutionary Tribunal. In his affliction he made use of some imprudent expressions to a fellow-prisoner, and seemed to flatter himself with the hope that the people would not suffer such a patriot as Desmoulins to perish. The wretch to whom Dillon confided these sentiments had the atrocity to write a denunciation against him to the Committee of General Safety, with the view of purchasing his own freedom by the life of his unfortunate companion. Dillon had also, a few days before Desmoulins perished, written a letter to his wife, expressing his sympathy in her misfortunes, and his hope that the innocence of her husband would yet triumph. In this letter Dillon enclosed three thousand livres. All these circumstances were made known to the Committee; and a few days after the execution of Desmoulins, Dillon, the turnkey to whom he had offered the letter, and Madame Desmoulins, in the first transports of grief upon the loss of a husband whom she tenderly loved, were sent by an order of the Committee to the Conciergerie to take their trial at the Revolutionary Tribunal. It appeared upon the trial that the turnkey had refused to take the letter, upon which Dillon had slipped it into his pocket, which the turnkey perceiving, returned it to him immediately, and Dillon tore it in pieces. Madame Desmoulins, it was therefore clear, had never received the letter; or the three thousand livres enclosed. She answered the interrogatories of her judges with the candour of innocence, and the sweet complacency of her manner sensibly affected the spectators. Those assassins in the robes of justice condemned Dillon to die as the author of a conspiracy in the prisons against the security of the French people; the turnkey was sent to death for having had sufficient humanity not to make a declaration to the Police of Dillon's proposition respecting the letter; and the unfortunate Madame Desmou-

* Upon a *suspicio* of being suspected.

lins was dragged to the scaffold because a letter was written to her, which it was clearly proved had never been sent. In the first anguish of separation from the object of our affections, death ceases to be an evil; and Madame Desmoulins deplored her husband too tenderly to regret that they were going to be reunited in a happier state of existence. She dressed herself in white, and with some care; and went with a placid smile upon her countenance to execution, conversing with her companions in the cart, particularly with the wife of Hebert, who was put to death at the same time, and met her fate with equal firmness. It was one of the singular chances of these revolutionary moments, that Camille Desmoulins, who with the pointed shafts of his wit had overthrown the idol of the populace, Hebert, perished himself but a fortnight later; and that his own wife and the wife of Hebert, seated on the same stone in the Conciergerie, deplored their mutual loss, and were led together to the scaffold. The people, as Madame Desmoulins passed along the streets to execution, could not resist uttering exclamations of pity and admiration. "*Comme elle est belle ! elle a l'air si doux ! quel dommage qu'elle va périr !*" At the foot of the scaffold she embraced the wife of Hebert, bade her companions in the cart farewell, and resigned herself to the executioner with the serenity of an angel."

The short story of Madame de Lachabeauffiere has beauties of another sort, and leaves a pleasanter impression upon the memory.

"Madame Lachabeauffiere, in consequence of a malignant denunciation made against her by her son-in-law, was not only dragged to prison, but placed in a dungeon in close confinement till the moment arrived when she was to appear before the Tribunal. Her daughter, Madame Maleffi, who was already confined in another prison, procured leave to be transferred to that where her mother was immured, whom by tears and supplications she obtained permission to see. Madame Lachabeauffiere was taken out of her dungeon, and led to her daughter, who flew towards her, and, throwing her arms round her neck, remained a long time

pressing her mother to her bosom, and without power to articulate a word. After this melancholy interview, Madame Lachabeauffiere was led back to her dungeon. Her situation affected her daughter so deeply that she became bereft of her reason. Sometimes she took up her needle-work for a few moments; then throwing it aside, rose with precipitation, and flew along the galleries of the prison till she reached her mother's cell. She usually seated herself at the door, and listened attentively: when she could hear nothing, she used to weep bitterly, and repeat again and again in a tone of despair, "*Oh, my mother ! Oh, my tender, my unfortunate mother !*" She often remained many hours together, seated upon the stone floor, and she was in a state of pregnancy. Her hair hung dishevelled over her shoulders, her eye seemed bent on vacancy, her cheeks were sometimes flushed with deep red, and sometimes of a deadly paleness, and she was often seized with convulsive faintings. Every day she carried the greatest portion of her food to her mother, who without this succour would often have wanted sufficient nourishment for her support. It is soothing to add, that Madame Lachabeauffiere was snatched from death by the fall of the tyrant, and that her tender and virtuous daughter is restored to reason."

The deaths of Madame Elizabeth, of the Queen, and of Charlotte Cordé, of Danton, Orleans, Hebert, and the monsters that followed, we have passed over as being already pretty circumstantially known in this country; those of Madame Roland and her husband we have omitted for the same reason, though strongly inclined to insert them from admiration of the heroic qualities of that extraordinary woman, and of the enthusiastic friendship with which she was regarded by the Authorefs, as well as of the glowing colours in which she is described. We forbear for the same reason to conduct our readers before those horrible Tribunals from which even the forms of justice were successively banished by a cruel mockery and an atrocious contempt. We read of one person condemned to death for being implicated in a conspiracy which never existed, in a prison where he was

* "*How beautiful she is ! how mild she looks ! what a pity she should perish !*"

never immured. When this *alibi* was pleaded by the prisoner, the Minister of Justice replied, "Well, you were not there; but if you had been there you would have entered into the conspiracy." The convict was led to death.—These horrors are too disgusting to dwell upon: the mind dilates with more delightful sensations when we are presented with a father personating his son upon the scaffold, and a brother expiring to save the life of another who had more reasons to desire to live, in a wife and a number of infants. Surely some of these godlike actions will extenuate the public guilt, and suspend the wrath of heaven over this atrocious race!

We are favoured with a very extraordinary anecdote respecting Robespierre during the trial of the Queen, which we have more reasons than one for communicating to our readers.

"A curious account of the evidence in support of these charges, and the effect which her behaviour produced upon Robespierre, is given by Vilate, a young man of the Revolutionary Tribunal. The scene passed during the trial at a tavern near the Thuilleries, where he was invited to dine with Robespierre, Barrere, and St. Just. "Seated around the table," he says, "in a clove and retired room, they asked me to give them some leading features of the evidence on the trial of the Austrian. I did not forget that expostulation of insulted nature when, Hebert accusing Antoinette of having committed the most shocking crime, she turned with dignity towards the audience, and said, "I appeal to the conscience and feelings of every mother present, to declare if there be one amongst them who does not shudder at the idea of such horrors." Robespierre, struck with this answer as by an electrical stroke, broke his plate with his fork. "That blockhead, Hebert!" cried he, "as if it were not enough that she was really a Messalina, he must make her an Agrippina also, and furnish her with the triumph of exciting the sympathy of the public in her last moments."

After this extract we shall advert to the political part of Miss Williams's volumes, to which in some degree it appears to conduct us. Madame Roland, undoubtedly estimable for a thousand great qualities, but strongly infected with the enthusiastic fury of the

times, and the Authorefs of that very Letter presented by the three Ministers, Serran, Claviere, and her husband, to which the tenth of August and all that followed is to be attributed as the immediate and contiguous cause, —Madame Roland was accompanied to the scaffold with all the tears and regrets of our feeling Authorefs, and vindicated from all the calumnies of her enemies of the Terrorist faction. The sensibility of Miss Williams has not stopped to make one remark upon the injured character of the Queen, nor has her judgment paused upon the probability of her story. Did Robespierre think Marie Antoinette *really* another Messalina? Is his authority the best in this case? But why, instead of accusing his stupid evidence of comparing her with Agrippina, whose name, in all probability, was unknown both to him and to Hebert, did he not accuse him at once of charging her with an impossible act, which therefore would exempt her from any parallel or comparison whatever? But if Robespierre had been acquainted with the name and character of Agrippina, he must have known better than to place by her side a mother accused of destroying and deteriorating by abominable means the faculties of her son for the purpose of prolonging her own influence and authority; he would have recollected that the prototype assigned to his victim had demanded the empire for her son, though she expected her death at his hands.

But we would wish the elegant Authorefs of these volumes to abstain from political studies, for which she appears to us unfitted by nothing more than the blindest and most osinating credulity. Surely in the wide scope of her imagination it is possible to rest upon objects more natural, more congenial to a mind like hers. Can her friends peruse without a friendly impatience pages filled with the most impudent lies of Pethion and his faction; the audacious assertions of Louvet and his followers; or behold her without regret the dupe of the most ridiculous and impossible falsehoods which have ceased to deceive the canaille of Paris? Let her celebrate these persons as heroes. Let her watch over the cinders of Brissot and Barbaroux. We will excuse everything to partiality and personal attachment; but that she can seriously believe that the war of

La Vendée was fostered by Marat and Robespierre; that these men were Royalists and the allies of England; that Toulon was surrendered by the Maratists; and all this in the hope of driving the Brissotines into an alliance with England; we say, that she can believe all this combination of absurdity, is not to be learned without sincere regret and concern.

These volumes are enriched with several passages from the pamphlet of Louvet, who seems to have acquired an entire ascendancy over the political faith of the Authorless; but as this work has appeared in English, we shall have a better opportunity of examining it in its own place, and shall abstain from all criticism at the present.

The Authorless, who, according to the system of Louvet, rejects all the past guilt and horrors upon the Terrorists, considers the source of every crime as dried up and extinguished by the last Revolution of the 9th Thermidor, and augurs nothing less than a benign and enlightened Liberty for the future.

"I must not conclude," says she, "without informing you, that the dark picture which you have been contemplating is relieved by a bright and soothing perspective. The past seems like one of those frightful dreams which present to the disturbed spirit phantoms of undescribable horror, and "deeds without a name;" awakened from which, we hail with rapture the cheering beams of the morning, and anticipate the meridian lustre of the day. The 9th of Thermidor has established the Republic; and nothing now remains but to arrange its forms. Its internal situation will no more offer a hideous contrast to its external victories. The guilty Commune of Paris exists no longer; the den of the Jacobins is closed; and the whole nation, roused into a sense of its danger by the terrible lesson it has been taught, can be oppressed no more. There scarcely exists a family or an individual in France that has not been bereaved by tyranny of some dear relation, some chosen friend, who seems from the grave to call upon them with a warning voice to watch over the liberties of their country. The love of public virtue in the people of France is now blended with all the sympathies and affections of their natures: it is heard in the sighs of general mourning; it speaks in the tears of the widow and the orphan;

and is not only imprinted by every argument that can render it sacred and durable on the understanding, but clings to every feeling of the heart."

The last volume concludes with the same agreeable prophecies:

"In the first days of the Revolution, when liberty and philosophy went hand in hand together, what a moral revolution was instantly effected throughout Europe by the sublime and immortal principles which this great change seemed about to introduce into Government! But what eternal regrets must the lovers of Liberty feel, that her cause should have fallen into the hands of monsters ignorant of her charms, by whom she has been transformed into a Fury, who, brandishing her snaky whips and torches, has enlarged the limits of wickedness, and driven us back into regions of guilt hitherto unknown.

"So unexampled are the crimes which have been committed, that it will require stronger evidence than the historian is commonly bound to produce to persuade future generations of their reality. Alas! but a faint outline has been drawn of this terrifying picture, over which the friend of liberty would, if it were possible, like the recording angel, drop a tear, that might blot it out for ever. "If some sweet oblivious antidote" could drive from my brain the remembrance of these things, and from my heart the feelings that oppress it, as well as from the knowledge of the world, I should be tempted to snatch from the enemies of Liberty the triumph they assume from this mournful history. But these horrors must stain the page of the Revolution for ever. The bloody characters must remain indelible on the wall, a dreadful but instructive lesson to future ages, and to those countries which are destined to labour through Revolutions, and who will learn, while they contemplate this terrific chart, how to avoid the rocks on which Liberty has been nearly wrecked."

"Dreadful indeed has been the crisis we have passed! yet it is some consolation, amidst this mighty mass of evil, that France is at length beginning to learn wisdom from the things she has suffered. France no longer looks around to find apologies for the crimes that have been committed: she herself holds up the criminals to the world:

She boasts not of her victories over Europe armed against her rights; but she triumphs in the conquest she has made over herself. It is some relief, while I am struggling through the gloomy history of these horrors, that I see again the dawn of that glorious light which will chase them away. The last stroke has been given to that vile and degrading system which ignoble usurpers had framed: we may now approach the altar of Liberty with confidence and hope; the hideous spectres that haunted it have fled for ever; and its incense in future will rise grateful to heaven, and spread fragrance over a regenerated land."

Having thus endeavoured to assemble

before the eyes of our readers the great outline of these volumes, as far as they were capable of general analysis, it is proper for us to state that they breathe the purest spirit of piety and religion, and that, notwithstanding the contagion of her philosophical friends, the opinions of our fair Authoress appear uncontaminated there, where it is most important for them to be pure. In dismissing her Work, we have the satisfaction to be able to give it much just approbation; and where we have condemned we have done it with regret, but with a just regard for our own candour, and to our duty to the public.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JUNE 20.

ZORINSKI, a Play, by Mr. Morton, Author of **COLUMBUS**, and the **CHILDREN IN THE WOOD**, was acted the first time at the Haymarket. The characters are as follow:

Casimir, King of Poland,	Mr. Aickin.
Zorinski,	Mr. Barrymore.
Rodomsko,	Mr. Bentley.
Radzano,	Mr. C. Kemble.
Zarno,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
O'Curraugh,	Mr. Johnstone.
Amalekite,	Mr. Suett.
Naclo,	Mr. Caulfield.
Witski,	Mr. Fawcett.
Rosolia,	Mrs. Kemble.
Rachel,	Miss Leask.
Winfred,	Mrs. Bland.

TABLE.

The Story of this Piece is chiefly founded upon an incident in the life of the present excellent and unfortunate Monarch of Poland; but as the author could not with propriety bring a living Monarch upon the stage, he has taken the name of Casimir, a former King of the same country, whose character bore a general resemblance in point of private worth with that of the unfortunate Stanislaus, whose fate is lamented by mankind at this moment, and whose virtues will be revered to the latest posterity. — In the Piece before us, however, Casimir is not the principal character, but Zorinski, who gives the name to the play.

Zorinski is a degraded Noble, of the most ambitious and vindictive character. Having forfeited his honours, he conceals himself in

the salt-mines near Cracow, accompanied only by his faithful servant Zarno. Another Noble, by name Radzano, had been despoiled of his property by Rodomsko, a furious Chieftain, and was supposed to be dead. Affairs are in this situation when the piece opens, and Radzano arrives disguised, intending to present a memorial to the King, requiring his restoration to rank and fortune. This memorial Radzano presents to Casimir, and reveals himself. The King recommends pacific measures, alledging the great power of Rodomski, but promising that Radzano shall have justice. Debates run high in the Diet, the King advising peace, and Rodomski, with the fury of Meloch, giving his "counsel for war." The opposition of the benign Monarch to the violent measures recommended by Rodomski, induces the latter to determine on joining in a conspiracy against the King. Before the breaking-up of the Diet, however, Radzano and Rodomski are opposed to each other, but instead of suffering them to end their difference by the sword, the King, who understands that Radzano is in love with Rosolia, the daughter of Rodomski, advises the latter to consent to an union between the lovers, as the best ground for mutual reconciliation. Rodomski appears to consent, in order to get Radzano more in his power. While Rodomski meditates the destruction of the King, he receives a letter from his confederates, importing that there was a man concealed in the salt mines of so determined a character, that he was fit for any desperate enterprize. To him Rodomski repairs, and in the man pointed out to him finds

finds Zorinski, who reveals himself, and at length engages in the conspiracy.

The King is soon dragged from his capital by a band of conspirators, and, after various hardships, is at last left under the guard of Zorinski alone. The latter several times raises his hand with the intention to kill his Sovereign; but in the end, the affecting eloquence of the Monarch prevails, and Zorinski falls at his feet in an agony of contrition. By the assistance of Zorinski, the King is then conducted to a mill, the master of which was one of the slaves to whom Radzano, on resuming his possessions, had given freedom. In this mill the suffering Monarch obtains refreshment and repose, and being now effectually secured from his enemies, he determines to reward Zorinski, for sacrificing his misguided revenge at the shrine of loyalty; and the piece concludes with the marriage of Radzano and Rosolia, and the happiness of all parties.

There are some comic scenes relative to the miller and his wife; Zarno and his sweetheart Rachel; Amalekite, a Jew overseer of the slaves; and an Irish servant of Radzano, which afford an agreeable relief to the impressions of the serious and terrific events.

The characters of this play have not to boast of much originality; for on the stage we have tyrants out of number; injured merit abundantly pourtrayed; and honest cottagers, faithful servants, and blundering Irishmen are brought into action by almost every modern dramatic author. A Patriot King can be no stranger to an Englishman, who has himself the happy experience of living under one, and enjoying all the blessings peculiar to his reign; and an inhuman, avaricious Jew is more frequently presented in this manner to our view, than policy, and a due regard for society, should dictate, or perhaps justice warrant. The character of the King is certainly delineated with every amiable feature adapted to render a Monarch beloved and revered by his people; but notwithstanding such endearing dispositions claim the most grateful return from the people in their power to make, we think the

author has carried his ideas of loyalty to an excess not easily to be reconciled by kindred affection, when he makes a daughter voluntarily abandon a father, and rejoice, as it were, in his banishment, because he is an enemy to the King. To justify such acts as these, Roman patriotism is brought into consideration, and the murder of Julius Cæsar by Brutus urged as an extenuating example.

Zorinski seems an imitation of Colman's Octavian; but as that is not good in itself, the imitation is intitled to but little praise.

JULY 16. A New Musical Entertainment, in Two Acts, entitled, "WHO PAYS THE RECKONING," was performed the first time at the Haymarket Theatre. The Fable is founded on the well-known story of KING CHARLES having disguised himself to learn the temper and sentiments of some of his Guards. The merry Monarch in this mood accompanies a party to the Ale-house, where having expended their money; one of the soldiers, fearful of parting with any part of his military accoutrements that might cause detection, has recourse to the stratagem of pawning the blade of his sword. The next day one of his companions is to be shot, and the King waves the sentence, and insists that he shall die by the sword. The spendthrift, who had previously substituted a wooden for his steel blade, is selected to put the culprit to death. In this awkward predicament, he expostulates against the hardship, and offers to shoot him, but the King perseveres, and the soldier, finding all remonstrances vain, solemnly calls on Heaven, if it must be so, that Providence will please "to turn his sword into wood." The criminal escapes, and both parties are pardoned.

This Drama was evidently written with too much haste; and not being received with the most cordial approbation has been since withdrawn.

The Author is said to be Young ARNOLD, and his Drama is recommended by some very pretty Music from Dr. ARNOLD, his Father.

P O E T R Y.

ON

WILLIAM EARL OF MANSFIELD,

Ob. March 1793.

WRITTEN AT THE REQUEST OF A PERSON
OF QUALITY.

MADE to engage all hearts, attract all eyes,
Delight the witty, and instruct the wise,

With native sweetness to adorn his race,
Each manly sentiment, each polish'd grace;
Dear to the Nine, the Muses' better hope,
And * GLOSTER's Patron and the friend of
POPE,

See MURRAY drop into the silent tomb,
Prov'd mortal only by the general doom!

* Dr. William Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester.

Oh!

Oh! greatly virtuous in a land ingrate,
The polish'd pillar of a sinking state!
With lips of fire to plead the injur'd cause,
Correct our judgments, and unravel laws;
Whose letter'd sense and subtle wit bespoke
The soul at once of TULLY and of COKE!
A frame in Nature's happiest mould design'd,
Like a fair caïque to the soul inshrind,
Which, spirit-like, ooz'd through its earthly
bound,
Glow'd through each sense, and beam'd a sun-
shine round!

Whose courteous aspect was the counterpart
And lively image of a pregnant heart,
Where spoke at once the Statesman and the
Sage,

And Youth's vivacity, and sense of age!
Such MURRAY was, his country's honest
pride,

Belov'd through life, regretted when he dy'd.
Enrich'd with all that length of days can give,
Or make the Great Man's memory to live,
Without a pang he gently breathes his last,
Like golden dreams, or visions that are past.
So droops the Amaranth without decay,
And in sweet scents exhales itself away.

B. WALLER, T. C. C.

MY CLUB.

WITH M. I would trust my life,
With L. all my civil strife,
And steal him from Justinian's code,
To make him sport another Ode.
With B. write in purest Latin,
From classic Cæsar to Guy Pann.
From B. catch some emendation
Of Aristotle, or of Tassan
Impromptu P. shall rehearse,
With ready pen, in easy verse,
What R. tells how Agamemnon,
Diomed, and Ajax Telamon,
For'd out from Holland and from Flanders
The Dutch and English Alexanders.
S. too, the subtle and acute,
Shall quickly settle the dispute,
And mightiest Stagyrtes among
Leave his opponent in the wrong.
Meek R., whom the Muses love,
Unites the serpent and the dove,
In business, as in rhyming verse,
Can talk of agac, or of verbe.
S., of anecdotes a storehouse,
Lays gratis all he hears before us,
And tells the whole long o'er his pen
In THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.
B., no common Politician,
At once is Chymist and Physician;
And of the Roman as was said,
He knows his art, but not his trade.
R. C., whose active mind never stills,
Loves Greek, w'te sure, but not like C.

Tom Warton, merry wight—ah, no!
Death envied us, but left us Jo.

ELIATIE.

AD FRATRIS CINERES.

MULTAS per gentes, et multa per æquora
vectus

Adveni has miseræ, frater, ad inferias:
Ut te postremo donarem munere mortis,
Et mutum nequicquam alloquerer cinerem.
Quandoquidem fortuna mihi te abstulit ip-
sum

Hæu miser indigne frater ademte mihi.
Nunc tamen interea prisco quæ more pa-
rentum,

Tradita sunt tristes munera ad inferias,
Accipe fraterno multum manantia sctu:
Atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale.
CATULLUS.

IMITATED.

BY various seas to num'rous nations born,
A brother's funeral waits my sad return:
Death's solemn claim to his remains I'll pay,
And tell my sorrows to his silent clay;
Since cruel fate has snapt his vital thread,
And a dear brother numbers with the dead;
On him our country's honours I'll bestow,
Bid a fair tomb record fraternal woe;
There weeping much address his marble bust,
And sigh a long farewell, and bless his sa-
cred dust.

ON READING THE PRECEDING IMITATION OF CATULLUS

AD FRATRIS CINERES.

ALAS! no brother o'er my grave will
mourn,
No kindred genius grace my slighted urn;
No wife, no mistress, at my tomb appear,
Trill the sad dirge, and drop the silent tear;
No pious children press with fond desire,
To mark the spot where sleeps their ho-
nour'd fire;
No ancient yew will stretch its brachy shade
To shroud the sod where my poor bones are
laid;
No kind memorial on a stone be found;
Nought but the turf with wicker'd offers
bound:
Yet death I woo, and wish his friendly dart
To cool my frenzied brain, and still my thro-
bbing heart:—
Once priz'd by genius, and by Julia lov'd,
Of bliss each vestige time has since remov'd;
Beneath Oppression's lead my spirit bends,
Misfortune's sable cloud has fear'd my fun-
dine friends.

QRESTES.

On Receiving a PRESENT of a highly-finished
DRAWING of a sun-setting VIEW of
GOODRICKE - CASTLE IN
HEREFORDSHIRE,

By the beautiful and accomplished Miss
M—NN, the Author having lately seen it
in a dark and stormy Day.

——“Le parti supreme
“Erano avvolte d’una nebbia oscura.”

PET.

IN pride of strength, erst, Goodricke!
hast thou stood,

Frowning indignant on Wye’s vagrant flood;
Thine high embattled towers oft kenn’d afar
Full many a scene of desolating war;
Brav’d the dread force of Nature’s secret store,
The Lightning’s flash, and Thunder’s awful
roar.

Such were *Man’s* boasted works! — But
Time alone

Hath rent the iron’s grasp and solid stone.
Where the shrill clarion sounded war’s alarms,
And call’d the British Heroes to their arms,
In antique horror nods the ivy’d tower,
Dreading the slightest atmospheric power;
Thy once-imperious mass, a ruin made,
Casts on the stream below a chequer’d shade.

But fairer prospects fascinate the eye,
Relieve the pensive mind, and check the
sigh;

A beauteous Artist’s Claud-like pencil throws
Eye’s blushing tints around thy dead repose;
Transmits thy ruin’d scenery to fame,
And wrefts from dark oblivion thy name.
Translated thus, amongst her sacred store,
Thou’lt live ’till vengeful Time shall be no
more.

Yet true, tho’ strange and * difficult to scan,
Thou gain’st this lasting excellence from
M—NN.

CAPT. SNUG,
Fairy Camp 1795.

VERSES by the EARL of CHESTERFIELD,
over a Side-Board at Sir WILLIAM
STANHOPE’s, Twickenham.

LET social mirth with gentle manners join,
Unstunn’d by laughter, uninflam’d by
wine;

Let reason, unimpair’d, exert its powers,
But let gay fancy strew the way with flowers.
Far hence the wag’s and witing’s scurril jest,
Whose noise and nonsense shock the decent
guest:

True wit and humour such low helps decline,
Nor will the Graces owe their charms to wine.

Fools fly to drink, in native dulness sunk:
In vain — they’re ten times greater fools when
drunk.

Thus free from riot, innocently gay,
We’ll neither wish, nor fear our final day.

The following LINES, written by the LIT-
ERARY NESTOR, LORD ORFORD, display
a sprightliness that seldom accompanies so
advanced a time of life.

TO EDWARD JERNINGHAM
On hearing him read his Comedy, “THE
WELCH HEIRESS.”

THE Nymphs of Pindus have in various
ways,

My friend, appear’d propitious to your lays:
But though Calliope and Clio too,
And Polyhymnia have been kind to you,
Wisely you acted when, resign’d their charms,
You threw yourself into Thalia’s arms;
The solemn Sisters on your wishes smil’d,
But the gay Girl has giv’n you a true child,
ORFORD.

TO AURELIUS LYCUS.
Against immoderate Complaint in Adversity.

THO’ for a while no beams of splendor glow,
Tho’ clouds impendent round thy glories
wait,

Tho’ changeful Fortune treacherously throw
The die most difficult of dreadful Fate;

Still, LYCUS, still the grief-dull’d note forbear,
Let not unworthy moans thy song deform,
Burst not thy breast with vap’ry sighs of Care,
Nor low’r thy eye-brow with Affliction’s
storm.

Yon Main where now the mad’ning tempests
spread,

Shall soon in sparkling waves with Zephyrs
play;

Yon Sun who hides in mantling woes his head,
Shall sport to-morrow with a rose-deck’d
ray.

The sprightly Laugh,—the leaden-winged
Sigh—

Ever in quick alternate dance appear:

Beside young Mirth, whose fervid cheeks are
dry,

Is Sorrow seen bedew’d with many a tear.

Alas! in travail hard are short-liv’d joys,
Midst hov’ring woes and shrieking mis’ries
born:

Oft mid the stream that rolls with cheerful
noise, [lorn.

Is heard the drowning cry—the groan for—

* ——— “Quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignes
“Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas.

OVID.

He who with panting oxen lately plow'd,
Now to the Senate new decrees explains;
And now amid the law-enrob'd croud,
Involves the produce of his wearied pains.

Of't on his wealth the Star of Morning shines,
Whom Hesperus had mournfulllest and bare:
Thus wayward Fortune sportingly entwines
Wild sprigs of Mirth with with'ring beughs
of Care.

She bad yon Clown the favour feel of court,
A winged dream flies o'er his restless sleep;
She gives him now to sneering Envy's sport,
And bids him seek his cottage and his sheep.

His laurel'd axe by nations late obey'd,
Now cleaves the wood his clam'rous wants
require;—

Restrain'd at home—of wintry storms afraid—
His loosen'd fables aid his glimm'ring fire.

X. Y. FROM CASIMIR,
Lib. I. Ode 2.

HYMN TO LOVE,

Partly imitated from CHAUCER'S PROEM to
the Third Book of TROILUS and
CRESSIDE.

HAIL, blissful light! whose genial ray,
With lustre more refin'd,
Beaming abroad a kindlier day,
Illumes each nobler mind!
Sweet fount of life! first-born of Jove!
Bland emanation bright!
Meek pleasure! soul-exalting Love!
Pure essence of delight!
For health, for joy, for every good,
Thy gladdening smile is duly woo'd;
Each lovelier Muse is of thy seemly train,
And raises to thy laud her happiest, sweetest
strain.

In heaven, on earth, in sea, in air,
Thy mighty power is own'd;
In all of good, or goodly fair,
Thy influence is found.
The Great Creator, full of thee,
This splendid frame ordain'd;
Through thee, in wondrous harmony,
The fabric is sustain'd:
To all indulgent Mercy thence
Does every precious boon dispense,
And copious pours from a benignant horn
Whate'er can most endear, or happy life
adorn.

To thee, his Mediator kind,
Man life and safety owes;
'Tis thine his every wound to bind,
And soften all his woes.
If, reus'd to wrath, Heaven's potent King
The blasting thunder raise,
Thy voice stops vengeance on the wing,
And all his ire allays;

Well-pleas'd thy suppliant call he hears;
Relenting at Repentance' tears,
The level'd bolt drops from his slackening
hand; [cued land.
Listening thy soothing lore, he spares the ref-

'Tis thine from War's rude iron grasp
The waiving sword to win;
His heart in gentlest thrall to clasp,
And still the rage within;
His frown thy meek assuasive smile
To tenderness can turn:—
Thine, too, to rouse the heart erewhile
Dejected and forlorn,
To glow with Valour's noblest flame,
Stung with the generous fear of shame;
And all, thy cheering countenance to gain,
And reap his rich reward in thy propitious
reign.

Each sweeter sympathy our hearts
In mutual concord find;
All Friendship's harmony imparts,
Consenting souls to bind;
Whate'er of kind domestic sweet,—
Or Charity's wide round,
Embracing all with cordial greet,
By all a sister own'd;
Whate'er it be, surpassing art,
That kindly thus links heart to heart,
The subtle power 'tis thou alone canst know;
From thee these raptures all, these bland effu-
sions flow.

Thou set'st the universal law
Which all true hearts obey;
Thy silken reins thy subjects draw
Along thy verdant way;
With joy the flow'ry path we tread,
While ever, as we go,
A fairer landscape round is spread,
And streams of sweetness flow.
I, not the last of all the throng
That to thy gentle train belong,
With frequent hand thy peaceful altar crown,
And offer incense pure at thy distinguish'd
throne.

O then, may still thy golden star
Its happiest influence shed!
Forbidden the Passions' impious war
My quiet breast t' invade;—
Thy milky balm into my heart
From Virtue's cup infuse;
Nor ever let me once depart
From thy delightful thews *;
So I, the Muses' Priest, and thine,
Shall oft to thy much-honour'd shrine
The votive hymn, a pious tribute, bring,
And all thy wondrous ways with grateful ar-
dour sing.

R. J* M**s* N.

S T A T E P A P E R.

DECLARATION
OF THE
PRINCE OF ORANGE.

[TRANSLATION.]

THE Prince of Orange has hitherto thought it unnecessary to publish the motives which induced him to absent himself for some time from his country, being convinced that no person could, with any shadow of justice, accuse him of the smallest crime in having quitted the territories of the Provinces of Holland, after the States of that Province had thought proper to send Deputies to the Commanders of the Enemy's Forces to capitulate, or rather to submit to them; but the Resolution taken by the pretended States General the 24th of February last, on the motion made in that Assembly the 31st of January by the Deputies of the pretended Provisional Representatives of the People of Holland, having come to his knowledge, in which they thought proper to abolish the Office of Stadtholder, Captain-General and Hereditary Admiral, with which this Prince was invested, alledging, as a motive for this resolution, that he himself had abdicated them, he feels it incumbent on himself to be no longer silent, and to repel this calumny by a simple and exact statement of the facts which preceded and rendered necessary his departure from the territories of the United States.

The inundations formed for the defence of the Republic, and in particular for that of the Province of Holland (as well as the Rivers in that Country) being frozen in December last, there no longer remained any means of defending the Provinces of Utrecht and Holland, after the retreat of the army commanded by General Count Walmoden from the borders of the Waal and of the Rhine; the troops of the State, which might have been employed in the defence of these two provinces, being reduced (as well by hardships which the army sustained during the last campaign, as by sickness) to too small a number to garrison sufficiently those posts which it was necessary should be occupied in order to prevent the enemy from penetrating.

It must here be observed, that a great part of the troops which were in these two Provinces, could not be employed against the enemy, in virtue of the capitulations which many places had made, and in which it was stipulated that their garrisons should be sent into the interior of the Republic, after having sworn not to serve against the armies of France during the War until they were exchanged.

The States of Utrecht, therefore, thought it right to capitulate on Friday the 16th of January, after having some days before informed the States General of their intention, and found themselves obliged to submit to those conditions which the conqueror thought fit to grant: It will suffice to state, that the States of that Province having requested that their Constitution and Form of Government might be preserved, the Victor would only provisionally agree to it, which afforded no security for the future.

The Prince of Orange being informed, that the States of the Provinces of Holland were about to adopt the same resolution on the same day, found himself under the necessity of sending away the Princesses his wife and daughter-in-law, with the Prince his grandson, on board a fishing-boat, on Sunday morning the 18th of January, and was himself obliged to follow them on the same day with (the two Princes) his sons, which however he did not do till he had acquainted the States General, as also the States of the Seven Provinces, and of the Country of Dronthe, with his intended departure; writing to them, "That he easily foresaw, from the present situation of the Republic, what lot he must expect if the enemy should penetrate further into the country; and, not wishing to be any obstacle to peace, he had resolved to absent himself and his family for a time from the territories of the States, and hoped that their High Mightinesses would approve of this step."

It should here be remarked, that the Prince did not depart till after his letter had been read, as well in the Assembly of the States General as in that of the States of Holland; that his departure from the Hague and his embarkation, were fully known to both Assemblies,

who did not take any step to oppose the measure; and that his departure did not take place till the States of Holland had resolved to capitulate, and had required in their name, from the Prince of Orange, as Captain-General of that Province, an Officer and a Trumpet to announce the Commission from the States of Holland, who were to repair to the General of the enemy to ascertain what articles should form a capitulation for that Province. The Prince knew these Deputies were commissioned not to make any difficulties, but to yield to every article. The same day, after the Prince had notified his intention of quitting the Dutch territories, four Members of the College of Counsellors, deputed by Holland, demanded an audience of the Prince, and begged he would hasten his departure; that they could give no reply to any thing; and that even if it was insisted upon in the French General's answer that the Prince and his family should not be permitted to quit the country, they would be under the necessity of taking measures to prevent their departure, especially in case the French General, or the Commissioners of the National Convention, should require that the College of the deputed Counsellors should be made responsible if the Prince absented himself before the arrival of the French troops. After such a declaration the Prince of Orange thought it no longer safe to remain at the Hague, and embarked at Scheveling on board a fishing-boat. Having consulted the Marine Officers and Pilot who were on board the vessel what course he should steer, they were unanimously of opinion that the best plan would be to make for an English port. The Prince, before he quitted the road of Scheveling, wrote to M. Van Spiegel, Counsellor Pensionary of the Province of Holland, with the opinion of the Marine Officers and Pilot of the above-mentioned vessel, signed by them. The Counsellor Pensionary having communicated the same to their High Mightinesses, they, by their resolution of the 19th of January, approved of the Prince of Orange's departure, as a measure of absolute necessity; declaring, moreover, that they were desirous of bearing of the Prince's safe arrival in one of the ports of the kingdom of Great Britain on board a ship of war belonging to the States, and that he might shortly be able to return to the Republic, in order to continue assisting them

with his Counsel and presence for the maintenance of the independence and Constitution of the Republic. The Prince's intention, of which he had already informed M. Van de Spiegel, Pensionary Counsellor, in his letter, was to inform himself, during his stay in England, of the situation of affairs, as well in the Province of Zeeland as in the Provinces of Frize and Groningen, and to embark on board a ship of war of the States for either of those Provinces in which it should appear his presence might be most useful. It is right to observe that all correspondence between those Provinces and the Hague was at that time intercepted not only by the enemy but by the frost.

As soon as the States of Holland had resolved to admit forces inimical to the republic of the United Provinces into the place where the States General were assembled, and had given orders to their different garrisons no longer to oppose the progress of the French, the Prince of Orange was desirous that the States General, to whom this resolution had been communicated, should determine to dissolve their Assembly, and to call it together again in one of the Provinces which had not submitted to the yoke of the conqueror.

The States General thought proper to remain assembled in a place where the enemy's troops, joined by a number of malcontents, deprived them of the liberty of deliberating and doing what the public good required.

The French troops having arrived at the Hague, the States General were compelled to do every thing that was exacted from them. The Deputies lawfully named by the Provinces of Holland were obliged to quit that Assembly, and have been replaced by Deputies named by those who have taken upon themselves the supreme power of that Province, under the name of Provisional Representatives of the People. These latter being admitted into the Assembly of the States General, that Assembly ceases to be legal, and the resolutions taken since that time cannot be considered as resolutions dictated by the real States General.

The Prince of Orange's design was, as has already been observed, to go into Zeeland as soon as he should have received information relative to the situation of affairs in that Province, hoping that his presence there might be useful. But the States General having given orders

orders soon after the Prince's departure, and nearly at the time of the arrival of the French troops at the Hague, to the commanding Officers of Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Wilhemstadt and Steenberg, fortresses which still held out, to capitulate, likewise to the troops who were in those provinces which had not yet submitted to the French, as also to the ships of the State, not to defend themselves against the French, the States of Zeeland were under the necessity of following the example of those of Holland and Utrecht, in capitulating for their Province, or rather in submitting to the conqueror.

The Prince of Orange being informed of this resolution, and perceiving that his presence could no longer be of any service there, was obliged to give up his intention of going into Zeeland, and the ice having for a long while prevented all communication between the Provinces of Friesland and Groningen with England, during that time the Prince could not receive any intelligence from those Provinces, and the first he received was, that they had submitted in the same manner as the others had done, which frustrated his plan of going into either of those Provinces.

The Prince of Orange waits with confidence the judgment which every impartial person will pass on his conduct, and cannot think it was expected he should remain in a country which had submitted to the French arms, whilst the French National Convention had declared war against him personally, and deliver himself into the hands of his enemies, without being able thereby to render the least service to his country.

He leaves it to the impartial public to judge if it is with reason that the pretended States General could declare,

on the proposal of the self-named Provisional Representatives of the Dutch People, that the Stadtholdership was abolished, because the Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General, had thought proper to quit his post whilst the said Provisional Representatives of the People of Holland judged it right, in the same Assembly where they have changed the form of Government, and usurped the Supreme Power, to abolish those charges for the Province of Holland, without assigning any other motive than that the Nobility and Hereditary Offices were incompatible with Equality.

The Prince of Orange considers himself authorized to appeal to the whole Universe from a resolution so unjust, and declares that he will not acknowledge as lawful any resolution taken by those who now call themselves the States General, or States of the Provinces, as long as the Republic shall be occupied by the French troops. He flatters himself, that if more fortunate circumstances should deliver his unhappy country from a foreign yoke, the nation restored to itself, and enjoying, as it has done for these two centuries, a true Liberty founded upon Law, will do him justice by not delaying to call him to the exercise of the Hereditary charges which he possesses in that Republic, and which have been granted to his House, by the will of the nation, with the view of contributing to the maintenance of the religion, good order, independence and prosperity of the State, and of the true liberty and well-being of its inhabitants.

W. PR. OF ORANGE.

Hampton Court Palace,

May 28, 1795.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

THE Artillery and Seamen's Militia Bill was read a third time and passed.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

Their Lordships were employed this evening in the transaction of private business, except in the instance of giving the Royal Assent by Commission, to 21 Bills, of which only one or two were

public, and the Militia Drafting Bill was the most important of these.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

After some preliminary and unimportant business was disposed of,

The Earl of Lauderdale rose to submit to their Lordships his proposition respecting a Negotiation with France. He set out with taking a comparative

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view

view of the situation of this country, which he contended, more than at any former period of debating this Question, required the saving hand of Peace.—He next adverted to the alliances of Prussia and Holland with France, and commented on the great advantages which must necessarily result thereby to the enemy. But by far the greater part of the Noble Earl's speech, and on which he seemed to lay the greatest stress, was on the prospects we had of co-operation and assistance from the Emperor. From the whole of that Prince's conduct, particularly in the instance of his late *Rescript* to the Diet, he was led to doubt of his sincerity; and from a view of his situation and exhausted resources, he must augur ill of his ability to assist us.—His Lordship observed, that much declamation had been urged against the policy or utility of attempting to negotiate with France; but it was to be seen, that whatever internal revolutions or distractions she might suffer, she always found means to preserve her engagements inviolable with Foreign Powers. He therefore could not possibly see the least rational objection to a negotiation; and he warned their Lordships and Ministers to reflect on the exhausted and critical situation of their country, and to take one step towards removing it, by acceding to his Motion. He then moved an Address to his Majesty of considerable length, stating the opinion of that House to be, that the present situation of France should be no obstacle to negotiation, &c. &c.

Lord Grenville deprecated the dis-

cussions and resolutions brought forward by the Noble Earl, which, if adopted by the House, would be a declaration that this country was unable to continue the war, and therefore sued for peace. With respect to the *Rescript* of the Emperor, he regarded it merely as a thing of course; his conduct was now, as it often had been before, different in his situation as King of Bohemia, &c. from what it was in his political capacity of Emperor. As to negotiation with France in her present state, or to expect the least good to result from it, was absurd in the highest degree; for the recent accounts, as well as all their former proceedings, evinced that no stability was to be expected, and that a peace made with one set of men one day, might be set aside by another the day following. Viewing the question in this light, and thinking that to adopt the Motion would be to retard, instead of accelerating a permanent and honourable peace, he would therefore give it a decided negative.

The Earl of Guildford, in a short but pertinent speech, supported the observations of Lord Lauderdale, and was decidedly in favour of the motion.

Lord Mulgrave said a few words against it.

Lords Lauderdale and Grenville were each two or three times on their legs in explanation; much heat and some personality passed between them. The Question being called for, their Lordships divided, when there appeared for the Motion 8; against it, 53. Majority, 45.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

ON the third reading of the Bill in favour of Hawkers, Pedlars, &c. a conversation took place between Mr. Thornton and Mr. Stanley, who opposed it, and Mr. Duncombe, Mr. H. Brown, Mr. Francis, and Mr. M. A. Taylor, who supported it, on the grounds of their being a very useful and industrious set of People, especially in the remote parts of the kingdom, and as its being unjust and unfair in shopkeepers to resist their petition, particularly since the tax on shops had been repealed. The House afterwards divided; in favour of the Bill, 91; against it, 7; majority, 84.

Mr. Anstruther rose to deliver a

Message from the Prince of Wales. After some observations on the propriety and necessity of supporting the dignity of the Monarchy, more peculiarly at the present moment, against the attacks of artful and insidious men, he proceeded to state the feelings and sentiments of his Royal Highness, and said, that he was authorised, on the part of his Royal Highness, to express his utmost alacrity and readiness to acquiesce in any limitations or restrictions which the wisdom of the House might think it proper to lay down, for appropriating a part of his income to the liquidation of his Debts. It was even his eager wish, if possible, to anticipate the wishes of the House on the sub-

subject, and to submit most cheerfully to any abatement of the splendor usually annexed to his situation and rank, in order to promote and accomplish an end in which he felt himself to deeply and so peculiarly interested.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and after paying several deserved and delicate compliments to the Prince, and expressing his hopes of the unanimity of the House on the present occasion, moved, "That instructions be given to the Committee appointed to prepare the Bill for granting an increased Establishment to his Royal Highness, to make provision in the Bill for such a regular and punctual order of payment in his future establishment, as to prevent the possibility of future incumbrance; and to appropriate a certain proportion of his income (leaving the blank afterwards to be filled up) to the liquidation of his debts."

Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Grey, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Sturt, directly opposed the motion. They entered into a repetition of the arguments heretofore urged, in general, against laying any burthens on the people for the discharge of the Prince's Debts.

Mr. Dundas, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Anstruther, supported the motion.

Mr. Sumner said, the House ought to come to a decision, whether it would or would not discharge the debts of the Prince of Wales. He reprobated the idea of such debts being paid by the Public; he thought the only effectual way to prevent future Princes of Wales from incurring debts, was to refuse the present application, and to leave the Prince's creditors to that fate which they deserved.—Agreeable to the motion, Parliament was precluded from the opportunity of making any choice; and he therefore concluded with moving an amendment, "To leave out the latter part of the instructions to the Committee, which mentioned that a certain part of the 125,000*l.* should be applied to the liquidation of the Debts of his Royal Highness."

Mr. Grey seconded the Amendment.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox declared themselves against the amendment.

On the House dividing on the Amendment, there were Ayes 52; Noes 266. The House then divided on the original motion, Ayes 242; Noes 46.—Majority 196.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

Mr. Tbelluson moved that the affidavit of Mr. Malepine, respecting the conduct of Sir Charles Grey, &c. in the West-Indies, be laid on the table.

This motion produced a long conversation between Mr. Grey, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Fox, Sir William Scott, and Mr. Whitbread, who opposed the admitting of the affidavit, and Mr. Barham and Mr. Lushington, who supported it. The admission of it was afterwards negatived without a division.

Mr. Dundas moved for leave to bring in a Bill for establishing a more regular and expeditious payment of the Wages of Half-pay Officers of the Navy, and also to enable them to make provision for their Wives and Widows. He moved also that the benefits of this Bill be extended to Boatswains, Gunners, and Ship-Carpenters.—Granted.

Colonel Maitland wished, while to much attention was paid to other descriptions of his Majesty's servants, something also might be done for the Subalterns of the Army, who were a class of persons equally necessary and meritorious.

Mr. Windham said, it was a sort of fashionable phrase in the present times to call for relief, without specifying in what the persons, for whom relief was solicited, were particularly aggrieved.

General M'Cleod, General Smith, and Mr. Rolle, concurred with Col. Maitland, in representing the Army Subalterns as highly deserving every attention.

Mr. Jeykll wished to know if the Marines were included in the Right Hon. Secretary's Bill.

Mr. Dundas signified by a nod that they were.

Mr. Barham began by conciliating the attention of the House, to which he thought himself somewhat intitled, as he so seldom troubled it; and then deprecated the suspicion of his being induced to make his present motion from any motives of personal dislike to the high characters whose conduct it had for object to investigate, and perhaps to censure.—He then proceeded to answer the objections that on former occasions had been urged against his proceeding, and the accusations of delay with which he had been charged. The censure, which, in his opinion, the

the conduct of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis must incur, he grounded on their different Proclamations, from which he read a great number of extracts in proof of his assertions.—He also contended, that the resistance made by the inhabitants of the different islands was not such as justified military retaliation, or the confiscation of the property of the inhabitants. Their case he compared with that of the inhabitants of Grenada in the last war, which was perfectly similar, but who were not, however, treated with the same severity.—Mr. Batham, after adducing a long catalogue of precedents, to shew that in similar circumstances no confiscation had taken place, concluded by moving that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, representing that certain Proclamations issued by Sir Charles Grey in the island of Martinique, on the 10th and 20th of May, 1794, contain principles which this House conceive not to be warranted by the laws of nations; that they have excited great alarm in the minds of the West-India Colonists, and humbly requesting that his Majesty will give directions that the same may be disavowed.

Mr. Manning seconded the motion, and in a speech of some length continued the line of argument advanced by the first speaker, interspersed with an occasional detail of the proceedings, as well civil as military, which took place in consequence of the reduction of the islands in question. He contended, that neither by the laws of war, of nations, nor the instructions of Government, were the late Commanders in Chief in the West-Indies countenanced in their unjustifiable proceedings.

Mr. Grey in a very nervous, animated, and argumentative speech of considerable length, opposed the motion.—The principal stress, he observed, had been laid by the Right Hon. Gentleman on the proclamations which had been published, and the effects which were alledged to have arisen from them; but it should be recollected, that the disavowals of the Commanders in Chief of the parts of these proclamations alluded to, would do away all that part of the argument which referred to them. He contended, and pledged himself to prove, that the series of facts brought forward by the Hon. Gentlemen were positively

false. The whole tenor of the life of one of the Commanders in question, were there no other evidence, would be sufficient to prove him incapable of the conduct with which they charged him. The inconsistency of the charge was apparent; a train of evils were represented as arising from the Proclamations.—Admitting these facts were true (but which was not the case), they could not be said to result from the Proclamations, as they were never acted on. The Commanders in Chief, he insisted, were warranted in their proceedings by all the known laws of war and conquest, and of nations: by these it was held, that those who refused to accept terms of surrender, and held out to the last extremity, forfeited their property to the Sovereign of the victorious troops.

Mr. Grey then read the voluntary testimonial of several Officers, and signed by them in vindication of the conduct and character of Sir C. Grey, and which contained a minute narrative of the expedition against Martinique.—These went to establish the gallant, humane, and honourable conduct of the above officer in every point of view, and particularly the material fact, that the Whites of that island everywhere made the most uniform resistance to the progress of our army.

Mr. Secretary Dundas said, that from a circumstance which appeared on the face of the papers, Gentlemen would be able to form an opinion of his sense of the question. He had been applied to by the West-India Merchants to procure that measure which was now called for, and though he regretted on any occasion to refuse, in his official capacity, the calls of any body of men, particularly when urging their request with the most earnest importunity, he considered, that without departing from his duty, he could not yield to their wishes. Things had concurred that rendered it incumbent on him, not only to give his negative to the motion, but to follow it up with a proposition which occurred to him on his own view of the subject, and without concert with any person interested in the affair.

When the matter was first mentioned, it was said, that it should come in the shape of an inquiry.—Every Gentleman in that House was at liberty, and entitled to call for an inquiry, and assert facts to ground it, offering proof

as to the subject of inquiry : but now the thing was in a different state, the Gentleman who brought the measure forward had abandoned inquiry, and joined issue on the Papers which lay on the Table ; from them alone, therefore, were they intitled to agree or submit any proposition to the House.— With every respect due to the persons who brought the measure forward, he was bound to observe, that the whole detail which they had given to ground their motion, was taken from letters suggested by animosity, and offered in such a manner as left the House without the opportunity of examining into proofs to controvert or substantiate them, and he should be perfectly unwarrantable, if he did not confine himself to the subject contained in the Papers on the table. On various grounds, therefore, he objected to the proposition. To negative the motion, he continued, would not answer the whole purpose he had in view. The most exaggerated calumnies were published against those honourable Commanders, who had, in point of fact, performed the most distinguished services, and something was due to them to heal the wounds received from the shafts of malevolence. The House had formerly thanked them for their conduct ; the House should refer to those Thanks, and record them again, in order that the country might feel, that notwithstanding the exaggerated misrepresentations, they stood higher in the opinion of the House.

To effect this, he would first move the previous question ; and if that was granted, he would then move the following Resolutions : First, Resolved, “ That the Inhabitants of the French West-India Islands, not having availed themselves of the Proclamations, it should not be considered as a rule for British Commanders to follow.”—Secondly, Resolved, “ That the Proclamations not having been carried into effect, it was unnecessary to make any declaration about them.”—And lastly, Resolved, “ That this House retains a grateful sense of the distinguished services of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, and still adhere to their former Resolutions of Thanks.”

Sir W. Scott seconded the amendment for the previous question. The leading topics of the debate, to which the House must particularly turn their attention, were the rights of nations

and the rights of war. On abstract principles of the rights of nations, it would be exceedingly imprudent in that House to come to any specific declarations ; and as to the special rights, as referable to the language of the Proclamations alluded to, they had no proofs to go upon, nor did it appear that they had been ever carried into effect.

The two Tribunals in this country which had cognizance of the rights of war and nations, were the Board of Admiralty and the Chamber of Appeals, of the latter of which Sir William Blackstone observed, “ That their decisions were admired and respected throughout all Europe.” He then stated the decision of St. Eustatia as applicable to the late conquests, which would also come under their jurisdiction in due time ; but as they could not even entertain that kind of evidence, if it may be dignified by that name, which was offered to the House this night, he considered the mode of disposing of it to be to vote for the order of the Day.

Mr. Charles Dundas, (Member for Berkshire) read several letters written by the deceased Major General Dundas his brother, highly approving of the conduct of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, and expressive of the disapprobation of the booty or plunder allowed to soldiers on such occasions.

Mr. Sheridan bestowed many encomiums on Mr. Secretary Dundas for the manly manner in which he had come forward. After what had been stated in justification of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, he hoped that all calumny would be done away, and that the characters of those Gentlemen would appear in the most meritorious light to their countrymen.

A division then followed on Mr. Secretary Dundas's First Resolution—Ayes, 64 ; Noes, 13 ; Majority, 51.

Another division took place on the second Resolution—Ayes, 67 ; Noes, 14 ; Majority, 53.

The Resolution for confirming the former Thanks of the House to Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis then passed unanimously.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

On the second reading of the Bill making provision for the payment of his Royal Highness's debts,

Mr. Grey said he could not help reverting to the discussion of it, and supporting

porting the principles he had already laid down. He was therefore determined to take again the sense of the House on it. The House then divided, when there appeared, for the second reading, 50; against it, 19; majority, 31.

A debate, or rather conversation, respecting the Imperial Loan, took place, on which a division ensued—For the second reading of the Bill, 60; against it, 30.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give instructions that a monument be erected in the church of St. Paul, in testimony of the grateful sense entertained by the House of the eminent services rendered to this country by General Dundas, in the reduction of the French West-India Islands, which occasioned a gross insult to his remains. Agreed to, *nem. con.*

Mr. Pitt said, as he found it necessary to defer the fuller discussion of the mode and means of paying the Prince of Wales's debts till Monday, he would at present only move, that it be an instruction to the Committee on the Bill, that an annual sum be paid out of the Consolidated Fund towards the revenue of the Prince, and that a certain sum of that annual revenue be appropriated to the gradual liquidation of his debts.

Mr. Fox said, he did not mean at the present time to offer all the objections that to him seemed to militate against a part of the present motion; but he could not but observe, that in case of the demise of the Prince, or of the Crown, he hoped the discharge of these debts would not ultimately fall on the people; he was also sorry to find that no intimation had come from his Majesty, expressive of his desire to take some of the burthen on himself.

Mr. Pitt replied, and said, however he might lament it, some additional burthen must ultimately fall on the people, from whatever mode might be adopted.

After which the House divided, when there appeared for the Motion, 148; against it, 93; majority, 55.

Mr. Pitt, in a Committee of Ways and Means, proposed the addition of one Bill to the Long Annuities, in consideration of the diminution

of the Austrian Loan, from the supposed sum of six millions six hundred thousand pounds. He concluded by proposing a resolution to this effect, that the addition should commence from the 10th of October 1794.—Agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of an annual sum to be appropriated from the Consolidated Fund, for the discharge of such part of his Royal Highness's debts as may remain unpaid on the event of his Royal Highness's demise.

Mr. Pitt, after some prefatory observations, which he did not wish to lengthen, as in a former debate he had already stated them, moved, that the sum of 65,000*l.* should be appropriated out of the Consolidated Fund for the payment of his Royal Highness's debts.

General Smith said, he did not rise for the express purpose of opposing the present motion, but of reverting to the subject already before the House, of the revenues and arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall. He wished however that the question might be decided precisely and distinctly, whether the arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall belonged to the Prince or not; nor could he endure the idea of seeing his Royal Highness so degraded and trammelled by the restrictions of Ministers.

Mr. Lambton perfectly coincided with General Smith, whose ideas he wished to be adopted before any further progress should be made in the business; nor could he consent to a single blank being filled up, before the question of the Prince's right to the arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall was decided.

Mr. Pitt said, that the present objections and observations were foreign to the business now before the House, nor did he see that the decision of it at the present moment could be productive of any practical good.

Mr. Wilberforce was against any part of the debts becoming a burthen on the people.

Mr. Burton recommended the imitation of the late Lord Lyttelton to His Royal Highness, who, having exceeded his income, retired into a temporary and dignified retreat until his embarrassments were removed.

The Master of the Rolls supported the Motion, which was warmly opposed by Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. H.

Brown.

Brown. A division then ensued, when there appeared, for the Motion, 93; against it, 68; majority, 25.

Mr. Anstruther moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee, that they have power to receive a clause or clauses for appropriating a certain annual sum arising from His Royal Highness's hereditary revenues towards the extinction of his debts.

Mr. Baker was of opinion, that it would not be consistent with the respect due to His Majesty to receive such an instruction without a previous communication from the Throne.

Mr. Pitt thought, that after the gracious communication already given on this subject by His Majesty, any farther interference from the Throne would be superfluous; for the Royal Message had these words: "for securing and appropriating," &c. In case of the demise of the Crown, some measures should doubtless be adopted for the security of the creditors.

Mr. Fox said, there should be an express provision in the present Bill to give effect to such measures.

Mr. Sheridan was against the House proceeding a step farther, without limiting the instruction to the Prince's life-interest. He therefore proposed as an amendment, "during the period that His Royal Highness shall have an interest in the revenues of the said Duchy."

Mr. Pitt had no objection to this limitation.

The Amendment was therefore adopted *nem. con.*

It was next moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee, that they have power to receive a clause for appropriating a certain sum from the Civil List to the liquidation of the debts of His Royal Highness, in the event of his death before the demise of the Crown.

Mr. Pitt opposed this Motion, on the ground that the Civil List was unable to bear such an additional incumbrance. A division then took place: for the Clause, 58; against it, 96; majority, 38.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill; when on the clause for granting His Royal Highness an additional allowance of 65,000*l.* a year an amendment was proposed by Mr. Wilberforce, that instead of 65,000*l.* the blank be filled up with 40,000*l.* A division took place: for the Amendment, 38; against it, 141; majority, 103.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

At four o'clock 38 Members only being present, an adjournment of course took place.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

On the second reading of the Bill for guaranteeing the Austrian Loan of 4,600,000*l.*

General Tarleton having granted, for argument sake, that his Imperial Majesty was able and willing to act up to all the engagements by which he pledged himself to support us, went to show and prove, that even with the army of 200,000 men, which he promised to bring into the field, the object we expected from his co-operation could not be accomplished. It was therefore his sincere opinion, that it would be much safer for this country to refuse the Loan, and acquiesce in the Emperor's *Rescript*, than to hazard so large a sum and prolong the calamities of war: for France, if left to herself, would soon, from its never-ending internal dissensions, be totally exhausted and reduced; besides, he even thought it much better that the money thus to be drained for no purpose from the industry of the country, instead of being drawn out of the kingdom, should be applied to the relief of the Heir Apparent, whom he considered as the corner-stone of the Constitution.

Mr. M. Robinson opposed the Bill, on the ground that we had no reason to repose any confidence in the faith of the Emperor, who signed a treaty for the continuance of the War, and at the same time sent to the Diet of Ratisbon a *Rescript*, expressive of his readiness to make Peace.

Mr. Lechmere reprobated the Loan in very warm terms, and said, that we were carrying on a War abominable in its principles, destructive in its effects to this country, and supported by means drawn from the hard hands of the poor; and as to the Loan itself, he conceived it to be a gross imposition on the Public, for it was founded on evident perfidy in the Emperor, either to the Germanic Body or to Great Britain.

Mr. Fox did not again wish to trouble the House with the arguments that had already been so frequently and forcibly urged against the present measure. He rose merely to offer an amendment to the second reading of the Bill, which was, that it be read a second time this day two months.

Mr.

Mr. Pitt opposed the Amendment, upon which he offered a few observations.

The House then divided: for the second reading, 55; for the Amendment, 29; majority, 26.

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

General Smith was more confirmed than ever in his opinion, that the Prince of Wales had a just claim to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall that had accumulated during his minority. He would therefore, on Friday next, make a Motion relative to those arrears.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider further of the Bill for settling an income on the Prince to enable him to discharge his debts, Mr. C. Townshend in the Chair.

Mr. Lechmere professed his loyal attachment to the King and Constitution, but such was the oppressed state of the country, that he could not consent to expose it to new taxes. He was proceeding in the same strain, when he was called to order by Mr. Pitt.

The Committee then proceeded to fill up the blanks in the different clauses; after which the Chairman was directed to report the progress and ask leave to sit again.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

Lord Sheffield presented a Petition from the Planters and Traders of the Islands of St. Vincent and Grenada, shewing the great losses they had sustained, and the deep wound given to their credit by the late insurrections in these Islands, and praying that some temporary relief might be granted them to support their commercial interests. He then moved, that the said Petition be referred to a Select Committee.

General Tarleton seconded the Motion, in which he felt that the interests of his constituents were deeply involved, and hoped the Petitioners might meet the assistance they prayed for, without which their credit in the commercial world would be very materially affected.

Mr. Pitt agreed in the sentiments of the Noble Lord who brought up the Petition, and thought the case stated to be one of those that peculiarly called for and justified the interposition of Parliamentary aid.

Mr. Fox, after taking a short view of many events of the war, advert-

ed to the neglect with which Ministers had overlooked the protection of the West-India Islands, which he pledged himself ready to prove whenever the conduct of the war should be submitted to inquiry.

The Petition was then brought up and referred to a Select Committee.

The Princess of Wales's Jointure Bill passed a Committee.

The remaining Orders of the Day were then disposed of, after which the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

The Bill for widening and rendering more commodious the entrance into the City of London by Temple Bar was read a third time, and on the question being put, "that the Bill do now pass,"

Mr. Lechmere rose to object to the Motion. This, he said, was an age of chimera, fanciful improvement, and dangerous innovation. This Bill, instead of promoting the public convenience, engendered real and substantial mischief. The general value of a house, he observed, was not a competent indemnity, in every case, to the owner or tenant. Situation and local acquaintance was frequently the greatest part of the value, and could not be estimated. In the present case it was particularly so: many families now lived in comfort and credit, which no allowance for their habitation could enable them to do elsewhere.

Mr. Le Masurier said, that the greatest care had been taken to connect public convenience with private benefit, and that proper compensation had been made to all persons whom the Bill affected.

The Bill then passed, and was ordered to be sent to the Lords.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted the sum of 27,500*l.* to defray the expences of the preparations for the Royal Nuptials, also the sum of 25,000*l.* for the establishment of Carlton House.

The House, in a Committee on the Bill for extending the time of taking out Hair-Powder Licences, ordered, that the time should be further extended to the 20th of July; and the blank was filled accordingly.

The Report of the Select Committee appointed to examine into the Petition of the Merchants of Grenada was brought up, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 27.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, were yesterday received at this Office.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Vice-Admiral Cornwallis, dated on Board his Majesty's Ship Royal Sovereign, at Sea, the 11th of June 1795, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty.

SIR,

I REQUEST that you will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on the 6th inst. a ship having been chased by the Squadron, a signal was made to me from the Phaeton, that it was an enemy's frigate; but in the evening Capt. Stopford made me a signal that he could not come up with the chase, upon which I called him in, and brought-to for the night, being then in lat. 47 deg. 28 min. long. 5. deg. 57 min. In the morning of the 7th a sail was seen again to the eastward. I made the signal for the Phaeton, Pallas, and Kingsfisher, to chase, and followed them with the line-of-battle ships: it was blowing fresh from the North. As we came in with the land several large ships were seen under sail, which proved to be a French Squadron, consisting of three line-of-battle ships, six frigates, a brig, a sloop, and cutter. Some of them were at first standing off shore, but unfortunately the wind was fair for them to get into Belleisle Road, where I saw several large ships at anchor. We had got very near the enemy's ships, and I had hopes at first we should have got up with them before they would have reached their port; and I made the signal for the ships to form for their mutual support, and engage the enemy as they came up. The Phaeton fired several shot, which the line-of-battle ships returned from their sterns. I followed as far as I thought it prudent, and then hauled the wind. Soon after I saw three sail standing in; I made the signal to chase. They were two French frigates, and a large Dutch-built ship in tow of one of them. They stood round the South end of Belleisle. The headmost ships got within gun-shot, and several were exchanged. The Kingsfisher fired several broadsides at the frigates. They

were obliged to cast off the ship in tow; and rounding the point of the island, we came upon a convoy, chiefly brigs. Eight of them were taken; but the frigates running in shore among shoals, the Triumph and Phaeton, having made signals to me of danger, were obliged to give over the pursuit.

By what I can learn, the convoy came from Bourdeaux, laden with wine, and under the charge of the three line-of-battle ships and eight frigates. A brig corvette had anchored close in with the South end of the island in the evening, whilst the frigates were chased. At night, I directed Capt. Stopford, in the Phaeton, to work in shore, and, if he did not perceive any works to protect the corvette, to endeavour to bring her out. He attempted it in the morning, but they opened a battery upon the ship which he had not seen; and the brig having been hauled very close in shore during the night, Capt. Stopford very properly thought it was not an object of consequence enough to balance the loss the ship was likely to sustain, and therefore returned, having had one man killed, seven wounded, and two of his guns dismounted. I find the vessels have naval stores as well as wine. The ship has cannon, and, I understand, is laden with naval and ordnance stores.

Two American vessels, laden with provisions of different kinds, have been detained by the Squadron; I send them in by the Kingsfisher. I have ordered Capt. Gosselin to join me again immediately.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Gosselin, of his Majesty's Ship Kingsfisher, dated Falmouth, June 24, 1795, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the arrival of his Majesty's sloop under my command off this port, and of having seen the large ship (captured by Vice-Admiral Cornwallis's Squadron on the 7th inst.) in safety; all the rest of the convoy parted company with me on the 19th, in a severe gale of wind.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. L. M. GOSSELIN.

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Ex-

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Cornwallis to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty.

*Royal Sovereign, at Sea,
June 19, 1795.*

I HAVE the honour of acquainting you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 16th, in the morning, standing in with the land, near the Penmarks, I sent the Phaeton a-head to look out for any of the enemy's ships upon the coast. I stood after her with the rest of the ships [Mars, Triumph, Brunswick, Bellerophon, Phaeton, and Pallas]. At ten she made a signal for seeing a fleet a-head, and afterwards that they were of superior force. Upon her bringing-to, I made the signal to haul to the wind upon the starboard tack. At this time I could not see the hulls of the strange sails. Thirty were counted, and some of them had all their sail out upon a wind, being directly to leeward of us. I stood upon the starboard tack with all our sail, keeping the ships collected. Upon enquiring by signal the enemy's force, Capt. Stopford answered, 13 line-of-battle ships, 14 frigates, two brigs, and a cutter; in all 30 sail. Near half of them tacked in shore in the afternoon: the wind fell very much, and came round to the northward, off the land, and of course brought those ships of the enemy (which had tacked) to windward, and the others laid up for us. They were seen in the morning, before it was daylight upon both quarters of the squadron.

At nine in the morning one of the front line-of-battle ships began to fire upon the Mars. Their frigates were ranged up a-breast of us to windward, except one, which kept to leeward, and ran up upon the larboard quarter of the Mars, then yawed and fired, which was frequently repeated. This was the only frigate that attempted any thing. The line-of-battle ships came up in succession, and a teasing fire, with intervals, was kept up during the whole day. In the evening they made a show of a more serious attack upon the Mars (which had gotten a little to leeward), and obliged me to bear up for her support. This was their last effort, if any thing they did can deserve that appellation. Several shot were fired for two hours after, but they appeared to be drawing off, and before sun-set their whole fleet had tacked and were standing from us.

The Mars and Triumph, being the

sternmost ships, were of course more exposed to the enemy's fire; and I cannot too much commend the spirited conduct of Sir Charles Cotton and Sir Erasmus Gower, the Captains of those ships, Lord Charles Fitzgerald also in the Brunswick kept up a very good fire from the after-guns; but that ship was, the whole time, obliged to carry every sail. The Bellerophon being nearly under the same circumstances, I was glad to keep in some measure as a reserve, having reason at first to suppose there would be full occasion for the utmost exertion of us all, and being rather a-head of me was not able to fire much. I considered that ship as a treasure in store, having heard of her former achievements, and observing the spirit manifested by all on board when she passed me, joined to the activity and zeal shewed by Lord Cranston during the whole cruise.

I am also much indebted to Captain Whitby, for his activity and unremitting diligence on board the Royal Sovereign. The frigates shewed the greatest attention and alertness. I kept the Pallas near me to repeat signals, which Captain Carzon performed very much to my satisfaction. Indeed, I shall ever feel the impression which the good conduct of the Captains, Officers, Seamen, Marines, and Soldiers in the squadron has made on my mind: and it was the greatest pleasure I ever received to see the spirit manifested in the men, who, instead of being cast down at seeing thirty sail of the enemy's ships attacking our little squadron, were in the highest spirits imaginable.

I do not mean the Royal Sovereign alone, the same spirit was shewn in all the ships as they came near me; and although (circumstanced as we were) we had no great reason to complain of the conduct of the enemy, yet our men could not help repeatedly expressing their contempt of them. Could common prudence have allowed me to let loose their valour, I hardly know what might not have been accomplished by such men.

Little damage has been received by the ships in general, except the sterns having been very much shook by firing the guns. The Mars reports twelve men wounded, but none killed; the main-mast, fore and fore-top sail yard wounded; and her rigging and sails cut a good deal. The Triumph has shifted and repaired some of her sails, but any damage she has received is so trifling, at least in her Captain's eye, that Sir Erasmus Gower has not thought it worth reporting; indeed, the

the cool and firm conduct of that ship was such, that it appeared to me the enemy's ships dared not to come near her.

It has blown hard from the North East, since I parted from the French fleet.

I take the first opportunity of sending this by the Phaeton, left, upon hearing that the French fleet are at sea, their Lordships may be under apprehensions for the safety of these ships.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Cochrane, of his Majesty's Ship Thetis, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Halifax Harbour, May 28, 1795.

On board his Majesty's Thetis, Halifax Harbour,

SIR, May 28, 1795.

BE pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in consequence of orders from Rear-Admiral Murray to cruise off the Chesapeake, to intercept the three French store-ships then lying in Hampton roads, and ready for sea, I proceeded, on the 2d instant, with his Majesty's ship Hussar, and on the 17th instant, at day break, Cape Henry bearing E. by S. distant twenty leagues, we discovered five sail of ships standing to the N.W. with their larboard tacks on board. We soon perceived that they were ships of force; two of them appeared to carry from 28 to 30 guns on their main-decks, one of which had lower deck ports; the three others from 20 to 24 guns.

On observing us standing towards them, they formed a line of battle a-head, and waited to receive us. At nine, A.M. I made the Hussar's signal to prepare to engage the second ship of the enemy's van, intending, in the Thetis, to attack the center ship, which appeared the largest, with the two others that formed their rear.

At half past ten the five French ships hoisted their colours, the second ship from the van carrying a broad pendant. By this time we had got within half musket shot, when the firing commenced on the side of the enemy, which was soon afterwards returned by his Majesty's ships.

Before eleven we had closed with the enemy, and the Hussar had compelled the Commodore and his second a-head to quit the line, and make sail to the E. S. E.

The fire of both ships then fell on the center ship, and those in the rear. At a quarter before twelve the three ships struck their colours; the two in the rear at-

tempted, notwithstanding, to make off, one of which was soon brought in by the Hussar. Within an hour after the largest ship struck, her main and fore-masts went over her side. On taking possession, we found her to be the La Prevoyante, pierced for 26 guns on the main-deck, with four other ports, which can be cut out at pleasure, and ten ports below: she had only 24 mounted, part of which they shifted over during the action. The ship that the Hussar had taken possession of is called La Raison, carrying 18 guns, but pierced for 24, which, with the other three, had escaped from Guadaloupe on the 25th ult. and were bound to one of the American ports to take in a cargo of provisions and naval stores for France. I am sorry to say that we had eight of our best men killed, and nine others wounded, some of them badly; the Hussar has been more fortunate, having only two wounded.

From the fire of the three rear ships being principally directed at the Thetis, our rigging and sails were almost cut to pieces, our lower masts and yards shot through, which, with the other damages we received, prevented me from pursuing the enemy, and to take possession of those that had struck. The damages sustained by the Hussar appeared to me in proportion to ours: these considerations, joined to the information I had received, which I here enclose, make it absolutely necessary that I should not risk the separation of the two ships, which must have been the case, had either of us followed the enemy.

I cannot say too much in praise of Captain Beresford, for his conduct in leading into action, and while engaged. He speaks in the highest terms of the behaviour of his Officers and ship's company.

It is a duty I owe to those under my immediate command, to say, that one soul seemed to animate the whole, despising the apparent superiority of the enemy before we closed to feel their pulse.

Allow me, in a particular manner, to point out the merits of Mr. Larmour, my First Lieutenant, to whom I am much indebted for the assistance he afforded me during the action. His behaviour on this, as well as every other occasion, justly entitles him to every praise in my power to bestow, and I hope may be found deserving of their Lordships' protection. Lieutenant Ravot, who was stationed on the main deck, conducted the fire of the guns under his command much to my satisfaction.

To Mr. Mackey, the Master, I shall ever feel obliged for the assistance he gave me

me during the action. The carronades on the quarter-deck were very ably served by Lieutenant Crebbin, and the marines under his command. La Prevoyante is a very fine ship, about 143 feet long, but not so broad as the Thetis; she can carry with ease 40 guns; is only two years old.

La Raison is also a very fine ship, and is coppered; and I trust they will both answer for his Majesty's service. Being employed in taking on board the prisoners, and repairing our damages during the night, it was my intention to proceed at day-light after the enemy, in company with the Hussar, leaving the prizes under the charge of Lieutenant Saville, of the Prince Edward cutter, who joined soon after the action, and used every endeavour to arrive up while engaged; but a fresh breeze of wind springing up early in the morning, enabled them to get out of sight before day-break.

I therefore proceeded with the Hussar and the prizes to this port, in order to obtain the necessary repairs.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

A. F. COCHRANE.

To Evan Nepean, Esq.

Horse-Guards, June 27.

Dispatches, of which the following are a copy and an extract, have been received from General Sir John Vaughan, K. B. by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

(COPY.)

SIR, *Martinico, April 16, 1795.*

THE enemy having gained to their cause many of the French inhabitants and negroes in Grenada, and concerted measures for raising an insurrection in that Colony, which, from the perfidy of the inhabitants allied to, they were invited to attempt, they conveyed to that island, early in last month, a quantity of arms and ammunition, with a small number of troops, which, secretly joining themselves to the conspirators, appeared suddenly in arms.

Lieutenant-Governor Home and many other gentlemen in the country were surprised and made prisoners. His Majesty's troops being employed on many points, this dangerous revolt could not be immediately suppressed, though, from the exertions of Captain Rogers, of his Majesty's ship the Quebec, and of the garrison there, joined to the militia they were kept in cheque.

The unfortunate death of Brigadier-General Lindry (whom I sent to com-

mand there), a few days after his arrival, retarded the operations against them. Upon the arrival of the reinforcement, under the convoy of Rear-Admiral Parker, at Barbadoes, two battalions, with a detachment of Royal Artillery, were ordered to Grenada.

Several skirmishes happened since their landing, in one of which, on the 10th instant, it is with concern I have learnt that Captain Stopford of the 9th regiment, Captain Hewan of the 25th, and Ensign Baillie of the 29th, were killed, and about twenty men killed and sixty wounded, owing entirely to their attempting the side of a steep mountain, defended with abattis.

Brigadier-General Nicolls, whom I have sent to command there, will, I am satisfied, make every exertion to subdue this enemy; and I trust soon to receive good accounts from him.

I am sorry to add that the enemy have committed many acts of barbarity.

In St. Vincent's the Charibbs, instigated by the French, and joined by most of the French inhabitants, seized a favourable time, most treacherously to attack the English inhabitants of that Colony. The acts of cruelty which they have committed upon defenceless men, women, and children, are beyond description, and burning every plantation in their power.

Fortunately, by General Seton's exertion, and that of the navy, under Captain Skinner, of the Zebra, with the spirited behaviour of the garrison and inhabitants, they were beaten from a post they occupied over Kingston, with the loss of their Chief; and the arrival of the 46th regiment has enabled the Governor again to attack them, which he did on the 19th instant, and succeeded in driving them from their positions with considerable loss on their side, and but small on ours.

The Colony, from their devastations, is reduced to a very distressed situation.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas,

&c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir John Vaughan, K. B. to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Martinique, April 25, 1795.

I HAVE just received an account from St. Lucia, that Brigadier-General Stewart, after taking possession of Vieux Fort and neighbourhood, had proceeded to attack the enemy's principal place of strength at Soufriere. He was attacked by the enemy

my upon his march on the 20th instant, who had formed an ambuscade. The flank companies of the 9th regiment, and the black corps under Capt. Malcolm, were the troops engaged.

The enemy, after a severe conflict, was driven back. Captain Malcolm and Captain Nesbitt of the 9th, were wounded, after behaving in the most gallant manner. The troops continued their march upon Suffriere, near to which, upon the mountainous ground, our attack was made on the 22d instant, by Brigadier-General Stewart, and notwithstanding there appears to have been the greatest exertions made by his Majesty's forces, they were unsuccessful in their object.

Both sides appear to have suffered considerably; but, as I have not yet received any account from Brigadier-General Stewart, I cannot be accurate. I have, however, reason to believe, that our killed and wounded exceed 200, with several Officers.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 27.

The following dispatch was this morning received from Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B.

Royal George at Sea, June 24, 1795

SIR,

IT is with sincere satisfaction I acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's Squadron under my command attacked the enemy's fleet, consisting of twelve ships of the line, attended with eleven frigates, and some smaller cruizers, on the 23d instant, close in with Port L'Orient. The ships which struck are, the Alexander, Le Formidable, and Le Tigre, which were with difficulty retained. If the enemy had not been protected and sheltered by the land, I have every reason to believe that a much greater number, if not all the line of battle ships, would have been taken or destroyed.

In detailing the particulars of this service I am to state, that on the dawn of day, on the 22d instant, the Nymph and Astræa, being the look-out frigates a-head, made the signal for the enemy's fleet. I soon perceived that there was no intention to meet me in battle; consequently I made the signal for four of the best sailing ships, the Sans Pareil, Orion, Ruffel, and Colossus, and soon afterward for the whole fleet, to chase, which continued all that day, and during the night, with very little wind.

Early in the morning on the 23d instant,

the headmost ships, the Irresistible, Orion, Queen Charlotte, Ruffel, Colossus, and Sans Pareil, were pretty well up with the enemy, and a little before six o'clock the action began, and continued till near nine o'clock. When the ships struck, the British Squadron was near to some batteries, and in the face of a strong naval port, which will manifest to the public the zeal, intrepidity, and skill of the Admirals, Captains, and all other officers, seamen, and soldiers employed upon this service; and they are fully entitled to my warmest acknowledgments.

I beg also to be allowed to mark my approbation, in a particular manner, of Captain Domett's conduct, serving under my flag, for his manly spirit, and for the assistance I received from his active and attentive mind. I feel likewise great satisfaction in doing justice to the meritorious conduct of all the officers of every class, as well as to the bravery of the seamen and soldiers in the Royal George, upon this event, and upon former occasions.

I judged it necessary, upon the information I had received of the force of the enemy, to put the Robust, Thunderer, and Standard, into the line of battle; but from their distance from my Squadron, and under the circumstance of little wind, they could not join me till after the action was over.

I shall proceed upon my station as soon as I have ordered a distribution of the prisoners, and made other necessary arrangements for the Squadron. It is my intention to keep at sea, in order to fulfil every part of my instructions.

I have judged it necessary to send Captain Domett with my dispatches, who will give their Lordships such further particulars as shall have occurred to him on the victory we have gained.

You will herewith receive a list of the killed and wounded, with the ships they belonged to, and the Commanders' names.

I am, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Evax Nepean, Esq.

N. B. I am happy to find by the report made to me, that Captain Grindall's wounds are not dangerous.

Note, Captain Domett reports, that the remainder of the enemy's fleet made their escape into L'Orient.

List of the Killed and Wounded on Board his Majesty's Squadron under my Command, in Action with the Enemy off Port L'Orient, June 23, 1795.

Irresistible, Captain Grindall—3 seamen killed; 9 seamen and 3 soldiers wounded.—Captain Grindall, and Mr. Troughton, the Master, wounded.

Orion, Sir James Saumarez—5 seamen and 1 soldier killed; 17 seamen and 1 soldier wounded.

Queen Charlotte, Sir A. S. Douglas—4 seamen killed; 25 seamen and 5 soldiers wounded.—Mr. David Counts, Master's Mate, and Mr. Hornsby Charles, Midshipman, wounded.

Russell, Captain Th. Lacom—2 seamen and 1 soldier killed; 9 seamen wounded.—Captain Bacon of 118th regiment, wounded.

Colossus, Captain J. Monkton—4 seamen and 1 soldier killed; 26 seamen and 2 soldiers wounded.—Lieut. Mends and Mr. John Whyley, Midshipman, wounded.

Sans Pareil, Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, Captain Browell—7 seamen and 1 soldier killed.—Lieut. C. M. Stocker, 2d Lieutenant; Lieut. W. Jephcott, 2d Lieut. of Marines, killed; Lieut. F. J. Notr, and Mr. Richard Spencer, Midshipman, wounded.

London, Captain E. Griffith—2 seamen wounded.—Mr. J. E. Baker, Midshipman, wounded.

Queen, Vice Admiral Sir A. Gardner, Captain Bedford—None killed or wounded.

Prince George, Captain Edge—None killed or wounded.

Royal George, Admiral Lord Bridport, Captain Domett—5 seamen and 1 soldier wounded.

BRIDPORT.

Royal George, at Sea, June 24.

Admiralty-Office, July 11.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received at this Office from Sir W. Sidney Smith.

Diamond, at anchor off the Islands of St. Marcon, July 5, 1795.

SIR,

IN pursuance of the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I sailed from St. Helen's on the evening of the 1st inst. and stretched across the Channel towards Cherbourg, his Majesty's ships Syren and Sybille, also four gun-boats in company. On looking into that port we found that one of the three

frigates which had been seen the last time we were off, was missing. The master of a neutral vessel, just come out, informed me she had sailed to the Eastward, and I accordingly proceeded in quest of her. Going round Cape Barfleur we saw two ships, one of them having the appearance of the frigate in question, at anchor under the sand, and immediately made sail towards them; we soon saw a convoy coming along shore, within the Island of St. Marcon. The wind dying away, and the ebb tide making against me, I was obliged to anchor, and had the mortification to see the enemy's vessels drift with the tide under the batteries of La Hogue, without being able to approach them.

At four yesterday morning, the breeze springing up with the first of the flood, the squadron weighed, and worked up towards the enemy's ships, which we observed warping closer in shore, under the battery on La Hogue Point. As we approached I made the signal for each ship to engage as she came up with the enemy, and at nine began the action in the Diamond. The other frigates, having been sent in chase in different quarters the day before, had not been able to anchor so near in as we did, and were consequently to leeward, as were two of the gun-boats.

The Fearless and Attack were with me, and their commanders conducted them in a manner to merit my approbation, by drawing off the attention of the enemy's gun-boats, of which they had two also. The small vessels of the convoy ran into the Pier before the Town. The largest, a corvette, continued warping into shoal water: we followed, engaging her and the batteries for three quarters of an hour; when finding that the enemy's ship had obtained a situation where it was impossible to get fairly alongside of her without grounding likewise, and the Pilots being positive as to the necessity of hauling off from the shore, where the water had already begun to ebb, I acquiesced under their representations, and wore ship.

The Syren and Sybille were come up by this time, and the zeal and ability of their Commanders would, I am persuaded, have carried them into action with some effect, if I had not annulled the signal to engage, which I did to prevent them getting disabled, as we were, when we had no longer a prospect of making ourselves masters of the enemy's

enemy's ship. She had suffered in proportion, and we now see her lying on her broadside with her yards and top-masts struck, but I am sorry to say, so much sheltered by the reef which runs from La Hogue Point, that I cannot indulge a hope of her being destroyed. In justice to my officers and ship's company, I must add, that their conduct was such as gave me satisfaction. I received the most able assistance from the First Lieutenant, Mr. Pine, and Mr. Wilkie the Master, in working the ship, on the precision of which every thing depended, circumstanced as we were with respect to the shoals and the enemy. The guns on the main deck were well served, under the direction of Lieutenants Pearson and Sandsbury, and the men were cool and collected. No Officer was hurt, but I am sorry to say I have lost one of the best Quarter-Masters in the ship, Thomas Gullen, killed, and two Seamen wounded. The enemy fired high, or we should have suffered more materially from their red-hot shot, the marks of which were visible in the rigging. We have shifted our fore and main top-masts, which, with two top-sail yards, were shot thro', and having repaired our other trifling damages, I shall proceed in the attainment of the objects of the cruise. Fishing-boats, with which we have had an intercourse, confirm all former accounts of distress for want of provisions, and the consequent discontent in this distracted country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SYDNEY SMITH.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Secretary, Admiralty.

Admiralty-Office, July 11.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Sir Richard Strachan, of his Majesty's Ship Melampus, dated off Cape Frebel, July 4, 1795, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

BEING off Point D'Enqui on the 3d inst. we saw, near St. Maloes, 13 sail, which we gave chase to, and coming up with them, drove the merchant vessels in different directions to leeward, whilst the vessels of war kept to windward, and endeavoured to gain the Port of St Maloes, which they at last effected, except one brig, which was taken by this ship, and six of the most considerable of the merchant vessels, which were taken chiefly by the Hebe, with her usual activity. It being rainy wea-

ther, the others (small vessels) escaped to leeward. This proved to be a convoy which sailed in the morning from St. Maloes, bound to Brehat and Brest, under a ship of war of 26 guns, two brigs, and a lugger. The vessels we have taken are said to have military stores on board. The brig of war mounts four 24-pounders, and had 60 men.

Downing-Street, July 7.

THIS morning the Messenger Slater arrived with dispatches from Sir Charles Whitworth, K. B. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg, dated June 14 which contain an account of the Russian Squadron, destined to act with his Majesty's fleet, having failed that morning from Cronstadt. It was to be joined at Revel by four ships, when it would consist of four ships of 74 guns, eight of 66, and eight frigates, and was thence to proceed with the utmost expedition to the Downs.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

The Military Commission at Paris on June 17 finished the trial of the eight Representatives of the People. Six of them were declared to have been convicted of having been the instigators and accomplices of the rebellion which had taken place on May 20, and sentence of death was pronounced against them.—The following are their names: Romme, Goujon, Duquesnoy, Soubrany, Duroi, and Bourbotte. Upon the sentence being pronounced, all the six stabbed themselves with knives and daggers in the Hall, even where the Commission sat. Romme, Goujon, and Duquesnoy, completed their suicide, and instantly expired; but Soubrany, Duroi, and Bourbotte had only wounded themselves. Soon after they were conducted to the scaffold at the Place de Revolution, where so many thousands of victims have perished before.

The Paris papers of the 23d and 24th of June contain the very important Report of Bossy d'Anglas, in the name of the Committee of Eleven, upon the New Constitution, in which, after all the ridiculous French nonsense on the subject, Equality is treated as an absurd chimera; individual property is stated as essential to a state of civilized society; and those who possess

property are considered as the fittest persons to govern.

The Speech of Boissy d'Anglas upon this interesting occasion contains no small portion of good sense; and the censure of some of the leading principles of the impracticable Constitution of 1793, seems to imply a return of reason, which may, perhaps, as is hinted in his Majesty's Speech, ultimately lead to the tranquility of Europe, and its future security against the poison of those principles which threatened the dissolution of all civilized nations.

The following are the principal dispositions of the Constitution :

I. The French Republic is one and indivisible.

II. The Universality of the French Citizens is the Sovereign.

III. The Republic is divided into Departments, and the Departments into Cantons and Communes.

IV. Every man born or resident in France, inscribed on the register of his Canton, and who pays any contribution whatever, is a French Citizen.

V. The Frenchman who has made one or several campaigns in the War of Liberty shall enjoy the rights of a Citizen without the former conditions.

VI. Foreigners become Frenchmen after having resided seven years in France, if they pay direct contributions, if they possess landed property, and if they are married with a French woman.

VII. The French citizens alone shall have a right to vote in the Primary Assemblies.

VIII. In the 9th year of the Republic, a gradation shall take place in the Public Offices.

IX. A Citizen will not be appointed to elevated offices if he has not served in inferior ones.

X. In the same year, persons who cannot read, write, and have not learnt a mechanical profession, shall not enjoy the right of Citizen.

XI. The Legislative Power is to be divided into two Sections, one called the Council of Five Hundred, and the other the Council of the Ancients; the former to be composed of 500 Members, and the latter of 250. The former to propose laws, and the latter to sanction them.

XII. The qualities required to belong to the Council of the Ancients are—to be married or a widower, to have resided fourteen years in France, to

possess some property, and to be forty years of age.

XIII. Half of the Members of both Sections shall go out every two years, and others be elected in their stead; the Members who go out may be elected once more after an interval of two years.

XIV. All Elections shall be made immediately by the Primary Assemblies.

XV. The Council of Five Hundred and that of the Ancients shall reside in the same Commune during their functions.

XVI. The qualities required for a Member of the Five Hundred are—to be a French Citizen, to be 30 years of age, to possess for twelve months a landed property, and to have resided ten years previously in France.

XVII. Any Citizen convicted of having sold his vote in the Primary Assemblies shall be punished with imprisonment for twenty years in fetters.

XVIII. None of the Sections of the Legislative Body shall have the power of delegating any of the Executive Functions to any one of their Members, nor assume any themselves.

XIX. The Council of the Five Hundred shall deliberate upon the time during which a Plan of a Decree shall be discussed. There are, however, laws of urgency to be established in certain cases.

XX. The Council of the Ancients shall not deliberate upon Plans of Decrees which have not been discussed with the necessary formalities by the Council of Five Hundred.

XXI. Formalities will also be resolved upon for the deliberation of the Council of Five Hundred.

XXII. The Executive Council shall not be empowered to seal or publish anything which has not been deliberated in one of the two Sections, in the forms established by the Constitution.

XXIII. The Council of the Ancients may adopt or reject in a mass the propositions of the Council of Five Hundred.

XXIV. The Legislative Body shall have a guard, drawn from each Department, consisting of 2200 men. The Legislative Body is not to assist in any of the public ceremonies, nor is it to send any Deputation to any such ceremony. There is no distinction between the

the Legislative Body and any other Public Function.

Le Sage (of Eure and Loire) read Articles respecting the Organization of the Executive Powers, of which the following are the substance :

I. The Executive Power shall be entrusted with a Directory of five Members, to be appointed by the Legislative Body.

II. A Member of the Directory must be 40 years of age. The Members of the Legislative Body cannot be appointed to the Directory before two years have expired after their going out from the Legislative Body.

III. These Directors shall remain five years in their places : every year one is to go out. This appointment shall be made by the Council of the Ancients, from a list of Candidates presented by that of Five Hundred.

IV. The Members of the Directory cannot be brought before any Court of Justice or Tribunal, except by orders from the Legislative Body : they shall have a guard attached to them, consisting of 120 infantry and 120 cavalry.

V. The Laws shall be addressed by the Legislative Body to the President of the Directory, who is responsible for their execution.

The Convention decreed as follows :

I. The Convention refers till two o'clock to-morrow the reading of the Plan of the Executive Regulations to be established by the New Constitution.

II. The Plan of the Constitution, the discourse on that Plan, and the Articles of the Executive Regulations, shall be printed at the National Press, distributed to the Members of the Convention to the number of six copies each, and sent to all the Communes and Armies.

III. The discussion on the Plan of the Constitution shall be opened on the 16th of the present month (July 4.)

Letters from Paris of the 30th of June state, that the young Princess, the daughter of Louis XVI. has been released from the Tower of the Temple, and has been suffered to go to a country house, whither the Duchesses D'Orleans, De Bourbon, and Madame De Tourzel, were permitted to accompany her. Audrein, the Deputy from Morbihan, has very much interested himself in behalf of this family, and has demanded, in a Memoire which he has published, the repeal of the de-

creed of banishment passed against the family of Bourbon.

The French Deputies whom Dumourier delivered to the Austrians are to be exchanged for the Princess Royal.

Head Quarters of the Prince of Condé's Army in Germany, July 17.

On the 14th of June the Prince of Condé, having received the news of the death of Louis XVII. dispatched a General Officer immediately to Vermon, to receive orders from the new King, Monsieur, now Louis XVIII.

On the 16th the Prince of Condé celebrated, in the middle of his camp, a solemn service for the repose of the soul of the late Louis, after which, the Army being arranged in order of battle, the Prince made the following Proclamation :

" Gentlemen, scarce had the tombs of the unfortunate Louis XVI. his august consort, and his respectable sister, been closed, when they have again been opened to unite to those illustrious victims the most interesting object of our love, our hope, and our esteem. The young descendant of so many Kings, whose birth alone could secure the happiness of his subjects, inasmuch as the blood of Henry IV. and of Maria Theresa flowed in his veins, has just sunk under the weight of his fetters, and of a miserable existence. It is not the first time that I have called to your recollection this principle, that the King never dies in France.

" Let us therefore swear to this august Prince, now become our King, that we will shed our last drop of blood, in proof of that unbounded fidelity, that entire devotion, that unalterable attachment, which we owe to him, and with which our souls are penetrated. Our wishes are about to be manifested by that cry which comes from the heart, and which profound sense of duty has rendered so natural to all good Frenchmen—a cry which was always the presage and the result of your successes, and which the regicides have never heard without stupor and remorse.

" After having invoked the God of Mercy in behalf of the King whom we have lost, let us intreat the God of Battles to prolong the life of the King now given to us, to secure the Crown of France upon his head by victories, if necessary, and still more, if possible, by the repentance of his subjects, and by the happy union of clemency and justice.

K 2

" Gentlemen,

"Gentlemen, Louis the XVIIth. is dead—long live Louis the XVIIIth."

Mr. Crawford, the Envoy from the King of England, assisted at this ceremony, united in the exclamation of "Live Louis XVIII." and threw his hat up into the air. He brought money for the army, and the most satisfactory assurances from the King his Master.

A letter of June 28th, dated from the Emigrant Camp on the Coast of Quiberon, contains the following passage: "Our enterprize could not have commenced under more fortunate auspices: we experienced at first some stormy weather and contrary winds; but they served us to meet the enemy, and to block them up in a port, from whence they will probably never put to sea again. The moment we perceived them off Penmark, a brisk gale sprung up, which drove us from the coast, and favoured Lord Bridport's manœuvre, who placed his fleet between them and us. Villaret the French Admiral, instead of endeavouring to escape into the Bay of Quiberon, which he might have easily effected, and where it would have been impossible to attack him, made, fortunately for us, a most ridiculous manœuvre, which enabled the British fleet to engage and defeat him. The proud Republicans saved the sad remains of this fleet by running between the Isle of Groix and l'Orient, where they cast anchor. From this moment our able Commodore concerted with M. de Puyfaye the necessary measures to ensure the success of our expedition."

Another letter of the 29th, states the

following circumstances: "The Chouans continue to arrive in great numbers; more than 10,000 of them are already with us. Four hundred of the inhabitants of Aurai arrived this evening, and demanded arms. We learn from them, that this small sea-port town, four leagues distant of Vannes, which was to be attacked this day, has been evacuated by the Bluecoats (a name which they give the Republican soldiers). The enemy seem to march to Port-Louis and l'Orient to defend those places. Terror goes before us. The soldiers of the garrison of Vannes desert in every direction, and the officers are obliged to do themselves the duty of centries, to check the further progress of that epidemical evil. We understand that the enemy are marching against us in two columns, the one coming from Vannes, and the other from l'Orient. The latter is mostly composed of the crews of the ships which returned to Port-Louis, among whom are a great number of Chouans. They are said to be as little disposed to fight on land, as they were at sea.

"Charette has recommenced hostilities a few days since, by seizing on several barges, which sailed from Angers to Nantes. The Vendéans are divided into three divisions: the first is commanded by Charette, the second by Stofflet, and the third by Sapineau.

"The French fleet is blocked up in Port-Louis by Admiral Bridport; since its arrival in that harbour, about 800 men have died of their wounds on board the ships."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 22.

THIS morning, Isdwell, Clarke, and Sharpe, convicted in May sessions of different forgeries, were executed in the Old Bailey.

Isdwell, for the forgeries on the Stamp-Office, died worth upwards of 3000l. He confessed, a short time before his death, that he and his associates had committed forgeries on the Bank of Denmark to a large amount.

26. Earl Fitzwilliam, attended by Lord George Cavendish, and Mr. Beresford, attended by Sir George Montgomery, met in a field near Tyburn Turnpike, to settle an unhappy dispute, which had arisen in the late

political quarrel about Irish places and pensions. Just as the principals had taken their ground at twelve paces distance, a Magistrate with Peace Officers came up and prevented any further proceedings.

JULY 12. The recent disgraceful tumults, which commenced at Charing-Cross this night, originated from the following cause. A Fifer, of the name of Lewis, went to the King's Arms public house and called for some beer; the man of the house, seeing him in liquor refused it to him, on which a quarrel ensued, and Lewis was turned out. He soon collected a mob, on whom he imposed a tale of his companion hav-

ing

ing been crimped in the house, and then confined in the cellar, and that he with difficulty escaped. The people, indignant, forgot that respect to the laws of their country which should at all times govern their conduct, and giving way to the impulse of the moment, broke open the door and destroyed every article of furniture that the house contained: when thus employed for about two hours the military appeared, and they dispersed. Lewis was, however, taken into custody, and after examination on Tuesday at Bow-Street, committed to Newgate, to take his trial for the offence.

The mob again assembled at Charing Cross, and on being driven from thence and Downing-Street, where it is stated they broke some of Mr. Pitt's windows, they proceeded to St. George's Fields, where they gutted a recruiting-house near the Obelisk, and likewise destroyed by fire the furniture belonging to one Edwards, a butcher. The Horse Guards, the City and Borough Associations, and Lambeth Volunteers, at length arrived, headed by a Magistrate, who read the Riot Act, but with no effect, when the Horse Guards galloped in among the crowd, trampled down many, and severely wounded others. The military remained under arms all night.

A very large mob again assembled about the Royal George recruiting-house, in St. George's Fields, on Tuesday evening, took from the house that part of the furniture which they had not destroyed on the preceding evening, and burnt it in the road; the timely arrival of three companies of the foot guards, a detachment consisting of the life guards, and as many of the Surry fencibles, prevented any further mischief: one man had his hand cut off by a life guard's-man, who was severely wounded by a brick which was thrown at him; and we are informed that a pistol was discharged at the soldiers.

17. This day came on at Chelmsford, the trial of Miss Anne Broadrick, for the murder of the late Counsellor Errington. It appeared, by the opening of the Counsel for the Crown, that she had been kept by Mr. Errington for twelve years.—The defence set up was the *insanity* of the prisoner; and which was very clearly proved by variety of witnesses, particularly her servants, trades-people, and persons acquainted with her family. The un-

happy woman was accordingly *acquitted*, to the apparent satisfaction of a very crowded Court.

Extract of a Letter from Dumfries, June 16.

"As there have been different reports of the mutiny, which took place here on Thursday evening the 11th instant, among the soldiers of the First Fencible Regiment, we have it in our power, from authority, to give a true state of that transaction.

"One of the men having been confined for impropriety in the field when under arms, several of his comrades resolved to release him; for which purpose they assembled round, and endeavoured to force the guard-room; but they were repelled by the Adjutant and Officer on guard, who made the ring-leader a prisoner. The commanding officer of the regiment immediately ordered a garrison court martial, consisting of his own corps and the Ulster Light Dragoons. When the prisoners were remanded back from the court to the guard-room, their escort was attacked by 50 or 60 of the soldiers, with fixed bayonets.—The escort, consisting of a corporal and six men, charged them in return, and would not have parted with their prisoners, but at the intercession of the Serjeant-Major, who thought resistance against such numbers was in vain. The mutineers then set up a shout, and part of them ran away with the prisoners. The Lieutenant-colonel and Major, on hearing the noise, ran down to the street; and the former seeing the way the prisoners had gone, followed and retook them. They submissively agreed to go with them to confinement; but when they had reached the middle of the street, the latter was surrounded by a great number, who charged him with fixed bayonets in every direction. The Major did his utmost to bear down their bayonets on the left, and Capt. John Grant, jun. was near him on the right, equally active. The mutineers, like cowards, were encouraging one another to push on, and had enclosed the three officers in a narrow compass, when one of the most violent approaching the Lieutenant-colonel's breast, and threatening to run him through, he was under the necessity of pulling out a pistol, and presenting it at his head. The fellow immediately stooped, and the whole fell back, as if they had received the word of command.

"Many of the Officers had by this
time

time joined, and order was soon restored. They were paraded at the Dock, the mutiny articles read and a forcible speech made to them by the Lieutenant-colonel. They were then ordered, as a mark of returning duty and allegiance, to face to the right and march under the colours, which was instantly complied with. The ranks were then opened, and six of the ringleaders picked out, sent to the guard under an escort, and the affair reported to the Commander in Chief. The regiment has since received a route to march to be encamped on the east coast."

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JUNE 14.

MR. HANCOCK, of the Ram's Head Inn, at Disley in Cheshire.

The Rev. Rowland Cotton, of Etwell, in the county of Derby.

At Gibraltar, William Adair, esq. late surgeon of the garrison there.

16. James Wiltshire, esq. of Coggeshall Hall, Essex.

Lieut. Col. Adam Livingstone, late of the 21st reg.

17. At Sandall, near Wakefield, the Rev. Henry Zouch, Vicar of that place, and in the Commission of the Peace for the West-Riding of Yorkshire. He was of Trinity-College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1746, and M. A. in 1750. He was the Author of "Remarks upon the late Resolutions of the House of Commons respecting the proposed Change in the Poor Laws," 8vo. 1776; and a pamphlet on British Prisons and their Improvements, 1793.

Mr. Thomas Davis, hatter, New Bond Street.

18. At Edinburgh, Robert Oliphant, esq. of Rossie, Deputy Postmaster-General for Scotland.

At Clifton, near Bristol, Col. William Maxwell Morison.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Drummond, relict of the late Lord Kames.

Anne Countess Dowager of Radnor, daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, of Beaufort-bourne and Howletts in Kent, and relict of Anthony Duncombe, Lord Faversham.

At Edinburgh, William Maxwell, esq. of Ardwell.

19. The Princess Elizabeth of Solins Braunfels, in her 57th year.

Lately, the Rev. William Armine Storey, Rector of Chilton in Suffolk, and also Rector of Carlton Forehe.

20. Mr. Clarkson, apothecary at Oxford.

Robert Campbell esq. at Fulmer, Bucks.

At Fladbury, Worcester-shire, the Rev.

JULY 20. The following East India-men arrived off Scilly:

The Sir Edward Hughes, Raymond, Duke of Montrose, and Rose, from Bombay. The William Pitt, Houghton, Contractor, Valentine, Britannia, and General Elliott, from Bengal. Lord Camden, Dutton, and Phoenix, from Madras. The Middlesex, Ocean, Ponsborne, Ganges, Alfred, Taunton Castle, Sullivan, Nottingham, Canton, King George, and Indispensable, from China. The Harriot Packet, and three ships from the South Seas. They left St. Helena on the 15th of May.

William Matthews, M. A. late of Magdalen College, Oxford.

21. Taylor White, esq. at Walling Wells, Nottinghamshire.

22. At Hammer-smith, in his 63d year, Sir Robert Murray Keith, K.B. Lieutenant-General in the Army, Colonel of the 10th reg. of Foot, and formerly Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Vienna.

At Great Berling, in the county of Suffolk, Lieutenant Montgomery, of the 22d reg. of foot.

Thomas Hicks, esq. at Lxmouth.

23. At Bronsgrave, in the county of Worcester, aged 63, the Rev. William Sheffield, D.D. Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, and Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum. He was of Worcester College, and took the degree of M. A. 1757.

Mr. James Craig, architect, in Edinburgh, nephew of James Thomson, Author of The Seasons. The designs of the new town, of the Physicians Hall, and other buildings, are by him.

Mr. Charles Pearce Hall, of Leadenhall Street.

Lately at Cardigan. Ebenezer Davies, esq. Lieutenant and Surgeon of the South Gloucester Militia.

24. At Grange, Hants, Henry Drummond, esq. banker, of Charing Cross.

Jonathan Faulkner, esq. of Havant Park, in Hampshire, Admiral of the Blue.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Nelson, of Congham in Norfolk, aged 70.

25. At Saffron Walden, aged 77, Thomas Wolie, esq. Justice of Peace for Essex.

At Edinburgh, Mr. William Smellie, printer, Fellow of the Royal Society there, Secretary to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, and Translator of Buffon's Natural History.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Richard Wall, of Greenwich.

Mr.

Mr. P. F. Maurice, printer, at Plymouth Dock.

Lately, at Atherstone, in Warwickshire, the Rev. Edward Reynolds, Rector of Milton in Cambridgeshire, formerly Fellow of King's College.

27. Stuart Trotter, esq. Soho Square.

At Harwich, Richard Appleton, aged 90 years

Mr. William Humfrey, sugar broker, of Harp-lane.

Lately, at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, Mr. John James, aged 92 years.

28. John Whitred, esq. fen. Alderman of Cambridge, aged 77. He served the office of Mayor in 1773.

Mrs Mary Yorke, second daughter of the Bishop of Ely.

JULY 1. At Bath, Mr. George Hall, late merchant of Liverpool.

At Herrenhausen, the celebrated Hanoverian Botanist Erkhart, a pupil of Linnaeus.

2. Mr. Cofens, musician at Bath.

Mr. Thomas Lester, grocer at Newington Butts.

Lately, in poverty, Mr. Florio, formerly the celebrated player on the flute.

3. At Stobhall, Scotland, aged 93, Lady Sarah Bruce, daughter of Thomas Earl of Kincardine.

At Berlin, Lord Henry Spencer, son to the Duke of Marlborough, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Prussian Court.

4. Mr. Joseph Noris, in Size 1 ne.

At Fulford, near York, William Duff, esq. late Major of the 26th reg. of foot.

Henry Michael Evans, esq. Hertford-street, May Fair.

Henshaw Ruffel, esq. Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

5. Thomas Rumbold, esq. eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Rumbold.

Mr. Richard Wood, pastry cook, Bow-lane.

Lately, at Caernarvon, aged 69, Hugh Griffith, esq. of Brynodyn.

6. At Hampton Park, Middlesex, Sir Philip Musgrave, bart. in his 84th year.

Lately, Mr. Gozna, apothecary to Bethlem Hospital.

7. Sir William Middleton, bart. M. P. for Northumberland.

David Crow, esq. of Walcot Place, Lambeth.

Joseph Hancock, esq. of Marlborough.

Mr. Richard Townsend, auctioneer at Farringdon.

9. Rogers Jortin, esq. of the Exchequer of Pleas Office, son of the late Dr. Jortin.

Mrs. Hodges, wife of Thomas Hodges, esq. and sister of the late Sir Patrick Blake, bart.

Sir Francis Wood, bart. at Richmond Green.

Henry Fisher, esq. of Westwood.

10. At Park Place, Oxfordshire, the Rt. Hon. Henry Seymour Conway. He went from his house in Soho square on Wednesday last, in perfect health, to his Seat, Park Place, near Henley: he was at three o'clock next morning seized with the cramp in his stomach, which proved fatal at five. The Field Marshal was brother to the late and uncle to the present Marquis of Hertford. He was the oldest General Officer in the army, and Premier Field Marshal of Great Britain; he was likewise Governor of the Island of Jersey, and Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue. He was 75 years of age, being born in the year 1720. By his death the Duke of Gloucester becomes the senior Officer in the British Service.

The Rev. Robert Gentleman, Minister of the New Meeting House, Kidderminster. He was Editor of Orton's Exposition of the Old Testament, and Author of "Addresses to Youth," and many other useful publications.

12. Mr. John Shower, New Bond-street, Lottery Office-keeper.

13. Dr. John Lorimer, Physician to the British Army in the American War in Florida, Examining Surgeon to the East-India Company, F. R. S. and of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, aged 62. He was Author of An Essay on Magnetism.

14. At the New Passage House, on his return from Bath, the Rev. Mr. Jarvis Powell, of Camden Place, and of Llanheron in Glamorganshire.

At Upper Deal, the Rev. E. B. Benson, Rector of that place.

At Woodham Mortimer, in Essex, James Wright, esq.

In Bedford square, James Houghton Langston, esq. of Sarfden House, Oxfordshire, and banker.

Lately suddenly, aged 57, Mr. Thornley, of Marston Hall, near Birmingham. He measured six foot two inches high, and weighed 36 stone.

Lately, Charles Browne, esq. of Marchwell Hall, Sheriff of Denbigh and Flintshire.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JULY 1795.

Day	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3 per Ct. Scrip.	1777. per Ct.	1777. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick	Irish Ditto.
23	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	80 $\frac{3}{4}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							3 $\frac{5}{8}$ dif.	5 dif.			
24		67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	80 $\frac{1}{2}$										4 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 dif.		
25		67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	80 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							5 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 dif.		
26	163	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	80 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 5-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		67 $\frac{1}{4}$			199		6 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 dif.		
27	163 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	80 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							6 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 dif.		
28	Sunday																		
29		67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	80 $\frac{3}{4}$		18 7-16								6 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 dif.		
30	165	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	81		18 7-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							8 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 dif.	9s. 6d. pr.	
1	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	67 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	81 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 9-16	8 9-16		68 $\frac{5}{8}$						3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 dif.	10s. pr.	
2	165 $\frac{3}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	81 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 11-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					200 $\frac{1}{2}$			3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 dif.		
3	168	69	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	82		19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							3 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 dif.		
4	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	82 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 13-16									3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 dif.		
5	Sunday																		
6		69	67 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	82 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 13-16	8 $\frac{5}{8}$		68 $\frac{3}{4}$					2 dif.	3	2 dif.		
7	170	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	82 $\frac{1}{2}$		19 1-16	8 11-16							2 dif.	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 dif.		
8	170	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	83 $\frac{1}{2}$		19 1-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	73						2 dif.	3	2 dif.		
9	171	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{5}{8}$	19 3-16	8 13-16							2 dif.	3	par	10s. 6d. pr.	
10		69 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 3-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							3 dif.	3	par		
11		69 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							2 dif.	3	1 pr.	10s. 6d. pr.	
12	Sunday																		
13	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					196 $\frac{3}{4}$		1 dif.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 pr.	10s. 6d. pr.	
14	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		83	97									1 pr.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$		9s. 6d. pr.	
15	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 13-16	8 $\frac{5}{8}$							2 pr.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 pr.	10s. pr.	
16	168	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	82	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	8 $\frac{5}{8}$							3 pr.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 pr.	9s. pr.	
17	170	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	8 $\frac{5}{8}$		69 $\frac{1}{4}$			195		2 pr.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 pr.	9s. 6d. pr.	
18		69 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 3-16	8 13-16							2 pr.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 pr.	9s. 6d. pr.	
19	Sunday																		
20	169 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	83	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							2 pr.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 pr.		
21	170	69	67 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		83	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 1-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					197		2 pr.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 pr.		
22	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	67 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	82	97	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							2 pr.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 pr.		
23	169 $\frac{3}{4}$	69	67 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			67 $\frac{1}{4}$				1 pr.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$		6l. 14s.	

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