

European Magazine,

For D E C E M B E R 1796.

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L O N D O N :

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VOL. XXX. DECEMBER 1796.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter from Bath, signed *J. B.* is received, and will be noticed in our next.

We beg to observe to our Poetical Correspondents, that short pieces of Poetry ought to be distinguished by the elegance of their composition. Bad rhymes, as *knee* and *figs*, *reign'd* and *wind*, &c. and trite sentiments, shew too much haste and carelessness for the public eye.

Mr. Bryan Waller's Book has not come to our hands.

Fitzurban, Orestes, Horatius, &c. in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from December 10 to December 17, 1796.

	Wheat					Rye					Barl.					Oats					Beans					COUNTIES upon the COAST.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

NOVEMBER.				11	30—46	29	N. W.
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	12	30—40	34	N.
26	29—79	43	N. E.	13	30—20 <td>36</td> <td>N. E.</td>	36	N. E.
27	29—77	42	N.	14	29—96 <td>35</td> <td>E.</td>	35	E.
28	29—76	42	N.	15	29—67 <td>36</td> <td>E.</td>	36	E.
29	29—75	43	N. W.	16	29—68 <td>34</td> <td>E.</td>	34	E.
30	29—81	30	N.	17	29—70 <td>36</td> <td>E.</td>	36	E.
DECEMBER.				18	29—50 <td>38</td> <td>S. E.</td>	38	S. E.
1	29—84	25	N. N. W.	19	29—21 <td>39</td> <td>S.</td>	39	S.
2	30—04	22	W.	20	29—42 <td>35</td> <td>N.</td>	35	N.
3	29—80	25	N. W.	21	29—57 <td>34</td> <td>N.</td>	34	N.
4	29—71	27	S. W.	22	29—51 <td>33</td> <td>N. W.</td>	33	N. W.
5	29—56	33	S.	23	29—30 <td>33</td> <td>N. W.</td>	33	N. W.
6	29—86	29	N.	24	29—51 <td>27</td> <td>E.</td>	27	E.
7	30—14	28	W.	25	29—63 <td>9</td> <td>E.</td>	9	E.
8	30—22	29	N. W.	26	29—52 <td>15</td> <td>E.</td>	15	E.
9	30—33	29	N. W.	27	29—53	28	E. N. E.
10	30—53	28	W.				

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;

For DECEMBER 1796.

REV. T. MARTYN, B. D.

REGIUS PROFESSOR OF BOTANY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE armorial honours and heraldic distinctions of our Gothic ancestors convey a vague and imperfect idea of their achievements to posterity, and when compared with the illustrious perpetuations of eminence by the genius of Greece and Rome, appear, if possible, still more rude and insignificant. A shield or an ensign is barely noticed by the side of a statue, or a bust; three flags heads, or, on an azure field, are just intelligible, and no more; but who can view unanimated and uninstructed the portraiture of the heroic Defender of Gibraltar?

For these reasons among others we present to our readers every month the resemblance of some eminent person; and as the tastes are various which it is our duty to consult, to every art, occupation, and profession, supplies us with suitable materials. Sometimes we exhibit departed, and sometimes existing excellence; stimulating both those who aspire to eminence, and those who have attained it, to equal their predecessors, and to surpass themselves. Many of the gallant commanders, and ingenious scholars and artists, whom we have presented in our monthly labours to the public, still continue to augment their country's glory and their own; the repetition of meritorious actions will excite a renovation of curiosity; and portraits which now perhaps are unheeded, and forgotten, may be hereafter contemplated with unexpected delight.

The REV. THOMAS MARTYN is the eldest son of Dr. J. Martyn, a late eminent Physician at Chelsea, and Professor of Botany in the University of Cam-

bridge. He was born between the years 1730 and 1740, and educated under the Rev. Mr. Rothery, at Chelsea; after which he was admitted pensioner, or in the second rank of under-graduates of Emanuel College in the University of Cambridge, under the tuition of the celebrated Mr. Henry Hubbard, and was nearly contemporary with Dr. Farmer, its present very worthy and learned master.

Mr. Martyn removed from Emanuel to Sidney College soon after his Bachelor of Arts degree.

The public buildings at Sidney had been so considerably dilapidated, and the finances were in such a state of impoverishment, that Dr. Parris, the master, was compelled to recur to the sequestration of several fellowships, for the purpose of completing the necessary repairs. When the evil was removed, a new Society was to be established; and as young men properly qualified for fellowships were not to be found in sufficient numbers denizens of the soil, aliens of the most distinguished merit were diligently sought for in other Colleges. Mr. Martyn was accordingly invited from Emanuel, to be elected fellow of the Society at Sidney. About the same time, and for the same purpose, Dr. Elliston, the present master, migrated from St. John's, and Dr. Hey from Catherine Hall.

On the death of his father, Mr. M. was chosen by the University Professor of Botany, and, on the election of Dr. Elliston to the Mastership, one of the tutors of Sidney College. In both employments he exerted his talents with
Eccs
diligence

diligence and success. It had been customary before his time to read the public lectures in Latin, not much to the edification of the pupils. Young men can hardly be supposed to be so familiar with a dead language, as to understand it thoroughly when orally delivered; and adequate terms are not to be found in the literature of ancient Rome, for the refinements and discoveries of modern science. An incomprehensible jargon, of no time or country, must necessarily supply their place.

Mr. Martyn was among the first to fix public lectures on the basis of utility and good sense, delivering them in his native tongue.

In the subject of Botany he had one great local advantage over his father, which the cheerfulness and affability of his temper prompted him to employ, that he could go out into the fields and woods at the proper seasons, with his botanical pupils, to search for the subjects of their studies in their native habitations. Indeed, without the assiduous use of this practice, Botany necessarily dwindles into a nugatory and unprofitable phraseology.

As tutor of a College, though he came from a Society at that time under the discipline of Harry Hubbard, reputed to be very rigorous and exact, his disposition rather induced him to adopt, in his academical government, the more liberal methods of gentleness and persuasion. From one fault, not uncommon in Universities, he was wholly exempt; that he never exacted extravagant returns of gratitude for the emoluments he was instrumental in conferring on the young men under his tuition. Such exactings are in truth inconsistent with the spirit of freedom and independence, that should prevail every where, and especially in the favourite residence of the Muses. Either the young aspirants to academical pre-eminence are, or are not, deserving of the rank they receive. To appoint the unworthy would be a gross abuse of trust; an injury to society, rarely, we believe, committed in an English University. To favour the meritorious, on the other hand, is a simple exercise of duty; for which a faithful discharge of the trust committed to them is the fittest, indeed the only proper acknowledgement. Subjection ought not to be expected, when the reasons for it no longer exist; for it will at first be borne with impatience, and speedily will be rejected with disdain. The confusion and calamity that have overwhelmed a mighty nation may be

apprehended with some reason in our learned establishments, and from the same origin; for when the date is out of servility and despotism, anarchy and impotence will be their ready successors.

In the year 1764 Mr. Martyn held the important office of Proctor of the University, in which he was guided by the same wise and enlarged principles which influenced him in his other academical employments.

He was engaged soon after in a very voluminous and elaborate work, a translation of the Account of the Antiquities of Herculaneum, which had been published in a very elegant form under the auspices of the King of the Two Sicilies. This labour was undertaken in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Lettice, fellow of the same College: and we have already related the circumstances that at first delayed, and finally obstructed the completion of the design, in what we have said of that Gentleman in a former Magazine. We shall not repeat what we have there narrated. One particular only we shall mention with respect to the plan of this work, that it was wonderfully adapted to the liberality of character of both the translators, as it enabled them to take under their patronage, and employ, many ingenious artists, for the purpose of copying the very beautiful engravings, with which the original was copiously stored. Where such a variety of talents was engaged, some inequality must of course appear in the performance; but the execution of this part of the undertaking reflected upon the whole considerable credit on the skill and genius of our countrymen.

About 1772 Mr. Martyn was presented to the rectory of Luggershall in Buckinghamshire, which he held for some years, together with the living of Little Marlow in the same county. He resided during a part of this period at Triplov, a small village in the neighbourhood of Cambridge; where he was at hand for the occasional duties of his Professorship, and to obtain for four or five young men of fortune under his care those ornamental accomplishments, which can be no where satisfactorily procured excepting in an University or a Metropolis. Among his pupils at this time was Sir John Borlase Warren, who is now distinguishing himself in the sea-service so usefully and so honourably to his country. This gentleman, who soon afterwards represented the borough of Great Marlow in Parliament, was also Mr. Martyn's

patron

patron in the preferment which he held in that neighbourhood.

With another of his pupils, Mr. Har-topp, of Leicestershire, Mr. Martyn travelled soon afterwards through France, Switzerland, and Italy. An account of his journey is in the possession of the public, and, for the accuracy of its information concerning inns and roads, the different species of coin in the different territories, and the objects most worthy in each of a stranger's curiosity and examination, is in great and merited request. After his return from abroad Mr. Martyn resided for two or three years at his living of Little Marlow, but has lived of late in the Metropolis. He was induced, from motives of public utility, to offer his services as Secretary to the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture, while that establishment was yet in its infancy. When it was so far strengthened and consolidated by time, and the patronage which in a nation like Great Britain it so powerfully claims, as to be enabled to recompense its officers with salaries, Mr. Martyn, whose intentions were purely patriotic, relinquished the employment.

As it is impossible for an active mind to remain long unoccupied, and as the principal business of a Professor of Botany in Cambridge is confined to the vernal season of the year, Mr. Martyn was easily prevailed upon by the Booksellers to undertake an enlarged Edition of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary; a laborious work which it required great courage to engage in, and indefatigable industry and perseverance to complete. Previously to this event, Mr. M. had extended his dominions at Cambridge to the two other sister kingdoms of Animals and Minerals; which being likely to produce in the students of the University a more general inclination for physiological knowledge, excited the Professor more powerfully by its utility, than it deterred him by its difficulty. A very considerable accession of pupils in the very first year of the extension of his system justified and rewarded his diligence. Lately he has been appointed Regius Professor

of Botany, with a liberal endowment; till then he had been contented to enjoy, without a portion, his academical dignity. By this example of munificence, the censure cast on Mr. Pitt by a modern satirist, that he is no patron of literary attainments, is at least in one instance contradicted.

Besides the works already mentioned, Mr. Martyn is the author of some others, to which he has not annexed his name.

Among these is *The English Connoisseur*, in two small duodecimo volumes; containing an accurate and descriptive catalogue of every thing curious, either in painting or sculpture, to be found in England; the names of their respective owners being arranged alphabetically. As this work was published in 1766, and as the Houghton Collection of Pictures, which makes a large and important part of the first volume, is now removed to a distant country, the utility of this catalogue is considerably lessened; but to whatever proprietors any of these productions of the sister Arts may in so long an interval of time have been transferred, the account here given of it will for the most part still appear correct and characteristic.

Mr. M. published with his name a translation of Rousseau's *Letters on Botany*, adding to them several letters of his own. This work has been very favourably received by the public; and claims, together with Dr. Watson's *Chemical Essays*, the rare commendation of rendering a difficult and scientific pursuit popular and entertaining. With the same object in view Mr. M. prepared for the press in 1793 his *Language of Botany*, or *Dictionary of the Terms made use of in that Science*; a work indispensably necessary for the unlearned student of nature; since far the greater part of the compound words used in the Linnean system are derived from Greek or Latin sources.

Mr. M. was admitted to the degree of B. A. in 1756, while he remained at Emmanuel College; he became M. A. at Sidney in 1759, and Bachelor in Divinity in the same Society in 1766.

PLAUTUS AULUL.

— *for trifurcifer.*

THE commentators, by giving the customary sense to *trifurcifer* [plus quam, vel maximus *fur*], have lost sight of the poet's pleantry. To secure *that*, they ought to have recollected the origin of the term [*furem ferre*], and the character of the speakers. These hired ricks came with their implements of

trade to dress the wedding-dinner. Their knives and forks they brought with them. Cultrum habes—cecum decet. Dost thou, says Congrio, reproach me, thou man of three letters, *fur*? nay *fur trifurcifer*? Thou thief, that *bear'st a fork*, with three

knives?

E.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVING read in your last month's elegant repository of instructive information, a detailed account of my deceased friend Lieutenant Craigie's heroic conduct on board his Majesty's ship *Artois*, when he fell in action; I cannot help remarking, that I was in hopes it would have brought forward observations to promote the plan I had laid before his brother officers (in the "*Poetical Tribute to his Memory*" inserted in your Magazine of August last), respecting the erection of a decent and plain monument to record his gallantry: the subscription to which can be no object, and I trust it may yet be countenanced by the Marine Division he belonged to; for I am persuaded no one was more beloved by his brethren in arms while living, or regretted when dead! I should not have troubled you again on this subject, had not the recent and much-lamented death of CAPTAIN STRANGEWAYS, of the Marines, that brave and gallant officer

(of whose magnanimity *Captain Trollope*, in his letter to the Admiralty, has borne such honourable testimony), demanded it from me; and I hope it may have the desired effect.

Should this noble example be once begun, we may see it universally followed by the Navy and Army; and, instead of the emblazoned hatchments of pompous pageantry so numerously exhibited in churches, we may behold the *amor patriæ* of British fortitude displaying the bright examples of heroic deeds, to animate and invigorate youths to glory, to live in their minds, and dwell upon their hearts; this will be a lasting monument well deserving the laurels that adorn it;—the "*monumentum ære perennius*" of Britons.

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

G. DRAKE,
Captain of Marines.Torporley, near Chester,
Nov. 13, 1796.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I AM induced to lay before you a genuine Copy of the following Letter, written by the unfortunate Arnold to his Mother, the night before his execution.

I shall not presume to offer any comment on it, but leave the Public at liberty to draw their own conclusions upon a subject which has already so greatly excited their attention.—The following circumstances I shall, however, take the liberty of noticing, as I believe they are not so generally known as they deserve to be. On the Sunday previous to his execution, the deceased was at the Chapel, and at the conclusion of the service made a most solemn speech, in which he firmly asserted his innocence; and indeed there was something so fervid and impressive in his manner, that several persons present then felt fully convinced of his innocence; his continuing to the last moment of his existence to make this assertion, and the testimony of Dunn, who at the time of receiving sentence confessed that he was about to suffer a just punishment himself, but that his companion *Arnold was innocent*, are in my mind, when taken into serious consideration, sufficient presumptions to plead the truth of a declaration, written at a moment when the mind must have been influenced by the most solemn impressions, and when the practices of artifice, or the commission of such awful perjury, could avail him nothing.

J. J.

ARNOLD'S LETTER,

A LITERAL COPY.

Dec. 4th, 1796, Cells of Newgate, Night before my Execution.

"Honoured Mother,

"I HIS comes with my kind, but ineffable love towards you, my sister, and brother; and am sorry to think you should bear a son to suffer such an ignominious death. But, alas! I did not take your advice to keep away from

that bad company which you so often told me would do me no good; I now see my folly and impropriety of behaviour.

"I now declare before the face of Almighty God, that I suffer for that I never did nor acted in any part; in regard to what

what Mrs. Lewis swore against me, in coming to the watch-house with a knife in my right hand, *I never took out my knife at all, nor ever went into the watch-house; nor to my knowledge that night never saw the deceased, whom I am about going to suffer for.* And I likewise regret within myself my past sins and wickedness towards you and my sister, in not inclining to your wishes, but I pray in these my last moments for forgiveness of my past sins and wickedness; and to hope that nobody in this wicked world will upbraid you of the ignominious death I suffered, and I hope that Mr. Elton, who has been a sincere friend to me, and not only acted the part of a brother, but that of a true christian towards me.—And as God hath been pleased to take away one son, he hath given to you another, who I hope will prove a blessing to you.

“I wish, at these my last moments, my sister a safe delivery of her child, that if it should be a boy not to forget the old, tho’ unfortunate name of William. I am sorry to think there is none on our side left to keep up the name of Arnold, and I hope you will strive to make you

and yours happy hereafter. Mr. Millington came and took his last farewell of me, and informed me Mr. Johnston had tried to support you under your heavy affliction; I hope God will bless him for it. I had one interview with Anne Wood on Sunday, for the first time since my confinement, and she begged of me that if you had my body, not for you to refuse her seeing it, if she comes, but don’t cast any reflections on her; it is my desire that she may, and treat her as nigh as you can as one of the family, for my sake. Mrs. Turner has been a very good friend to me since the first and last of my heavy affliction. I conclude dear mother, sister, and brother, with wishing that we may all meet in Heaven, and that you may all enjoy health and happiness in this sinful world, and I sincerely remain,

“Your dutiful loving and penitent Son,
“WILLIAM ARNOLD.

“Don’t destroy this letter, but keep it for my sake, and likewise that silk handkerchief I gave you. My poor brother further desires to be remembered to all well-wishers, and regrets my dying innocent.”

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER LXXXVII.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

(Continued from Page 350.)

MARSHALL VILLARS.

THIS great General was of an ancient though of no famous family. His father and mother one day complaining to him, when he was very young, of the smallness of their fortune, he replied, “I will make it a large one. It is (continued he) a great advantage to me to be descended from you; and I am resolved, in consequence of it, to let no opportunity escape of advancing myself. I will either perish or succeed.”

Villars had an uncle, the Archbishop of Vienne, who was very fond of him, and who intended to leave him all that he had. He was struck with the palsy, without having made a will, and all the words that could be got from him were, “I give every thing to my nephew.” Villars having many brothers, the Archbishop’s intentions could not be ascertained, and Villars received nothing.

Villars served in early life under the celebrated Prince of Condé; and on seeing that great General draw his sword, and charge at the head of the cavalry, he exclaimed, “Voilà la chose de monde qui j’avois le plus desiré de voir, le grand Condé l’épée à la main!” Condé was not displeased with the exclamation. At the instant of the charge, some of the Officers, seeing a great movement amongst the enemy’s troops, cried out, that they were running away: “No,” exclaimed Villars, “they are not running away, they are only changing their position.” “And pray, young man,” said the Prince of Condé, “how do you know any thing about this?” Young Villars detailed his reasons for his opinion, which appeared so satisfactory to the Prince, that he said to those Officers who were near him, “This young man sees clearly, *Ce jeune homme voit clair.*”

Villars used to say, that one of his
soldiers,

soldiers, after having been mortally wounded in an engagement, desired earnestly to see him. Being brought to him, he said, "Well, my Colonel, have I acquitted myself to your satisfaction?" On Villars assuring him that he had, he replied, "I die then contented; I only wished to have the consolation of seeing you before I died."

On his return from his Embassy at Vienna, where he had lived with great magnificence, and had not spent so much money as many Ambassadors who had not represented so splendidly, he was asked by Louis XIV. how he had managed? "Sire," replied he, "pour être magnifique, il faut être économe, & se servir de son esprit: To enable a man to be magnificent, he must be economical, and make use of his understanding."

The Marshal complained one day to Louis, that his Ministers wished him ill, and that they did all in their power to disgrace him with his Majesty. "Why now, Sir," replied the King, "do you think that these people can do you any harm with me?"—"Your

Majesty," said Villars, "knows very well, that a Lieutenant-General, like myself, whatever zeal and ardour he may possess to serve you, has the honour of speaking to you perhaps once or twice in the course of the year, and these Gentlemen have that honour once or twice in every day."

From Mem. Duc de VILLARS.

"Par toutes les lettres de Vienne, on aprenoit un aventure du Duc de Richelieu, qui faisoit de la peine a ses amis. Il s'agissoit d'un commerce avec un moine qui faisoit des sortilège par des impietés horribles. L'archevêque de Vienne fit arrêter ce scelerat. Le Duc de Richelieu mandoit a Monsieur Morville, qu'il s'étoit cru obligé de le réclamer, parce qu'il étoit agent de Bonneval son parent; mais qu'il l'avoit abandonné dès qu'il avoit été informé de la vie qu'il menoit. Bien qu'on eût lieu de croire que ce jeune Duc pouvoit être mêlé par quelque esprit de curiosité dans cette affaire on ne la soupçonna pas d'avoir eu part aux impietés qu'on attribuoit a ce méchant moine."

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Senex, in your Magazine for October, page 251, in endeavouring to correct a supposed mistake, has fallen into one himself, respecting the family of Petty.—Sir William, the founder of the family, married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Hardress Waller, and, dying in 1687, by her left two sons, Charles and Henry, and a daughter Anne, who was married to Thomas Fitzmaurice, Earl of Kerry. In 1688, the said Elizabeth was created Baroness Shelburne, and was succeeded in the same by Charles her eldest son; but he dying without issue, the title became extinct. In the 11th of William III. his brother Henry was honoured with the same title by a new creation, and in 1719 was created Earl of Shelburne and Viscount Dunkerton. He dying without issue, his sister's son, John Fitzmaurice (and son of

the Earl of Kerry) was made his heir, and took the name and arms of Petty. In 1751 he was created Baron Dunkerton and Viscount Fitzmaurice; and in 1753 was made Earl of Shelburne. He was the father of the present Marquis of Lansdowne; and if your correspondent means that the Marquis is not a descendant of Sir William Petty he is mistaken, for he is his great grandson by his daughter Anne, above named.—In a list of Absentee Peers of Ireland, in the Topographer, Vol. I. for 1789, page 443, the annual income of the Irish estates of the Earl of Shelburne is valued at 16,000*l.* and that of his noble relation, the Earl of Kerry, at 7000*l.*

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Walsal, Dec. 10, 1796. JAMES GEE.

THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S HOUSE IN MANCHESTER SQUARE,

A N D

ANCIENT HOUSES IN LONG-LANE, WEST SMITHFIELD.

(WITH VIEWS.)

WE present our readers with these Views as contrasts exhibiting the splendor and taste of the present period, compared with the homely remains of bare convenience, with only necessary accommodation. Neither the magnificence of the one nor the humility of the other

can exempt either from the accidents to which every thing perishable is liable; and therefore we seize the opportunity of affording the world representations of each. The former we hope will long remain to do honour to the taste of the present age. The latter from age must soon be lost.

TABLE TALK;

OR,

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED
BRITISH CHARACTERS, DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

[Continued from Page 321.]

ARCHBISHOP LAUD.

THIS Prelate, though his intentions we believe were good, yet it cannot be denied that his zeal for Monarchy extended beyond the bounds which the laws of a mixed Government like our's prescribe. The following instance will shew, that he overlooked both *justice* and the *cause of learning*, when they opposed his views for aggrandizing the Crown.

By the original statutes of the College of Dublin in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the *election of their President* is placed in their Fellows, who at present amount to seven senior and thirteen junior Fellows, and if there be a reward for real merit, for important information, for depth and instruction in the abstruse sciences, it exists in a Fellowship for the University of Dublin. The Fellows are sworn in the most solemn manner to elect the candidate who shall answer best: the examinations continue four days, for two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon of each day, and are open to every curious or intelligent person in the city of Dublin.

The candidates are rigorously examined, and obliged to give answers to the most abstruse questions in Newton's Principia without a diagram, and to be conversant in History and Ethics, in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; in a word, endowed with a most ample and complete knowledge of general learning.

The Fellows who are thus chosen should certainly be the best judges of the qualities proper for their President; but, unfortunately for this seminary, Archbishop Laud violated the original charter, and gave this power to the Crown.

The emoluments of the Provostship are said to be above three thousand pounds per annum, which, since Laud's time, have been made a political object, being bestowed as a State employment, and taken entirely out of the academical line.

It is therefore to be wished, for the sake of general learning, that the power of electing and appointing their own

President from their own body, should be vested by Act of Parliament in the Fellows of the University of Dublin, conformable to the design of their foundation, to the advice of Archbishop Usher, and to the terms of their original Charter*.

LORD CLARENDON.

The conduct of Lord Clarendon on a similar occasion deserves here to be recorded, as a becoming contrast. In the year 1665, Waller the Poet asked the Provostship of Eton College from the King, and obtained it; but the virtuous Chancellor, Lord Clarendon, refused to put the Seal to the grant, alledging that it could be held only by a *Clergyman*.

However, a year after the Chancellor's banishment, another vacancy gave Waller encouragement for another petition for the Provostship, which the King referred to the Council, who, after hearing the question argued by Lawyers for three days, determined that the office could be held only by a *Clergyman*, according to the Act of Uniformity, since the Provosts had always received institution, as for a parsonage, from the Bishops of Lincoln. The King then said he would not break the law which he had made, and Dr. Zachary Craddock was chosen by the Fellows.

BARON MASERES.

In 1773 an Act of Parliament was proposed, in order to invite the poor to set apart money for the purchase of annuities, in all parishes and townships managing the poor rates that would admit of, and would formally consent to the regulation. Some of the particulars of this scheme were as follow:—The annuities, which, to accommodate the poor, were payable quarterly, were in no case to exceed *twenty pounds*, and no principal purchase money was to be received of less amount than *five pounds* at a time; the parties might choose any age for the purchase between 15 and 75;

* For the particulars of this innovation in the Charter of the University of Dublin, vide Lord Mountmorres's very ingenious and accurate History of the Irish Parliament, from 1634 to 1666, Vol. II.

but they could not receive the annuity before 50 if men, and 35 if women, the annuity in the mean time increasing in proportion as they had waited. The annuities also could not knowingly be granted to any but those entitled to legal parish settlements, nor for any other lives than those of the grantees, though they were saleable, provided the first refusal of them was offered to the grantor.

It was generally thought at that time, that much domestic use and economy were concerned, in thus rescuing somewhat from profligacy and unhealthy debauchery, in applying the surplus of health and of strength to the relief of the penury and infirmities of age, and in promoting good habits, yet without depriving the State, on the whole, of effectual labour, or leaving it incumbered with the charge of individuals who might assist themselves.

But this scheme, which was proposed by Baron Maseres, regulated and superintended, as to the calculations, by Dr. Price, and supported by Sir George Saville and Mr. Dowdeswell, only passed the Commons. It was rejected by the Lords, chiefly because the landed interest there was alarmed at the poor rates being made the security for the annuities in case of a deficiency in the funds.

GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

Of the profligacy of the Court in which this witty and accomplished Nobleman so long figured, we have many testimonies left us both by our Historians and Poets, who all agree in attributing no small share of that profligacy to the conduct and example of the Duke of Buckingham. Dryden, under the name of Zimri, describes him,

“Stiff in opinion, always in the wrong,
Was every thing by starts and nothing long;
But in the course of one revolving moon
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon;”

and Pope, in his Epistle to Lord Bathurst, singles out the miserable death of this “blest madman” as a proof how little wealth can contribute to the blessings of life, or comfort us in our latter end.

The following Anecdote (never before published) will give a strong trait of the whim, the perseverance, and profligacy of his character.

Amongst the perambulations of this

Nobleman, the City was a range which often afforded a scene of speculation and adventure. In one of these morning rambles Lord Rochester and he had seen a young Butcher in Honey-lane Market, who, from his dress and manner, attracted so much of their observation, that they made particular enquiries about him; the result was, that they found he was a young man just left a considerable fortune by his father, who, having a taste for dress and pleasure, seemed to be above his business. This was object enough for the noble wits to work upon. They first introduced themselves to him as customers, and soon after, inviting him to spend an evening with them at the other end of the town, they so intoxicated the poor butcher with the ideas of grandeur and dissipation, that he made entertainments for them at his own house in the city in return. A scene of expence thus begun, it was easy to foretell what would be the consequence; the fact was, after exhibiting this unhappy Cit as a butt for concealed ridicule in a variety of places and companies, he felt his business and property dwindle by degrees, till he was stripped of his last guinea.

Their wanton inhumanity pursued this unfortunate man still further. He applied to them in his distress for some little situation to support himself, when, instead of affording him the least pecuniary relief, or even pity, they unmasked their base design, which was to ruin and expose a pragmatical Citizen, who had the audacity to assume the dress and manners of a gentleman. This rebuff, aided by the coldness and contempt of his former friends and acquaintance, soon preyed upon his spirits, and he fell a victim to the vanity of aspiring to a sphere of life unsuitable to his talents and original occupation.

A descendant of this butcher kept a shop in Cheap-side about thirty years ago, and used to shew a whole length picture of the Duke of Buckingham, as a memento of his ancestor's folly, and the only remnant of his property.

ESTHER TEMPLE

(An Ancestor of the present Marquis of Buckingham).

Dame Esther Temple, daughter to Miles Sands, Esq. was born at Latmos in Buckinghamshire, and was married to Sir Thomas Temple, of Stow, Bart. She had four sons and nine daughters, who all lived to be married, and so exceedingly multiplied that this lady saw seven hundred

died that proceeded from her body ("Reader, I speak within compass, and have left myself a reserve, having bought the truth hereof by a wager I lost," saith Dr. Fuller). Besides, there was a new generation of marriageable females just at her death. Had the offspring of this lady been contracted into one place, they were sufficient to have peopled a town of competent proportion, though her issue was not so long in succession as broad in extent. I confess very many of her descendants died before her death, which happened in the year 1656. Fuller's Worthies, p. 138, Buckinghamshire.

N. B. The present Dowager Lady Chatham's Christian name is Esther, and was so called, as were many of her family, after the above lady.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

In one of the campaigns of this great General he wanted to deceive the enemy by a seeming encampment, and, for this purpose, gave orders for intrenchments to be made accordingly. Whilst this was accomplishing, and the Duke in person visiting the lines, he overheard one of the soldiers muttering to himself whilst at work, "we shall run away to-night for all this." Repeating this two or three times roused the Duke's curiosity, and he desired one of his Aids de Camp to find out the man's name and regiment, which he noted in his pocket-book. At midnight the retreat was sounded, and the whole army were ordered to march as fast as possible to another situation many miles distant. When this was accomplished, the Duke sent for the man, and asked him his reason for saying we should run away that night. The man was at first rather confounded at the question, but being encouraged as well as commanded by the Duke to explain himself, he replied, "Because, my General, I did not think (notwithstanding the order for intrenching ourselves) that we were in a proper situation to do so." The Duke instantly saw the man's genius for his profession, and had liberality enough to reward it properly; he gave him an Ensign's Commission on the spot, promoted him, before the end of the campaign, to a Captaincy, and he rose, some years afterwards, to the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel.

High as the Duke of Marlborough's character then stood, and for ever will stand, in the Annals of Europe, so powerful is the malice of party, that he had many enemies whilst in command, who

both thwarted his views and maligned his reputation: He, however, outlived the malice of all his antagonists. Bolingbroke acknowledged, with a frankness not much in his way, "that the Duke was so great a man he forgot all his little faults;" and we have the following testimony of Swift (who, perhaps, wrote against him for some years with more acrimony than any other author) in respect to his general reputation, and the Ministry's ill-treatment of him:

"I think the Ministry press too hard on the Duke of Marlborough, who, as the Whigs give out, will lay down his command; and I question whether any wife State laid aside a General who had been successful nine years together, whom the enemy so much dread, and his own soldiers cannot believe but must always conquer; and you know, that in war opinion is nine parts out of ten.

"The Ministry hear me on this subject with appearance of regard and much kindness, but I doubt they let personal quarrels mingle too much in their proceedings." Swift to Stella, 1711.

And in another Letter on the first of the next year, to the same, he thus speaks of the Duke:

"The Duke of Marlborough is turned out of all his employments; but if the Ministry be not sure of a peace, I shall wonder at this step, and do not approve of it at best. The Queen and Lord Treasurer (Oxford) mortally hate the Duke, and to that he owes his fall more than to his faults, unless he has been tampering too far with party, of which I have not heard any particulars: however it be, the world abroad will blame us very much.

"We have had constant success under him, and opinion is a mighty matter in war; and, I believe, the French think it is impossible to conquer an army where he commands: our soldiers think the same. I don't love to see personal resentment mix with public affairs."

What added to the growing infirmities of the Duke of Marlborough was a diabetes, to which he was occasionally subject for the last fifteen years of his life; and which, it is thought, accelerated his death. He had this disorder so bad in the year 1712, that there was a report for some days of his death, at which the Tories shewed how much they dreaded him by their indecent joy upon that supposed event.

RICH
(formerly Patentee of Covent Garden Theatre).

The merit of this extraordinary character as an Harlequin upon the Stage is well known; but he was not satisfied with this: he occasionally gave specimens of his agility in private life, when a young man, for the entertainment of himself or friends.

Coming from the play-house one night, he was much solicited by a Hackney-coachman for a fare, which he at first refused; but the man being pressing, he got into his coach, and ordered him to drive to the Sun Tavern, Clare Market (a tavern at that time much frequented by the *Bons vivans* of the Town and Theatres). It happened, as the coachman was driving up close by the window, he perceived it open, and, seizing this opportunity for a joke, threw himself out of the coach into the room. The coachman, not knowing this circumstance, drew up, and, alighting from his box, opened the Coach-door, let down the step, and then, taking off his hat, waited for some time, expecting his fare to come out: at last, looking into the coach and seeing it empty, he bestowed a few hearty curses on the rascal who had bilked him, and, remounting his box, was driving home. Rich, watching his opportunity on the coachman's turning round, thrust himself in at the coach-window again, and, calling out as loud as he could, bid him turn about, for he was going wrong. The fellow, almost petrified at the circumstance, did as he was ordered, and once more drew up to the tavern door.

When Rich got out, after reproaching the fellow for his stupidity, he offered him his fare. "God bleis your Honour," says the man, "I cannot think of taking any money from you." "Why not from me?" "No, no," says the coachman, who by this time had mounted his box, "I know you too well for that, though you do wear *shoes*: and so, Mr. Devil, for once in your life you are flung."

Rich was so attached to his favourite art, that, though he had generally some of the most capital performers of tragedy and comedy at his house, and though it was his interest they should bring great receipts, he secretly rejoiced at their failure in comparison with his pantomimes.

One night, coming into the Bedford Coffee-house between the acts, muttering to himself, "Aye damme, there's that tall Irishman (Barry) jawing away to empty

benches—I knew how 't would be—I knew how 't would be;"—"To empty benches, Sir?" says a Gentleman. "Yes, Sir, to empty benches; you may play a cricket-match in my pit." "Very surprising indeed," replied the other. "Not at all, Sir, when the Public know that I shall bring out a *new Pantomime* to-morrow night."

To recollect the name of any person, though never so much in the habits of intimacy, with Rich was either really or affectedly beyond the ordinary reach of his memory. He generally addressed the person Mr. or Madam, whilst a long pause, and a pinch of snuff, filled up the interval of repeating the surname; and if he did attempt the name, he was always sure to miscall it. He perhaps might have assumed some vulgar superiority in this absence of mind, which, flattered by, or submitted to, by the various dependants of a theatre, might have confirmed it into a habit; and this habit sometimes led him into embarrassments which confused him, but oftener into the indulgence of sarcasms which seemed to be congenial to his original temper.

When he was first acquainted with Foote, the latter observed this singularity, and would not answer to the name of Mr. —. Rich felt this and said, "Oh, Mr. Footty, I beg your pardon." "My name's Foote, Sir," says the wit, gravely. "Well, well, Mr. Footty, it may be so; but you'll excuse me, for really I am so absent a man that I frequently forget my own name." "That, indeed, is extraordinary," says Foote; "for though I know it is impossible for some men to write their own name, I thought every blackguard knew how to sound it."

A lady having made three unsuccessful attempts at Rich's Theatre, in the course of a few years afterwards applied to him again for an engagement. Rich entered into conversation with her as a person he had never seen before, calling her Mrs. —, and taking his snuff as usual; upon which the exclaimed, "Lord, Mr. Rich, don't you know me? Why I played three nights at your theatre some years ago." "That may be, Madam," said Rich; "but as the Town would not know you then, how can you expect that I should have a better recollection of you than the Public?"

In the course of a long and active management Rich had acquired a considerable fortune, and was, on many occasions, liberal,

liberal, particularly to those who preferred the Genius of Pantomime to *acting*. A country performer, who, perhaps, might have offered no inconsiderable share of license in this way, prevailed so much upon Rich, that he permitted him to make his *debut* at Covent-garden Theatre in Hamlet. The man shewed himself totally disqualified for the part from his first scene; but when he came to the celebrated Soliloquy of "To be, or not to be," he unfortunately wanted to blow his nose; but being as unfortunately provided with no pocket-handkerchief, he had recourse to his usual habit of the fingers, which set the Audience in such a roar of laughter that it was with great difficulty the rest of the play could be dragged through.

Rich, who stood upon tenter-hooks at the side of the Scene through the whole course of the representation, said nothing till the play was over, when, going up to the performer, he exclaimed, "Mr. —, I believe you to be a very good kind of a man, and know you to be a good companion; but as to acting, G—d—n—n—me, Mr. —, you must *go blow your nose at some other Theatre*."

The criterion of Rich's pecuniary success as a Manager he calculated by the following custom, which he continued for a great series of years before his death. He lived at the back of his own Theatre, the passage to which is by a

long entry next door to the Bedford Coffee-house (the same where the late Mr. Powell and Dr. Fisher lived in): here he had an iron closet, built in the wall of a private room, in which he had a drawer peculiarly appropriated for keeping his ready money; when the guineas swelled up to a certain ring near the top of this drawer, the world went well, and the Manager was in spirits; but whenever there was an ebb, he was in an ill-humour, cursing the tragedians and comedians of high salaries, and extolling the never-failing resources of Pantomime. On the successful run of one of his pantomimes (we believe it was Harlequin Dr. Faustus) this iron drawer ran over, and Rich was in such a transport of joy on the occasion, that he declared as soon as ever his engagements with the tragedy ranters were over, he should exhibit nothing but Pantomime at his Theatre.

His last Grand Scenic Exhibition was the representation of "The Coronation," for which he went to such expences that his bare bill for velvets came to *four thousand pounds*. The success of it, however, fully repaid him, and he had the satisfaction to close a long life in the uniform pursuit of a favourite and profitable amusement:

*"Qualis ab incepto
Processerit et sibi constet."*

(To be continued.)

DESULTORY REMARKS ON THE STUDY AND PRACTICE OF MUSIC,

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY WHILE UNDER THE TUITION OF AN
EMINENT MASTER.

Written in the Years 1790—1 and 2.

(Concluded from Page 358.)

21. **H**AVING repr. bated in pointed terms those insignificant redundances in the art manual of Music called *Embellishments*, and expressed my abhorrence of them when made objects of a Pupil's regard at the expence of rudimental study and chaste practice; having pointed out to you the path which you should avoid entering on, and opened to your view a prospect of that road which will lead you on, by easy and certain steps, to Scientific and Practical Proficiency in Music; and having also said, in the best manner I am capable of, eve-

ry thing else which occurred to me on the subject; there remains only an offering to you of my sincerest wishes, that what I have thus said may prove of utility. Yet, ere I conclude this discourse, permit me to recommend to your especial observance, in every thing which now is, and hereafter may be, within the circle of your Scholastic Exercises, the same doctrines as I have held forth to your notice in my Remarks on Music. *Court the Graces*, is a fashionable injunction to the juvenile part of your sex. But suffer me to advise you to court, in preference,
Cor-

Correctness and *Simplicity*, not as the Radical and Elementary principles only, but as the Point of Perfection in whatever is to be acquired by Study. These fully attained, you need not court the Graces, they will of themselves attend in your train. Nor easy, as you may conceive, is the task which now I set you on; for *Correctness* and *Simplicity* are not less difficult than necessary in their attainment, and, consequently, must be held by the Scholar as the choicest objects of regard. This is manifest in all the Polite Arts especially, by the admiration and applause bestowed on the few who arrive at eminence therein, among the many who court those sober-suited Recluses, and who are never won but by a most respectful and unremitting attention, by ardent but humble pursuit, and by an almost adoration of them, but without whose aid the Graces will ever be invoked in vain. Yet, owing to the frivolity and indolence of the age, Decorations and Embellishments are, in all things, held as the Standards of Taste, and as alone deserving attention, while modest *Correctness* and sweet chaste *Simplicity*, whence only elegance can proceed, are neglected and derided.

22. "To snatch a Grace beyond the reach of Art" is a hackneyed phrase, more pleasing in sound than solid in significance, and never should have admission in any School, as tending only to seduce the Pupil. A misconception of the Poet by some, and a misapplication of his sense by others, have given birth to abundance of superficial and frivolous matter in every department of the refined Arts, and occasioned a disregard of all principles of Science, to the utter discredit of genuine Taste. It is asserted by the advocates of what may be called the Tawdry and Slovenly Style, that Decoration, in almost every thing, produces Effect, and that Effect, beyond all things else, is the object to be held in view. On this ground, Industry, Study, and Perseverance, seem no longer requisites to the attainment of Skill; for a careless stroke with a Pencil, a slight touch with a hot Poker, a rapid movement of the Fingers, will, in Drawing and Music, produce Effect; that is, something will thence result. Happy age this, wherein Excellence is thus easily acquired! Not with a like facility and expedition did a RAPHAEAL and a HANDEL arrive at eminence in their respective professions: on the contrary, it was only by humble and indefatigable attention to, and patient perseverance in the Rudiments of their Art,

by an intense study of its Scientific Principles, and a steadfast adherence to its Doctrines, which they held faith in as their Creed Professional, that these great Masters attained the Summit of Perfection; where, in an exalted and conspicuous point of view, they are deservedly stationed, where they are looked up to with reverence, and where, unequalled, they will remain while Judgment and Taste have duration.

True Grace, or Elegance, we may, from Examples like these, be assured can result only from *Correctness* and *Simplicity*, neither of which are to be otherwise acquired than by submission to the primitive and permanent rules belonging to each Art, and a constant enforcement of them in practice. As there can be no superstructure raised until a solid Foundation is laid, so true Grace must have Science for its Basis, and its Elevation must proceed on the rules of Art. What, for instance, in Architecture, is the Composite Order, but the consequence of a studious junction, a correct union, and a happy harmonising of the principles of its three established orders—Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian? That celebrated Theorist and admired Practitioner, SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, says, that to come nearer to Nature in *Correctness* and *Simplicity*, that is, to acquire Elegance, or the true *Simplex Munditius*, can only be accomplished by Faith in the Doctrines of Science, and Adherence to the Rules of Art, as set down by the best Masters, and illustrated in their Performances. Thus, to sum up the whole, Elegance is derived from *Correctness* and *Simplicity*, which are the only genuine offspring of Nature, who is the Tutelar Deity and Patroness of all the Fine Arts.

To this chaste Divinity let me then recommend you to offer up your vows. Implore her aid, and to her let your Studies ever be dedicated. Nature herself is all perfection, and under her auspices Success will attend on diligent pursuit.

As it is my ardent wish that you should become perfect in whatever you attempt to learn, so it is, on all occasions, my earnest endeavour to smooth the way, and guide your steps in the road to Knowledge. Would to Heaven I were better qualified for the Task? But however in me talents may be inadequate, be assured that my Heart cheerfully accompanies my Hand in all that I undertake for your improvement. I would have you

"Skill'd in each Art, and Crown'd with every Grace."

And

And to all mental and personal Accomplishments may you add all Virtues of the Heart, and be equally esteemed and beloved for good qualities, as admired for

adornments. In every Station of Life, and in every Point of Conduct, may you truly deserve, and amply enjoy, the choicest Gifts of Heaven. *Adieu!* H.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

Manaccan Vicarage, Oct. 16, 1796.

SIR,

WHILST I return the Monthly and Critical Reviewers my grateful acknowledgements for the same flattering attention to the "*Influence of Local Attachment*" as they have invariably paid to my former poetical publications, I must beg leave to appeal to their candour, on the subject of my supposed imitation of "The Pleasures of Memory."

I know not in what year this work was published: but "*Local Attachment*" (as appears by the advertisement prefixed to it) was circulated several years ago in MS. And I can assure you with truth, that, if Mr. Rogers's poem existed at the time when my MS. was first submitted to the inspection of my friends, I was entirely unacquainted with the circumstance.

A general resemblance in the plan of the two poems I have in vain attempted to discover: it is true, Mr. Rogers and myself concur in referring the effects we describe to the *associating principle*: but this had been often done before. Beside, the principle of association is as ancient as the science of metaphysics. In an essay which I wrote, (when a Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford) as a college declamation, occurs the following passage: "To enquire more distinctly into the sources of originality, I shall take an abstracted view of the internal operations of the mind."—"The resemblance of one perception to another will be sufficient to introduce a train of thoughts which, started in quick succession, frequently desert the first idea, strike out a new series of images, suggest similitudes, and surprize by unexpected analogies. There exists another principle of association in the mind, which we denominate contrariety. Hence, in darkness we think of light; in sickness of health; in adversity of prosperous fortune. In a state of security, we derive an involun-

tary satisfaction from a view of dangers which cannot reach us. Thus a great part of our thoughts are employed in remarking the vicissitudes of life. The vicinity of one object to another, either in time or place, appears to be a third connecting principle. If one scene or one event occur, the ideas of a thousand others, awakened by their contiguity, will rush into the mind. From the union of these simple relations, arise other qualities, which might be perceived on a close survey of native sentiment as connected with composition*." In his Analysis, Mr. Rogers says: "Ideas are sometimes excited by sensible objects, and sometimes by an internal operation of the mind."—"When ideas have any relation whatever, they are attractive of each other in the mind: and the perception of any object naturally leads to the idea of another, which was connected with it, either in time or place, or which can be compared or contrasted with it. Hence arises our attachment to inanimate objects: hence also, in some degree, the love of our country, and the emotion with which we contemplate the celebrated scenes of antiquity. Hence a picture directs our thoughts to the original: and, as cold and darkness suggest forcibly the ideas of light and heat, he who feels the infirmities of age dwells most on whatever reminds him of the vigour and vivacity of youth." These two passages have strong features of resemblance; yet the coincidence must have been accidental.

After "*Local Attachment*" had been for some time circulated in MS. I met with "*The Pleasures*," &c. and I was greatly struck by the anticipation of several of my examples, such as *Silius Italicus*, *Tully*, *Vespasian*, and *John Duke of Buckingham*. Yet I was conscious that the first three instances had been long familiar to me; and that the anecdote

* This passage (with the other parts of the Essay) was printed immediately after the first edition of my Discourses (certainly long before the "*Pleasures*," &c.) but, the History of Devon intervening, was never published. The sheets, of which 500 were printed off, are still at Trewman's warehouse: and the projected volume of Essays (as advertised at the end of my Discourses) is yet in contemplation.

of the Duke had occurred amidst my search for illustrations, just after I had drawn the plan of my poem. Accustomed as I have been to this sort of research, in drawing up Biographical and other Memoirs for the History of Devon, it would have been no matter of wonder, had I employed almost every example to be found in the "Pleasures," &c. *—But this is not the case; and I have used several examples not employed by Mr. Rogers.

Had not all such instances, indeed, been of ready occurrence to me, those who are acquainted with my favourite studies and † meditations might have been justly surprized at the imbecility of my mind. I had, many many years, contemplated the subject which they illustrate: and I had written on that subject, both in prose and verse, long before Mr. Rogers was known as a poet. It may be observed by the way, that Mr. Rogers *alludes* only to the personages in question, in a few lines *en passant*; whilst I have *attempted to delineate* them, in the stanza of Spenser.

In the mean time, the *second part* of "Local Attachment" (considerably longer than the first) is formed on a plan entirely dissimilar from that of the "Pleasures of Memory."

A *third part* of "Local Attachment" (about the same length as the *second*) was sketched some time since, on a visit to Polwhele, the seat of my forefathers, and the scene of my earlier years. This illustrates, by my own feelings, my general descriptions of the feelings of others. Here all the little views of a dismantled villa, contrasted with what it once was, are exhibited as drawings (which they

actually were) from memory, assisted by the local objects around me.

In so extensive a poem, where the local passion is displayed in such a variety of lights, enough will remain confessedly my own, after all the passages that bear the slightest resemblance to the "Pleasures," &c. have been deducted from it.

In circumstances like the present, no certain conclusion can be drawn from internal evidence. Not one of the ideas common to myself and Mr. Rogers are by any means entitled to the praise of originality.

But it must not now be dissembled, that my friends have pointed out to me in "The Pleasures," &c. some passages, which they consider as imitated from my poems. I need not premise, that the publication of the *English Orator*, the *Ode to the River Coly*, and the *Epistle to a College Friend*, was prior to that of "the Pleasures," &c.

In "The English Orator," the Indian

"Beneath his *plantain* canopy of shade

Of other days

Recounts *traditional tales*, well vers'd
In oral lore."

(See *English Orat.* 3d edit. p. 13.)

In "The Pleasures," &c. we see the Indian

"Beneath his *plantain's* ancient
shade

The *oral* tale of *elder time* rehearse,

And chant the rude *traditional* verse."

(P. 46.)

I was undoubtedly the first who had made any poetical use of the story of Poteari, which is more than Mr. R. can assert with respect to any illustration

* The notes, which were hastily written after the poem was printed, have probably drawn on me a charge of too close an imitation: for I confess, that when I wrote those notes, the illustrations annexed to the "Pleasures," &c. were before me.

† In the first sermon I ever wrote before I left the University (see first Discourse, Vol. I.) I have drawn a comparison between our earlier years and those of manhood. In my School-meeting Discourse, on the text, "Call to remembrance the former days," (see Discourse 16, Vol. II.) I may with reason be said to have anticipated the Pleasures of Memory. Mr. Rogers describes us as "ready to raise up again the scenes of our youth, and to grasp at that phantom of felicity which memory may display." (See Discourse 16, p. 64) He paints (and beautifully paints) "the little pastimes of our careless childhood!" (same Discourse, p. 67) He "reviews, with fond partiality, the place of our education."—It is there "the very benches (according to the idea of a wise ancient) the very benches that were formerly so familiar to us, call back to our remembrance the gradations of our scholarship." (Same Discourse, p. 69) "They are the silent memorialists of our classical pursuits. But they may lead us, perhaps, to a more soothing kind of meditation, whilst they revive the images of our school companions, with whom we had so often convers'd or sported in our childhood, but who have been many years far removed out of our sight!" (See same Discourse, pages 73, 74, 75. See also, "Pleasures," &c. pages 11, 12, 16.)

In *The English Orator*, the *Ode to the River Coly*, and the *Epistle to a College Friend*, will be seen other anticipations, very similar to the above.

which

which I may be supposed to have borrowed from him. In the English Orator,

"*Foscari, whose sad fate*
Told in *Venetian story* hath aspers'd
It's page."—P. 78.

In "The Pleasures,"

"*Foscari, whose relentless fate*
Venice shall blush to hear the muse relate."
(P. 24.)

In p. 156th of English Orator, there is a description of the scenes of my earlier years, which the opening of "The Pleasures" resembles in sentiment as well as expression.

"There review,
Thro' the dim veil of years, each mellow trace
Of childish joy, and youthful bliss serene—

—————Where my natal spot
Beyond the woody Tamar Fancy trac'd:
And, as she spread the glowing tint, it seem'd
No fairy picture; for young Hope reliev'd
With golden rays each figure *fancy drew*."
"Yon old mansion frowning thro' the trees,
* * * * *

First to these eyes the light of heaven convey'd.
* * * * *

Once the calm scene of many a simple sport;
When nature pleas'd, for life itself was new,
And the heart promis'd what the *fancy drew*."

(P. 10.)

In the Ode to the Coly (1789) the writer recurs also to former years.

"Thy evening banks, to memory sweet,
I fondly trace with pilgrim-feet;
Then every twinkling leaf above
Seem'd conscious to the sighs of love!
Tho' far from Laura's smile I stray,
And slope my solitary way;
Yet—yet with no cold glance I see
This winding path, that willow tree;
Yet musing o'er the streamlet bend,
And in each pebble find a friend,
And eager catch, at every pace,
Of former joys some fading trace,
Some features of the past, that seem
The fairy painting of a dream!"

"Devon. Poems," vol. ii. p. 24.

Thus "The Pleasures"—

As o'er the dusky furniture I bend,
Each chair awakes the feelings of a friend;
Starting to life, all whisper of the past—
As thro' the garden's desert paths I rove,
What fond illusions swarm in every grove!
Not the lightest leaf but trembling teems
With golden visions and romantic dreams!"

(PP. 13. 14.)

But the *Epistle to a College Friend* one should almost be inclined to consider as the proto-type of the first part of "The

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Pleasures"—and the first part only I am charged with having too closely imitated in "*Local Attachment*." The *Epistle* consists of 240 lines; the first part of the "Pleasures," &c. of 355. In these two poems the general cast of sentiment is the same.

"While yet 'tis mine to trace the feeling
hour,

And win young Fancy from the muse's bower,
Ere pressing cares, too numerous, intervene
To disenchant the bosom-soothing scene;
Come, nor so soon, alas! to memory fade,
Ye views, fast fainting into sombre shade!"

"Epist."

"Indulgent memory wakes, and lo! they
live

Cloth'd with far softer hues than light can
give.

Thou last best friend that heaven assigns be-
low,

To sooth and sweeten all the cares we know;
Whose glad suggestions still each vain alarm,
When nature fades, and life forgets to charm!
What foster'd views thy magic glass reveals,
When o'er the landscape Time's meek twi-
light steals." "Pleasures."

"Yet memory with a fonder glance pursues
Of vagrant joy the many-colour'd views—
Congenial bliss, that, bosom'd in the vale,
Drank the first fragrance of the summer-gale:
The painter's taste, that saw mild autumn
print

Far on the whispering groves her magic tint!
How often have we climb'd the breezy mound,
And gaz'd upon the hamlet's distant bound!
How oft, as less excursive fancy mov'd,
How oft, quick passing." "Epist."

"How oft, when purple evening ting'd the
West,

We watch'd the emmet to her grainy nest;
How oft inscrib'd, with friendship's votive
rhyme." "Pleasures," &c.

"Oft too, when winter all the skies o'ercast,
We wander'd wild, and buffeted the blast;
And, as congenial terror touch'd our minds,
Beheld the brooding spirit of the winds.
Or ——— retreated from the pathless waste,
With pensive steps the glimmering cloyster
pac'd;

Where, at each whistling gale, each murmur
deep,

Scar'd Fancy saw the beckoning spectre
sweep." "Epistle."

"Giants and Genii chain'd the wondering ear:
And orphan-woes drew nature's ready tear.
Oft with the Babes we wander'd in the wood,
Or view'd the forest-seats of Robin Hood:
Oft, Fancy-led, at midnight's fearful hour,
With staring step we seal'd the lonely tower."

"Pleasures,"

G g s

"Twas

" 'Twas thus, from all but furly censors free,
In thoughtful musing, or in *social glee*,
We spent our eve."

—————" Then, unchill'd,
Gay fancy sparkled, as our glasses fill'd."

" Epistle."

" When round yon ample board in due degree,

We sweeten'd every meal with *social glee*,
The heart's light laughter crown'd the circling jest,

And all was sunshine in each little breast."

" Pleasures."

" And rear my little offspring, fond to trace
The mother's features in the suckling's face."

" Epistle."

" Tremblingly still, she lifts his veil to trace
The father's features in his infant face."

" Pleasures."

I have now only to remark with respect to myself, that I am entirely unconscious of having borrowed a single idea from Mr. Rogers, though I find that I have too closely copied from my own Poems, which were indisputably published (and probably existed) long before "The Pleasures of Memory;"—that, in regard to Mr. Rogers, I never indulged a suspicion of his having imitated me, notwithstanding the resemblances that are sufficiently apparent; and that I firmly believe all the coincidences in question to have been perfectly accidental. I consider them, indeed, as "*the natural consequence of a train of thought upon the same or similar subjects pursued by two writers whose minds were somewhat congenial.*"

Mr. R. will give me credit for sin-

cerity, whilst I add, that I should never have taken the liberty of bringing any part of his productions in comparison with my own, but for the sake of illustrating this idea.

Whilst I express my gratitude for the pleasure I have experienced in the perusal of his elegant Poem, I flatter myself that his ingenuoussness will accept the apology.

And with respect to yourselves, may I indulge the hope, that you will consider the circumstances of the case with that candour and liberality which have ever distinguished the London Reviewers of the European Magazine. I remain, with great respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,
R. POLWHELE.

P. S. I should not omit this opportunity of mentioning to you, that I have been for some time employed (at intervals) in the composition of a poem in heroic verse (rhyme), entitled, THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN; which, from the consideration of the landed interest as opposed to the commercial, may possibly form a counter-part to the poem that Mr. Pye is said to be composing on Navigation. "The Old English Gentleman" is already sketched in fifteen books, each book running from 500 to 1000 lines. I must still intreat your indulgence, while, in justice to the History of Devon, I intimate that the first volume is far advanced in the press; and that to this work I have, from the first hour of my undertaking it, to the present moment, devoted more than two-thirds of my literary time.

THOUGHTS ON THE NEW YEAR.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Written in December 1796.)

THE annual revolution of the sun, the decline of one year and the dawn of another, the various events that have happened, as day succeeding day rushed forward like "wave impelling wave," and the consideration of those days which were marked and discriminated by the circumstances of good and evil, pleasure and pain, which have occurred in their course, now we are nearly arrived at the last of them that are numbered in this period, now there are but few wanting to compleat the three hundred and sixty-five, very naturally turns the mind upon those that have

elapsed; to incidents that are nearly obliterated, and transactions that are already almost wiped from the tablets of memory. Such a retrospective view induces us to recur to scenes that have faded upon the sight, to the hours which we have dissipated or improved, to those devoted to rational and innocent pursuits upon which we can dwell with satisfaction; to those in which we have had it in our power to render services to mankind in general, or individuals in particular, which affords still more substantial pleasure; or to those, alas! wasted in frivolous avocations, or devoted to company from whom neither im-

improvement in wisdom or virtue was to be derived ; to party zeal, political contention, or political dependence.

It is an idea that has frequently arisen in my mind, that a man who would wish to live in this world so as to be at all times prepared for a better, should keep an account for and against himself, in the manner of a commercial Ledger. On the one side he might, from day to day, mark all his religious, moral, and benevolent actions, such as it is every Christian's duty to perform ; on the opposite, those which have a contrary tendency. This account he should, at least, examine weekly, strike his balance every month, and once a year, at this season for instance, look carefully into his debts and credits, and, like a prudent merchant, make a grand settlement. The first day of the year, though less considered or respected as a festival in this country than, perhaps, in any other part of Europe, was, even here, in times far remote, ushered in with more solemnity than at present.

There are, in ancient British writers, many vestiges to be found, which denote that it was by the Court, and consequently by the people, looked upon as a day set apart for, and dedicated to, acts of religion and benevolence ; and that it was generally spent, as a day ought to be at the season when men not only settled their earthly accounts, but opened new ones with heaven, in devotion, liberal offices, and innocent hilarity.

It is a remark of, perhaps, the most philanthropic writer and eminent moralist that this century has produced, that he had ever considered it as a peculiar happiness to the poor, that the festival of Christmas fell in the cold and dreary season of the year ; so that, while it turned men's minds to thoughts and acts of benevolence, it rendered that benevolence almost doubly acceptable. In the same manner, since we have, in the middle of this century, adopted the historical mode of beginning the year*, which is not only a division of time less liable to confusion, and such a one, as, indeed, common sense seems to have pointed out ; but, as Mr. Addison remarks upon Christmas, it brings a festival which may be termed a renovation of our earthly existence, close to that when He was born that hath secured our eternal.

In this point of view the hospitality of

the rich, the donations of the charitable, and even the good wishes of the poor, are in a pre-eminent degree applicable to this season, as they seem to be a recognition and combination of that general and diffusive love which does in some and ought in a still greater degree to exist among the several orders and classes of mankind, living under the same government, enjoying the same rational liberty, and partaking of the happiness which arises from a constitution and laws operating equally upon the rich and the poor, for the protection and preservation of the whole.

Thinking, as I do, of the many blessings which we enjoy, and which, I fear, many enjoy (except they are sometimes led to compare their situation with that of the inhabitants of other countries) without reflecting that they are blessings ; it has given me pain to observe, even within my own memory, a visible declension of that hospitality and benevolence which was formerly, at the period to which I have alluded, the pride and glory of this country. A false refinement seems to have taken place of the piety and hilarity which were at that season so prevalent in ancient times ; nay, even our good wishes toward each other have much decreased. To greet any one with "the compliments of the season" would now, in many companies, mark the formal addresser as a rustic ; and to wish any one, above the station of a mechanic, "a happy new year," would be such a solecism, such a proof of ill-breeding, as no person, who had the least regard for the reputation of his gentility, would be hardy enough to risk.

Yet we all know that these customs, and many other ceremonies, adopted to hail the rising year, arose among nations whose languages, history, philosophy, and morality, form a principal part of our education.

The Athenians instituted a solemn festival, to be observed at the new moon the beginning of every lunar month. When the sun had completed his revolution, they celebrated his return to the same point of his orbit, and the renewal of his journey, with games, and an interchange of presents and good wishes. The Romans, who derived their religion, sciences, arts, and customs, from the Greeks, solemnized the first and last days

* William the Conqueror was crowned on the first of January, which occasioned Historians, since the Conquest, to begin to reckon their year from that day, though the ordinary mode of computation was from the 25th of March.

of the year, which they consecrated to Janus *, and paid particular attention to the ceremony of wishing a *happy new year*. Before the day was spent, they not only visited and congratulated, but presented *strenæ*, and offered vows to the gods for each other's preservation.

Although the year among the many different nations of antiquity was not begun at the same period, the Roman † January, which was their first month, falling, like ours, in the depth of Winter; the Arabian in the Spring; the Macedonian at the Autumnal Equinox; the ancient Athenians at the Winter Solstice, the more modern at the Summer, &c. yet we have reason to believe, that, at whatever season the year was begun, it was always ushered in by some religious ceremony, something, whether it was sacrifices, games, donations, good wishes, or, of whatever nature it might be, suitable to the genius of the people; something that impressed upon their minds the awful reflections arising from a renovation of time, and caused them not only to take a retrospective view of that period which had elapsed, but to draw useful inferences from passed events, to serve as a guide, or monitor, in future.

Pythagoras, or whoever was the author of the Golden Verses that pass under his name, doth not only recommend an annual or monthly examination, but particularly advised his scholars, every night when they laid themselves down to rest, to call themselves to an account for the actions which had passed that day, and enquire in what they had transgressed, and what good they had done.

If such was the advice of an heathen philosopher; advice which numerous sects, whose religion is founded, in a great measure, upon his principles, follow to this hour, would it be too much to hope, that Christians, who have, in the illumination which the Scriptures have diffused, lights so superior to the erratic and uncertain gleams of the *ignis fatuus* of the Schools, would proceed upon this self-examination at least once a year, and that they would chuse the present season, which religion and reason seem to point out as the most proper one to begin that work?

It may not here be totally irrelevant to remark, that not only the sage † I have just mentioned, but Plato and the Chaldean philosophers, more ancient than either, have adverted to the period at which all nature seems to be upon the point of renovation, as a time that demands our particular devotion, our praises of, and thanksgivings to, the First Great Cause, but have also personified the seasons, whom they call by several glorious names, and all of them by the general appellation of *Æons* or *Ages*. The rising age they termed *Zoh*, which is the life; and so they proceeded to the other emanations and powers, derived from the dawning, and continued to the maturity and decline, of the year||, each of which they celebrated with particular solemnity.

The Jews, in addition to their annual festival, had what they called a sabbatical year; a period when it was supposed that all nature was at rest, when the land was left untilld, and the people devoted themselves to particular acts of humiliation, contrition, and repentance. The same solemnity might be said to prevail at every return of the Mahometan Hegira, and at every revolution of the Roman *Indiction*.

But to return to modern times and to European countries. The dawns of the New Year, as I observed in the beginning of this speculation, *was* in all, and *still is* in the much larger portion of them, a season of far greater solemnity than in our own.

Without enumerating particulars that are so well known, I shall only observe, that in every part of the continent, except one nation, whether the inhabitants are under the influence of Catholic or Protestant doctrines, the first day of the year is considered as a season peculiarly adapted to self-examination and repentance for the follies and vices of the past, and joy and hilarity that a term is still allowed them for amendment in future.

On the unhappy country to which I have slightly alluded, a country over which a malignant star has shed its baleful influence,

“and drizzled blood upon the Capitol,”

it is impossible to say what effect a new era, arising from the ashes of the last,

* On which account it has been said they represented him with two faces.

† In this I adopt the Calendar, as reformed by Numa from that of Romulus; Julius Cæsar and Pope Gregory VIII. in this respect left it as they found it.

‡ Pythagoras. Vide Eusebius de Præparat.

|| This, I shall on a future occasion observe, bears a strong analogy to the Mythology of the Centaurs.

will have. If, in its course, it draws down that vengeance upon the heads of the remainder of the regicides which the few that have preceded have upon a large portion of the assembly of those assassins, it will be less to be wondered at (for the avenging bolt, though for a time suspended, is certain to fall) than the crimes which produced such punishment are to be deplored. It must, to every thinking mind, be attended with horror, if it reflects upon the enormities that have been crowded into the years that have elapsed of the last decade of the Eighteenth Century, and by turning our eyes upon the unhappy country that has been the scene of them, ought to make us not only thankful, that, by the prudent and wholesome measures which have been taken, we have avoided the contamination

which might have ensued from a collision, but render us more attentive to those duties which religion and benevolence point out, and which the present period, and the present season, render peculiarly necessary; so that devotion and hospitality, which have, in some degree, lain dormant, may revive among us, and lead us, by adopting those sentiments which were so well practised by our ancestors, and by following those examples which they have left us, to consider the close of the year as a festival intended to draw the bond of union closer amongst Christians, and to prompt them to acts of friendship and philanthropy; and the renewal of it as not only the renewal of our existence, but of our gratitude to God, our affection toward our country, and our general good wishes to each other.

C A R I C A T U R A.

'Tis doubly vile, when, but to prove your art,
You fix an arrow in a blameless heart.
O lost to Honour's voice, O doom'd to shame,
Thou fiend accurs'd, thou Murderer of Fame!
Fell ravisher, from Innocence to tear
That Name, than life, than liberty, more dear!

BROWN'S *Essay on Satire*.

BY GULIELMUS PASQUIN, ESQUIRE.

EVERY Nation calling itself Enlightened and Polite should, on all occasions, do its utmost to facilitate the progress of the Arts; in doing which, the strictest attention should be observed, that morality and virtue be kept sacred and inviolate; and he who, lost to every sense of moral duty and shame, can, under the title of an Artist, prostitute his abilities at the shrine of licentiousness and corruption, deserves to be discountenanced by every lover of justice and virtue. The preceding observations result as a consequence from observing in the windows of many shops in this great metropolis, those disgraceful prints denominated *Caricatures*. Often have I beheld with sensible regret the avidity and apparent self-satisfaction with which they were by the crowd perused. Some little consolation, however, I derived from the reflection, that this species of exhibition is food alone for the vulgar and unenlightened.—There is a wide difference between the Satirist and the Libeller: the former, by daring to tell the truth, materially assists to retard the progress of vice; the latter is prompted by less ingenuous principles, no other than de-

stroying the reputation of the man, who once perhaps was his benefactor and friend, by attributing to him crimes which he never committed. The Caricaturist in painting is what the Libeller is in writing: this position admitted, he needs only to be known to be despised. Our dislike will receive considerable augmentation, when we revolve in our minds the evils which may result from the productions of the Caricaturist. In his bosom there must be a privation of the divine principle of philanthropy, who can, uninfluenced by immutable justice, with his pencil exaggerate the most trivial error (to which the most perfect of us are liable) to the most glaring vice, and can exhibit well-known characters in forms the most hideous and frightful that possibly can be conceived; and who can expose to a worthless rabble, from principles of envy, the man distinguished by his abilities and virtue, not with any intention to remedy his faults, but to prejudice the multitude, who are always moved with trifles against him, and ruin him for ever. How much more laudable it would be, if, instead of magnifying each other's faults, we endeavoured to conceal them,

and,

and, by well-timed admonition, reclaim to the path of virtue the individual who had deviated from it! It is palpably evident, that the Caricaturist is eminently calculated to widen the breach of civil or political society. When, unfortunately for this country, the present war created such violent dissention with statesmen, individuals, and indeed with all classes of society, which was considerably strengthened by infusing into the bosoms of the vulgar an impracticable and dangerous species of philosophy, how often have we been insulted by an exhibition of our first political characters in the most ridiculous forms that can be conceived! Is this calculated to conciliate party animosity? No; but it assuets, combined with the harangues of factious demagogues, to fan the blaze of commotion, and ultimately may terminate in the ruin of our country. His Majesty has alike been insulted by these despicable artists, by descriptions of him in situations he never was, and of his person, as has been his family, all which are egregiously untrue: they appear designed to alienate the affections of faithful subjects from one of the best of Kings, therefore call loudly on justice to overtake them in their mad career.

Religion and virtue have not been exempted from the invidious lash of the Caricaturist. This is a serious point, and requires strong language to enforce the necessity of adopting measures to rescue these godly attributes from such impious hands.—The lascivious and libidinous scenes which are exposed in the windows, and *elsewhere*, of our Caricature merchants, are a palpable infringement on every rule of modesty and decorum, and call loudly on the exertion of the magistrate, and of every one impressed with the welfare of his fellow-creatures, to discountenance such vicious and im-

moral practices. I am inclined to suspect, that no man of real classical abilities ever took up this infamous profession. It appears likely, that disappointment from being disqualified to pursue the *nobler art*, has implanted in the bosom of the Caricaturist a demon-like envy, and has rendered him callous to the voice of reason and humanity. I may be mistaken in the assertion, but to me it appears true, that the reason why Caricaturists are not solicitous for the reputation of another, is, that they must, by some species of iniquity while in the bosom of society, have blasted their own characters, after which they endeavour that their *obnoxious* friends shall be in the same predicament. Who are these obnoxious characters? Men perhaps possessing virtues and abilities to which they can never attain, and, like the Gallic regicides who have *equalized* property, they wish to subject a good name to the same deplorable system;

“—— He that filches from me my good name,

“Robs me of that which nat enriches him,

“And makes me poor indeed.”

To minds not infected with prejudice, enough has been said to convince them of the *truth*: asserted: to these alone do I write; and I am persuaded *they* will do their utmost to annihilate these vipers in the bosom of society, and that they will exclaim with me, that it reflects no honour on the British nation to sanction such productions, to which so often I have alluded, while so many artists of the most distinguished abilities are suffered to pine in obscurity and indigence, while the Caricaturist, with frontlets impunity, stalks in the *sunshine* of affluence and popularity: but it must be a consolation to the moral artist, to know that the *beams* are reflected from the contaminated source of venality and corruption.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE CARDINAL of YORK being lately deceased, the following Account of him and his Brother the PRIESTER, may perhaps prove acceptable to the Readers of your Magazine.

The DESCRIPTION of the P—— of W—— and D—— of V——, drawn by MR. MURRAY'S OWN HAND, and lent by him to a certain LADY, who had desired it of him for the GRATIFICATION of her CURIOSITY.

CHARLES EDWARD, the eldest son of the Chevalier de St. George, is just above the common stature; his limbs

are cast in the most exact mould; his complexion has in it something of an uncommon delicacy: all his features are perfectly

perfectly regular and well turned, and his eyes the finest I ever saw. But that which shines most in him, and renders him without exception the most surprizingly handsome person of the age, is the dignity that accompanies his every gesture. There is indeed such an unspeakable majesty diffused through his whole mien and air, as it is impossible to have any idea of without seeing; and strikes those that do with such an awe as will not suffer them to look upon him for any time, unless he emboldens them to it by his excessive affability.

Thus much, Madam, as to the person of the Prince. His mind (by all I can judge of it) is no less worthy of admiration. He seems to me, and (I find) to all that know him, to have all the good-nature of the Stuart family blended with the spirit of the Sobieskis. He is, at least as far as I am capable of seeing into men, equally qualified to preside in Peace and War. As for his learning, it is extensive beyond what could be expected from double the number of his years. He speaks most of the European Languages with the same ease and fluency, as if each of them was the only one he knew;—is a perfect master of all the different kinds of Latin;—understands Greek well, and is not altogether ignorant of the Hebrew. History and Philosophy are his darling entertainments, in both which he is well versed: The one, he says, will instruct him how to govern others, and the other how to govern himself, whether in prosperous or adverse fortune. Then, for his courage—that was sufficiently proved at the siege of Gaeta, when, though scarce arrived at the age of fifteen, he performed such things, as in attempting made his friends and enemies alike tremble, though from different motives. What he is ordained for, we must leave to the Almighty, who disposes all; but he appears to be born and endowed for something very extraordinary.

HENRY BENEDICT, the second son, has also a very fine person, though of a stature somewhat lower than his brother, and his complexion not altogether so delicate: he is, however, extremely well made, has a certain agreeable robustness in his mien, and a more than common sparkle in his eyes. Many of those per-

fections I have (though faintly) described as appertaining to the one, are equally the due of the other. It is hard indeed to say which of them has most applied himself to the branches of those kinds of learning, which enable a man to be useful to his fellow-creatures. The difference I make between their tempers is this: that the one has the agreeable mixture of the Stuart and Sobieski (as I have already said), and the other seems actuated more entirely by the spirit of the latter: all the fire of his great ancestors on that side, seems collected in him; and I dare believe, that should his arm ever be employed in so warrantable a cause as that which warmed the breast of his glorious progenitor*, when 150,000 Turks owed their † defeat to the bravery of a handful of Christians led on by him to victory, this warlike young Prince would have the same success. His martial spirit discovered itself when, being no more than nine years old, at the time his brother accompanied the young King of Naples to enforce possession of his dominions, he was so much discontented at being refused the partnership of that glory and that danger, that he would not put on his sword, till his father threatened to take away his Garter too, saying, it did not become him to wear the one without the other.

I am told, the parting between these young gentlemen and their father was very affecting, and drew tears from the eyes of most who were present at it. The Regent (as he was called) said, amongst other remarkable things, “I go (Sir) in search of Three Crowns, which I doubt not but to have the honour and happiness of laying at your Majesty’s feet: If I fail in the attempt, your next sight of me shall be in my coffin.” At these words the Chevalier became unable to preserve that moderation he had assumed on so trying an occasion: the grief his heart was big with, in spite of his endeavours, discovered itself in his countenance, and he burst into this exclamation—“Heaven forbid that all the Crowns in the world should rob me of my son!” Then tenderly embracing him, “Be careful of yourself, my dear Prince (added he), for my sake, and I hope for the sake of millions.”

* King John of Poland.

† Siege of Vienna.

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
F O R D E C E M B E R 1796.

Quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non,

Wl.

An Enquiry into the Foundation and History of the Law of Nations in Europe from the Time of the Greeks and Romans to the Age of Grotius. By Robert Ward, Esq. 2 Vols. 8vo. 16s. Boards. Butterworth.

THIS arduous undertaking, which might have been expected to come from the pen of some public Minister retired from the world, and communicating to it the result of long experience in the diplomatic line, we find executed in a masterly manner by a young Author, a Barrister-at-law; and we may venture to declare, that this first fruit of united genius, ability, and industry, affords a rational ground to expect that he will rise to eminence and distinction in his profession.

The subject itself is of the first importance, and its investigation could not have been better timed; for such infractions of the Law of Nations, by some of the Christian Powers of Europe, have taken place of late years, and still subsist, that it may be found indispensably necessary, whenever a general Pacification takes place, to insert in the Treaty a specific article, binding all the States of Europe to a due observance of the established Law of Nations; and to guarantee it to each other. If this is not accomplished, Peace cannot be permanent; for the principal lines of distinction between what were called Barbarous and Civilized Nations, without it, are likely to be almost totally effaced.

A single instance will suffice in this place to explain our meaning. Uncivilized nations, such as the savage inhabitants of Asia and Africa, the Moors, and the Turks, acknowledging no Law of Nations, always commenced hostilities, and carried on wars, against those whom they considered as their enemies, without any previous notice of the approaching

calamity, suddenly laying waste their territories, and pursuing the unfortunate inhabitants with fire and sword. But civilized nations, on the contrary, regarding certain principles of the Law of Nations as binding and obligatory, did not go to war without first attempting every pacific mode of obtaining satisfaction for the injuries complained of; by presenting memorials, through the medium of their Ministers residing at the Court of the offending State; or by sending Envoys-Extraordinary, for the express purpose of bringing about a reconciliation; and while such amicable negotiations were pending, the subjects of each nation, having timely notice of the probability of an open rupture in case of their failure, could withdraw their persons and effects before a war commenced; and were likewise prepared to be on their guard not to hazard large mercantile adventures on the high seas, as in times of profound peace.

The negotiations proving unsuccessful, manifestoes stating the grievances, the refusal of redress, and a justification of the hostile measures intended to be pursued, either preceded or accompanied a solemn formal Declaration of War.

But, unfortunately, modern Statesmen and Politicians have deviated from the principles of religion and morality on which the Law of Nations was originally founded, and have introduced a superseding principle, called the Law of *Political Necessity*; and more recently, that of *existing circumstances*, the fatal effects of which have been, and now are, severely felt on the Continent of Europe. Under the

the sanction of these new tenets, some of the Christian Powers of Europe have gone to war with each other without any previous Declaration; have parcelled out, and divided amongst them, neighbouring kingdoms; have broken through the strongest engagements, and closest treaties of alliance; have deserted the most laudable confederacies, and have entered into clandestine separate treaties of Peace with the common enemy.

Let us now return to our author, by whose political, critical, and historical discussion of what the Law of Nations has been, and what it ought to be, these innovations must be fairly tried.

In an ample Preface, explanatory of his design, and of the motives which influenced him to compose his present work, we are informed, that he had collected materials and made his arrangements for a treatise of *Diplomatic Law*, and had nothing to do but to put them into language. "But previous to this," says he, "a very important consideration engaged my attention, which though it has moved the enquiry of every man that ever came to the study of Laws, must ever be interesting, and has not always been satisfactorily disposed of: I mean the account of that obligation in general, under which we conceive ourselves bound to obey a law, independent of those resources which the law itself provides for its own enforcement. I was more particularly called to this consideration on the subject before me, because the law of which I was about to treat, having no common tribunal to execute its decrees, men were left merely to their consciences to determine whether they would obey it or not. Upon turning to the fundamental parts of all the treatises I had perused, I found myself referred to the *Law of Nature* for the real and original source of all the obligations in men to obey the *Law of Nations*; and this Law of Nature, again, I was to look for in my own heart and conscience, which were to decide for me and *all the world* in the same manner, in almost all cases. At the same time, the system of the Law of Nations was neither more nor less than a particular, detailed, and ramified system of morals, in which departure was made from that great outline, and those general perceptions, constituting the Law of Nature, and we were brought to the minute application of them to cases and doctrines peculiar to particular sets of people. All this, notwithstanding, was supposed to be really binding upon *all the world*, though it

was confessed that all the world did not, and would not obey it." Dissatisfied with these explanations, and other discordant opinions of eminent writers on the same subject, our author was led to consider its investigation as a matter of more importance to the general interests and welfare of mankind, than his proposed treatise on *Diplomatic Law*; he therefore undertook and executed the useful work which is now presented to the world, and may be said to consist of two parts. "The first is occupied with endeavouring to settle the construction of the Law of Nations; and, above all, as most necessary to the fabric, what is its real foundation." In the pursuit of this investigation, our author discovers the necessity of a more binding principle of duty than the Law of Nature, something more fixed and definite, as the foundation of the Law of Nations; and he conceives this principle to be *Religion*, which, in addition to the Law of Nature, not with a view to reject it, he holds to be the truest foundation for that code of morality which we call the Law of Nations. Having then destroyed the ideas of uniformity and certainty concerning the application of natural law to the duties of human life, and shewn that the Law of Nations is not to be considered as the law of all the world, but only of particular classes of nations united together by similar religious and moral systems, he endeavours to prove "that *Christianity* is the only *certain* foundation for that code which is (or ought to be) observed by Christians, in other words, by European nations." If this hypothesis be admitted, and we do not think it can be rejected by Sovereigns and other Rulers of Nations publicly professing the Christian Religion, it follows, that the Christian system of morality must be the binding principle of their duty respecting the Law of Nations, and consequently, that no political necessity whatever can justify such violations of that duty as we have already noticed.

The second part of the work is Historical, and is to be considered as the necessary consequence and proof of the first, and it is equally curious and interesting. But, as the author justly observes, those who come to the perusal of this work ought, in common justice to the subject, to be in possession of much previous knowledge; we shall not therefore enter into details which would be unsatisfactory and useless to the generality of readers, for whom it is by no means calculated;

but shall proceed briefly to state the order in which he has arranged the materials of two very copious volumes, that Students in the Law, Members of Legislative Bodies, Statesmen, and Ministers, whom it more peculiarly concerns, may be induced to give it the most serious attention at this awful crisis, when the fate of Europe may depend on the proper construction, settlement, and security of the Law of Nations.

The First Chapter of this elaborate treatise contains a precise definition of the Law of Nations; states the remarkable difference between this Law and what we call the *Civil* or Municipal Law; assigns the reasons for this difference; gives the discordant opinions of the Lawyers and Philosophers of antiquity and of modern times, respecting the structure of the Law of Nations; and opens the author's design of settling the true foundation of this law.

In the Second Chapter the obligation of Natural Law is fully discussed, and the various constructions put upon it by different Nations, according to their local customs and manners, is adduced as a convincing proof, that the Law of Nature itself is a very imperfect foundation for any law which is supposed to be definite and certain, and which, on account of that foundation, and that alone, it is affirmed, is to govern all the States of the world. The true foundation of the Law of Nations is explained in the Third Chapter, as being laid in the Christian Religion, from which the great plan of our duty, the complexion of our minds, our ideas of justice, our softened manners, our laws and customs, and consequently the whole force of our moral obligations, take their rise and colour; and this theory, according to our author, is borne out by the practice of mankind. A brief review of the difference between the customs and manners of other parts of the globe and those of Europe, lead us in the next chapter to the confirmation of this truth, "that the Law of Nations, as it is observed in the Christian States of Europe, is not the law of the world;" and he gives a striking proof of it, "in the remarkable opinion entertained by all European nations respecting that famous part of the *Droit Public*, known by the name of the *Balance of Power*. Of this, according to the present system, the people of antiquity knew little or nothing; and it was unknown even to modern nations themselves before the time of the Emperor Charles the Fifth." This great

check to the ambition of despotic Sovereigns, is one of the improvements of the Law of Nations introduced by the influence of Christianity. The fear of such an accession of power as may prove fatal to the independence of Europe, is now held to be a fair ground for war; and therefore, upon Christian principles of action, nations may join in confederacies to oppose it.

In the Fifth Chapter we are instructed how to distinguish different classes of nations; and it is remarked, that the Russian, the Polish, and the Prussian nations, before they were converted to Christianity, and entered into the class which obey the European Law of Nations, were considered as the *Primi Barbarorum*.

The distinguishing characteristics of the European class of nations are exemplified in the following delineation:

"Whenever we observe many different communities in the habit of making *Treaties* and *Alliances* together, of holding *Congresses*, and entertaining *ordinary* or *resident Embassies* at one another's Courts; of appealing to each other's *mediation*; of deciding their differences by one *known, settled rule* (let it be good or bad), or of carrying on war in the same mode (be it cruel or lenient); above all, when we see them governed by the same customs, arising from climate or geographical situation, and bound together by *one common Religion*; then may we fairly suppose that they agree, tacitly or expressly, to obey the same *Law of Nations*. One thing is decisive; and that is, when we observe them searching for the rule of their duty in the same codes of jurisprudence, and agreeing to pay respect to the opinions of the same writers; in which case it is equal to absolute demonstration, that they all come under the government of the same law. With us in Europe, and the nations and colonies that spring from us, this has long been the practice. Things for the most part are settled and understood; the same Laws of War and Peace, of *Treaties* and *Alliances*, are," he might have said, or ought to be, "obeyed; the same maxims are enforced; the same authorities are cited; the same Religion unites us. It is not so with other nations; and the proposition is thus demonstrated, that when we speak of the *Law of Nations*, we mean only the nations of our own *set* or *class*, that is of Europe."

Hence our author takes occasion in this place, and in other parts of his work, to observe, that the French in the progress

progress of their Revolution, have withdrawn themselves from the class to which they formerly belonged, have refused any longer to obey the old Law of Nations, and have, proportionably as they discarded the Christian Religion, returned to that state of ferocity and barbarism, which existed prior to the establishment of the European Law of Nations through the mild influence of Christianity; and hence, also, the necessity appears of re-instituting and enforcing the obligations of this law at the *era* of a General Peace.

The chronological account of this law, as we ourselves have obeyed it in Europe; the strange ideas that were formerly entertained of it, generated by various local and important circumstances; the gradual changes (and the causes of them) which took place in those ideas; together with the last improvements that were given to them, so as to elevate this law into the rank of the Sciences, are explained in the following Chapters, which comprise a vast fund of historical information and critical observations under the following distinct heads: The *Law of Nations*, as observed by the Greeks and Romans—The Principle of the *Scandinavian Law of Nations*—The History of that Law from the fall of the Roman Empire to the *Eleventh Century*, and from thence to the *Fifteenth Century*. The improvement of the Law of Nations, through the mighty and comprehensive genius of Charlemagne, is then introduced. This is followed by a new division of the subject, pointing out the *influence* of particular institutions on the gradual improvement of the European Law of Nations. The first, in order, is the feudal system, which concludes the First Volume.

The Second Volume opens with an extensive view of the influence of *Christianity* and the *Ecclesiastical Establishments*. This is succeeded by the influence of *Chivalry*; and it is difficult to say which of these two Chapters is the most inte-

resting. The introduction of regularity in the Declarations of War; courtesy and liberality to strangers, to enemies, and prisoners of war; fidelity in the observance of Treaties, and severe punishments for the breach of them; extension of friendly alliances, and remarkable hospitality, were the distinguishing attributes of Chivalry. And these paved the way for the influence of *Treaties* and *Conventions*, the subjects of the *fifteenth* chapter. In the next is discussed the rank and claims of the Nations of Europe founded on those Treaties.

The History of the Law is then resumed, and continued from the *Fifteenth* to the *Seventeenth Century*. "Within this period, among the States of Europe, began that remarkable and characteristic custom of entertaining *ordinary* or *resident* Embassies at one another's Courts; an institution peculiar to themselves, and which furnishes an opportunity for our author to investigate the rights and privileges of Ambassadors, particularly the inviolability of their persons, nearly equal to that of Sovereigns. The case of Mary Queen of Scots is decided in this Chapter, against the English Civilians and Statesmen, by whom she was condemned; and many curious historical facts concerning Ambassadors and Public Ministers occupy a considerable part of it.

The *Eighteenth* and last Chapter is entitled the *Age of Grotius*, whose celebrated Treatise *De Jure Belli et Pacis*, our author considers as the first regular code of National Law produced in Europe, a treatise which has stood the test of time; and with biographical anecdotes of this great man he closes his own laborious task.

We have only to add, that an Alphabetical Table of the Principal Matters is prefixed to the First Volume, which is an improvement upon the common mode of Indexes, and is more useful from its position, especially as the work abounds with Quotations and Notes.

Strictures, on a Pamphlet written by Thomas Paine, on the English System of Finance; to which are added some Remarks on the War and other National Concerns. By Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers, of Chelsea. 1s. 6d. Scwell.

THIS is the last Champion in the cause of Public Credit, and of the stability of the Funding System of our country, whom we shall have occasion to notice; and we may safely pronounce, that he has obtained a complete victory by sound arguments and incontrovertible facts, over an artful, and in many respects a

formidable enemy to the peace and happiness of the good People of Great Britain.

As an introduction to his able defence of the Funding System, he takes a brief retrospect of the kingdom for some time previous to the establishment of the Bank, and of that system; from which he de-

monstrates that they were created by profound wisdom and policy, and that they have been productive of great and happy consequences to these kingdoms. From this retrospect we select the following curious facts :

“ In the beginning of Elizabeth’s Reign her Customs rented for *twenty thousand pounds per annum* ; her lands at *Penton Ville*, and in the other vicinities of her capital, rented for one shilling per acre ; the greatest estates in the kingdom did not exceed *two thousand per annum* ; and the City of London did not include one brick house. The pacific reign of James the First enabled his subjects to avail themselves of their natural advantages, and to lay the foundation of several of those manufactures since brought to such amazing perfection. By these means, during the last century, the kingdom acquired wealth, comparatively great beyond all former affluence ; population and cultivation surpassed probability ; and the greatest designs were executed in the infancy, or previous to the Funding System. The Customs at the Revolution exceeded as forty to one those of Queen Elizabeth : in fine, the representative signs of wealth increased so fast, that the depreciation of money, fixing its value in the time of Elizabeth, was more considerable previous to the erection of *paper credit* than it has been since, reckoning even to the present hour.” After pointing out the necessity as well as the policy of the system of finance introduced by William III. our author proceeds to state the many benefits accruing to society from the operations of the public Funds—“ where the orphan, the widow, the aged, the infirm, and all other descriptions of capitalists, place their money with the most perfect ease and security. The *interest*, invariably paid with the most scrupulous regularity, immediately circulates through the body politic, as generally and beneficially as the blood through the human frame. If the Funds did not exist, those wealthy descriptions could not invest one-fourth of their money in mortgages ; and if so placed, the interest, in the very nature of things, would seldom be regularly paid ; and this would prove as disadvantageous to the said creditors, as to the commerce and revenues of the kingdom. The attachment of the very numerous class of the public creditors, and their more numerous dependants, is another advantage ; and the National Debt, considerable as it is, is not, in truth, a heavier burden on the

nation at present than some eighty years ago, when it did not exceed fifty millions, if we take into consideration the vast increase of money, which gives a proportional ability to bear it ; and this every one conversant in affairs may illustrate by his own experience : for he must know, that estates properly purchased eighty or a hundred years ago, would at this time sell or mortgage for three, four, five, six, or eight times the sum they then cost. Most certainly, therefore, an estate which at the Revolution yielded 100*l.* per annum, and now rents for five times that sum, is able at present to pay four times the amount of the taxes which it could have done in 1688.” According to this just reasoning, our author, in his remarks on the War and other national concerns, recommends a tax, or contribution, proportioned to this increased landed property—adverting to the principle, that a person possessed of 10,000*l.* per annum, can better spare 3000*l.* out of his income to the national necessities, than a hundred persons possessed of only 100*l.* a-year can pay one guinea each.

To the common-place objection, that the facility of obtaining large loans by the funding system has more than once encouraged Ministers precipitately to enter on wars, he makes this sensible reply, “ that a Minister is more interested in preserving peace, than in waging war ; and for this plain reason, because in peace he really controuls events, whereas in war they often depend on numberless contingencies which controul him.”

In the reiteration of Paine’s pretended similarity between the Paper Credit of Great Britain and that of America and France, and of his ratio for the expences of our past and future Wars, &c. the Colonel’s arguments coincide with and corroborate those of Broome and Wakefield ; so that we rather wish to refer our readers to the Strictures themselves, than to be liable to unnecessary repetitions ; for both in them, and in the remarks on the War, and other national concerns, with which we shall close our account of his patriotic zeal for the welfare of these kingdoms, they will find much useful information.

Amongst other topics, he justifies the present War, which unavoidably resulted from the Revolution of France making war on every thing respectable in human nature. Every wise consideration commanded the Nations of Europe to declare War against France, and prevent her, by her criminal procedure and example, in
subverting

subverting Religion, and seizing on private property, from ruining herself and her co-estates of the great community of Europe. With respect to continuing it, he asks this important question: "Is Great Britain, hitherto the bulwark of Europe, to relinquish her consequence and independence? Is she to betray and abandon her constitution, and meanly to beg Peace?—Certainly not: and as it seems to be a well-founded general opinion, that the present Rulers of France can only govern the vessel of State in storms; that they dread the annihilation of their power in the return of their numerous armies to the Republic; and that the vast tide of their successes will swell their demands to a level with their acquisitions, it is not likely that they will agree to terms such as this nation can in prudence, safety, or honour, accept."

It is to be feared that this remark will be as fully verified as the Colonel's prediction, that the influence of France would prevail with the misguided Court of Spain to declare War against us.

Taking a sketch of the demands France may be supposed to make, the Colonel thinks it probable, that such a Peace as at present could be obtained would, in every sense, be unworthy the acceptance of this kingdom.—It might prove a fatal Truce, obliging our Government unavoidably to keep up a very expensive Peace Establishment, which, in such case, it would be found almost impossible to maintain.

In preference, therefore, to such humiliation and expence, he earnestly recommends,

as the best means of preserving our Liberty, Property, Religion, and Constitution, to continue the War with energetic vigour, "until our enemies, exhausted by their victories, or worn out by anarchy, may fall into a state of languor propitious to the establishment of such a state of Government as may afford a reasonable hope of permanent tranquillity."

Here our author joins issue with Mr. Burke—"No peace with a *regicide* Government, at least none to be relied on for duration, under an *unstable* Government, liable to be changed as soon as it is made, perhaps whilst it is negotiating; the Revolution from 1789 to 1795 justifying such a conjecture."

In case then that the War is unavoidably prolonged, justly considering it as a War on the part of France against property, this able and disinterested writer thinks it fitting that property should bear the burthen of it; and, following up this idea, he suggests several objects of taxation, "impelled by zeal to point them out, in reply, as it were, to those who, from ignorance or design, continually assert the inability of the Nation farther to maintain a War for every thing that is dear to us.

It must not be omitted, that this is the Colonel's second attack upon Paine, for he was the author of a pamphlet entitled *Plain Truth*, written at the beginning of the American War, to deter the House of Bourbon from her fatal interference in that contest, and in answer to one of Paine's publications.

Donald Bane, Lord of the Hebrides, or Western Isles, an Heroic Poem, in Three Books,
By George Skene, Esq. 2s. 6d. Robinsons.

THE Poem now before us is dedicated to the Earl of Fife, to whom the author seems to be under obligations; and we may fairly say it is not an unworthy offering. Whether it proceeds from the difficulty which occurs, or the labour required, in this higher stile of verse, or whether from the more immediate interest of transitory and political subjects, it seldom falls to our lot to review any thing like an original Epic poem. The present therefore, which is by no means deficient in merit, deserves our attention. The author says, in a short Preface, that his poem is founded upon the remembrance of an old historical manuscript, preserved at the family seat of Mr. Skene, of Skene, late Member of Parliament for the County of Aberdeen in North

Britain. We know that the Lord of the Hebrides had a sort of kingly power, and more than once invaded Scotland; but history affords no evidence to decide upon the authenticity of many particulars relative to these invasions. Nevertheless, they are on that account, perhaps, more proper subjects for the poet, to whom such licence of imagination has ever been allowed. Donald Bane, the hero of the piece, is a proud and gigantic warrior, whose inflexible resolution, invincible courage, and savage cruelty, inspire terror. The attachment of these barbarous Islanders to their Lord, notwithstanding his fierce and tyrannical government, is a lively instance that valour is the highest, if not the sole, virtue, seen by an unpolished people. Upon the whole,

we have read this poem with considerable pleasure:—the style is generally elevated, and sometimes pathetic, particularly in the beautiful episode of the loves of Pitfour and Flora. The contrast between the unwieldy courage of Macdonald, and the astonishing activity of the small body but great spirit of Frazer, is well imagined. The soft-hearted Malcolm, the extreme old age of the temperate and hardy Sutherland, and the warriors Macduff and Douglas, variously engage our attention. We hope the author will extend his plan, which appears, more particularly by an abrupt breaking off in the middle of the Third Book, to have been his original intention, and render it worthy the appellation of an Epic poem. The passage alluded to is where

—dying groans

And shouts the distant mountains echoed wild

When bold Duff rushed to battle——

after which there is no mention made of this young hero, and the whole is soon hurried to a conclusion. We mention this because we think, from the specimen now before us, that the author's imagination, if history should fail him, is capable of such extension. His expressions however are sometimes too diffuse, as when Macdonald deprecates his father's wrath:

"Pity me, father! grant me death," he cried,

"Imprison not my soul, but in the earth
Enwrap my body; else, the glorious flame
Within me will not brook a leath'ring cell,

But breaking its vile chain will fly to heaven,
Spurning its dull abode; nor can abide
In rust and ignominy, shame and sorrow,
For many a day, in dark oblivion drown'd.

Ah! sweet and flowery seems the vale of death

To noble souls enslav'd!"

and the same word occurs in some passages too often.

The character of Donald himself is kept up in a masterly manner, and upon him the writer seems chiefly to have exerted his genius; but those who delight not in terror and bloodshed will be most affected with the unhappy fate of Flora and her lover. The first impression of love upon a youthful mind is thus described:

Meantime the beautiful Flora, left alone,
Lost all her cheerfulness; and for the crowd
Of her attendants chose the silent shade
Of solitude; or spent the livelong day
In wandering pensure on the trunk'd shore,

And sighing to the sea, or venting loud
Her virgin wishes. Oft the stranger's
shape,

And countenance serene, and manly mind,
As when he smit'd beneath the falling sword
Of her incensed sire, rose to her view
In all the pride of beauty, when her soul
Sunk under the soft sympathy. Aloud
She call'd upon him solitary; none
But heaven was privy to her love-lorn heart,

And its lamentings borne upon the winds
That sadly pitied her, and sighed for sorrow.

But when encircled with the giddy train
Of easy hearts, she hung her silent head,
And like a lily drooping with the weight
Of dewy tears, abstracted and alone
Amid the multitude she stood forlorn.

One day, as was her custom, wandering far
Upon the sandy beach, beseeching heaven
For such a mate as fancy form'd Pitfour,
She reached the foot of a stupendous rock,
Whose top was circled with the clouds, and bare

Beat by the sea, and weary sat her down
To think of love and feel delightful pangs,

Which ne'er till now her maiden heart had known.

She sat, and often wip'd the starting tear,
While gazing on the rude waves, unperceiv'd

Surrounding her, so quickly show'd the tide.

With vacant eye she gaz'd, and wept, nor from

Her trance of love awoke, until she found
Upon a craggy piece of rock herself

Amid the ocean seated: like the Queen
Of Love she look'd, sweet offspring of the waves—

More Goddess than the Goddesses—for she crown'd

With innocence and chastity the charms
Of beauty bright as her's.—Unlike the garb
Of courtly painted dames, the mantle was
Of tartan which she wore, and braided neat

Her auburn tresses upward, Dian-like,
Were plaited carefully; her swelling cheek,
Where health and beauty revell'd late, had lost

The dimpled smile of ease and mirth, and gain'd

A more enchanting look, serene and grave,
Of sensibility, and youthful care

In love; her eye, so brilliant lately beam-
ing,

Was, swimming now in tears; her slender neck

And arms across, like polish'd marble shone
And glister'd; graceful hung her snowy robe

Down

Down to her knee, and there uptied un-
veil'd
Her naked limbs, two ivory pillars formed
With elegance ;—sweet nature void of
art !”

Having released her lover from confinement, and resolved with her brother Macdonald to accompany him to Scotland,

At length agreed,
She from her native Island, dropping tears
Of sympathy, fell—

where Donald Bane had previously gone
with all his forces for the purpose of invasion, they were shipwrecked.

“ ’Twas night, and nothing but the wild
expanse
Of Ocean, deep and dismal, now appear'd
On all sides round, and firmament hung
full

Of stars, that with a flood of glory glar'd
Upon the night, and made nocturnal day.
The solitary vessel sweep'd along
The graceful waving ocean, whilst the
moon,
Sole Queen of silence, gilds the vast pro-
found.

And thus the Lover, gazing on his Bride,
Beguil'd the solemn hours : “ O happy
time,

“ When love with silken chains in union
“ sweet

“ Leads his delighted captives o'er the
“ meads

“ Of charming summer !—Breathing mutual
“ joy,

“ Transported we shall own with tremulous
“ voice

“ And panting hearts, that on the spacious
“ globe

“ There's nought so dear as love. It strews
“ the ground

“ With roses, and perfumes the vital air

“ In summer ; even winter's wrath is vain,

“ Unheeded or unheard.—Want is unfelt,

“ Wealth unenjoy'd.—Oh where can be the
“ want

“ But want of joy, or wealth but that of
“ love ? ———— &c.”

But while Pitfour is intoxicated with
his passion, and forming romantic ideas of
his future happiness with Flora, they are
all laid waste by the elements—

——— While thus he spake,
An angry cloud came sailing on the air,
And spread, obscuring all the midnight lamps
Of heaven, and left them in a cheerless
void :

Not even the swelling bosom of the deep

Could they perceive.—The hollow winds
began

To growl with anger, and their little bark
To stagger with its fears.” ————

“ Oh miserable !” the Lover cried, while
close

He press'd his charmer to his breast, and
bath'd

Her bosom with his tears ————”

“ ———— She the while
Sung, like the Swan, her dying note, so
sweet

As would have charm'd the Ocean to a
calm,

Were Ocean to be charm'd.—She sung of
home,

Her dear and native home, and youthful
sports,

And woods and rocky echoes, known so well
In youthful days.—She sung of mountains
wild

With wilder note, that from the savage heart,
In spite of nature, would extort a tear.

Exceeding far the rules of art, she sung

The charms of innocence, and all the dear
Delightful seats of early youth, ere love

Tempted her heart to wander. Last she
sung

Of love itself, its fierce enchanting pains,
Its wandering thoughts, pale jealousies and
fears ;

The sunshine of its hope, joyful, sublime ;
And then its doubts and crosses, drooping,

sad,
And more than midnight darkness and de-
spair.”

She ended not ; but now a powerful wave
Broke through the feeble plank, and death

appear'd,

Black, fearful, riding on the roaring storm
In gushing horror.—Then the lover wild

And desperate his beauteous bride enclasped,
And rushing on the deck an hideous sea

Encounter'd rolling, which from the vessel far
Swept them remorseless, now entwin'd with

love

Amid the boiling ocean. Still he strove,
While grasping thus the sum of all his soul

With more than mortal vigour, to sustain
Above the wave her life, as Cæsar old

His actions held the gaze of future times.
And though the briny flood his breath op-
pos'd,

And utterance chok'd, and drowned his fee-
ble sigh,

Yet bubbling up, while Cupid hung his ear
From heaven, delighted more than with the
song

Of all the Heliconian maids, he cried
With tone so tender, soft, and sad, “ Sweet

“ Flora !”

That

That Boreas sigh'd to hear. Exhausted,
faint,
He could no more, when dash upon a rock
Were driven the hapless pair.———"

Upon this rock the lovers lay, and
descried by the gleams of lightning, that
they were furrund by the sea and had
no hope of safety.

———Around he saw
The billows mounting towards heaven; he
saw

The solitary rock whereon he lay,
And Flora weeping o'er him. Her sad looks
His soul could not endure. He shudder'd
cold,

And then gave up the ghost. She all night
long

Hung o'er his body, seated on the rock
Alone, and all the roaring elements
In battle round her. As what fiction tells
Sometimes of Mermaid or Sea Nymph, whose
tears

And beauteous wailing 'mid the Ocean wild
Attract the wandering mariner, of heart
Manly and bold, and yet too gentle far
To pass unpitying his soft ruin, now
She seem'd, and from her locks the briny
tears

And briny sea distilled. She all night long
These horrors suffer'd, till the morning rose,
Dispell'd the gloom, and Nature's diamond
shone

With lustre in the East: Nature rejoic'd,
From fear of wreck eternal now redeem'd,
When the proud sun uprose. The gilded sea
Smoothed his distemper'd cheek, and rag'd
no more;

The sky in native blue array'd herself,
Her holiday attire; the finny tribe
To sport again return'd; and even the
whale,

And all those watery monsters which infest
The northern seas, delighted, on the deep
Play'd their unwieldy gambols. Flora sole
Dejected and forlorn with languid eyes——
&c."

After uttering a sublime and truly
Christian prayer, which is too long to be
now inserted here,

Exclaiming thus, his clay cold neck she clasp'd,
And on his livid lips poured forth her soul.
Swift to the West's green Isle * their kindred
sprites

Together wing'd their way.—But still, 'tis
told,

A wailing noise is heard, which from its
path

Th' unthinking vessel draws aside to help

* The Green Isle of the West was long considered by the inhabitants of the Hebrides as the
future abode of happy souls. the

Th' imaginary maid, who like the form
Of marble-weeping Niobe, bewails
With many a wild and woeful scream the
wrecks

Of wretches dashed upon the rock, while
round

The ribs and broken masts of batter'd ships
Upon the white surge restlessly ever roll.——"

The end or design of the poem is announced in the first three lines: it is, to rescue from oblivion the warlike deeds of Donald Bane. In the most celebrated Epic poems, besides a story or fable, there is a moral, or important truth that results from the whole. Such a moral, in this beautiful little poem, is wanting; or, at least, not apparent. It does not indeed profess to be an Epic poem, although it possesses most of the features of that species of Composition: a *Drama* going on and presented to our view in lively colours, tho' described by the poet, not the speeches and deeds of the actors. Donald Bane, of gigantic stature and force, lofty courage, and the son of a king, was a fit hero for the times in which he lived. Other heroes of different characters are introduced and well supported. Mr. Skene has formed his taste and style on the model of Homer among the Ancients, and Milton among the Moderns. He has a just taste for what is amiable, as well as heroic, in human nature. The music and harmony of his versification cannot be exceeded.

ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

Mr. Skene, author of Donald Bane, an Epic poem, &c. is well known in North Britain for his unconquerable attachment to the Honourable Mrs. Duff. When that lady left her friends and every thing to fly to his arms, many arts and persuasions were used to separate them and prevent their marriage. Among the rest, two Clergymen of Edinburgh, relations of the Lover, who was then only nineteen years of age, were employed to dissuade him. After many vain sollicitations, he at last consented to hear their arguments. They met him near the palace of Holyrood House, and, he walking between them, they plied him, one after another, with all their rhetoric, for a summer's day; during which time the youthful Lover appeared extremely attentive to their arguments, and preserved a profound silence till they had entirely walked round the City of Edinburgh, with its suburbs, and arrived at the place from whence they set out. At this time

the reverend preachers thought they had gained their point. But the Lover broke silence thus : " Gentlemen, we are just where we set out—

" To flight such goodly sermons gives me
" pain,

" But verily I say they are in vain,"

and bowing retired. The divines from that day gave up their purpose, writing that it was needless to talk to a young man who would give no reason for his conduct, and disregarded the reasons of others. The lovers were soon after married ; and we are happy to hear that the lady has made a most exemplary wife.

Sappho and Phaon, in a Series of legitimate Sonnets ; with Thoughts on Poetical Subjects, and Anecdotes of the Grecian Poets. By Mary Robinson. 12mo. 1796. Hookham and Carpenter.

MRS. ROBINSON'S Muse continues, as it always has done, to pour out strains tender, elegant, and passionate ; and the execution of the present work is well calculated to keep up the reputation she has acquired. On this occasion, we cannot, however, think she has been fortunate in the choice of her subject. The loves of Sappho and Phaon are familiar to every school-boy or reader of verses ; they want novelty, and are not likely at the present day to engage attention, beyond what may arise from the beauty of the composition.

The Stocks examined and compared ; or, a Guide to Purchasers in the Public Funds : containing an Introduction, in which the Origin and Nature of the Public Debts are explained, and useful Information is given relative to the Management of Business in the Funds : An Account of the Public Funds from the Time of their Creation to the year 1796 ; including the Imperial and Irish Annuities transferable at the Bank of England, and the Stock of Public Companies, &c. By William Fairman, Life Accountant to the Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance. 8vo. 1796. Johnson.

To those who wish to be informed of the

origin, history, and nature of the several public funds, we recommend this publication, which fully answers the promises contained in the title-page. Each distinct Fund has here a separate Chapter, containing the amount, the time, the occasion of its being raised, and every circumstance of importance necessary to be known relative to it ; and the whole is treated in a clear, accurate, and compendious manner. There are also some valuable Tables, which will be found very useful to purchasers and dealers in the funds.

An Epitome of the Stocks and Public Funds : containing every thing necessary to be known for perfectly understanding the Nature of those Securities, and the Mode of doing Business therein. With an Equation Table, exhibiting at one View the exact Value the different Stocks and Funds bear to each other and to the Value of Land, &c. By T. Fortune. 12mo. Rooley. 1s. 6d.

This little Manual is on the same subject as the preceding. It is calculated for the same purpose, and will be found also very useful, though it does not enter so copiously into the history of the funds as its predecessor. Those who wish for information in a narrow compass will not be disappointed. This performance includes an account of the American funds.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

Nov. 19.

A New Opera, the production of Mr. Holman the Comedian, was performed for the first time at Covent Garden Theatre, under the title of " ABROAD AND AT HOME," the characters of which were as follow, and were thus represented.

Sir Simon Flourish,	Mr. Quick.
Young Flourish,	Mr. Fawcett.
Old Tefty,	Mr. Munden.
Young Tefty,	Mr. Knight.
Captain O'Neil,	Mr. Johnstone.
Harcourt,	Mr. Inledon.
Monfieur Grand Pas,	Mr. Murray.
Snare,	Mr. Waddy.

Bluff,
Gamester,
Mahogany,
Foho,
Dicky,
Keeper,

Balifs,

Follower,

Servants,

Lady Flourish,
Miss Hartley,
Kitty,

Mr. Bowden.
Mr. Claremont.
Mr. Lee.

Mr. Davenport.
Mr. Simmons.
Mr. Thompson.

Messrs. Grey,
Street, Linton,
&c.

Mr. Blurton.

Messrs. Abbot and
Curtis.

Mrs. Knight.
Mrs. Second.
Mrs. Martyr.

Sir Simon Flourish and Old Testy were partners in trade, but have retired from business. Each has a son, whom he educates according to his own notions of propriety. Sir Simon thinks it is proper that his son should travel, in order that he may know the world. But Testy conceives that the best way of arming his son against the artifices of mankind, is to bring him up to the Law, and for this purpose has him trained in the arts of cunning at a school in *Yorkshire*. Miss Hartley, an accomplished young Lady, is the ward of both these old men; and each designs that she shall marry his son. Sir Simon values himself on his good-breeding, and Old Testy on his honesty; though neither possesses the quality to which he pretends. It appears that Young Flourish, instead of following his father's directions, has squandered away all the money intended for travelling expenses, and is confined in the King's Bench, while his father imagines he is feasting with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, or kissing the foot of his Holiness the Pope. Young Testy comes to town, and being suffered to live by himself in chambers, he falls into the hands of sharpers, and loses all the money his father gave him to pay the tradesmen who have furnished the apartments where he is to pursue his studies. The fathers have each agreed that their sons shall have a fair chance for the hand of Miss Hartley, who, however, is secretly attached to Harcourt, an amiable young man, but the victim of imprudence, and also a prisoner in the King's Bench, to which place the disappointed Tradesmen send Young Testy. Captain O'Neil, a generous Irishman, being under a mistake respecting Harcourt, means to challenge him, but first borrows money of Sir Simon to release Harcourt from confinement, without, however, suffering Harcourt to know who is his benefactor. Captain O'Neil is also a candidate for the hand of Miss Hartley, but intending to get Lady Flourish to promote his suit, she supposes that he is proposing love to herself, and while matters were in this equivocal state, Sir Simon enters, and bitterly reproaches the Captain for having such dishonourable intentions. The Captain had previously desired Sir Simon to be his second in his intended duel with Harcourt, and Sir Simon displays so furious a spirit, even at the idea of being a second, that the Captain, finding Sir Simon will hear no explanation, concludes that the latter will not be satisfied without a hostile contest. Sir Simon, however, soon proves to be a wretched poltroon, and is beaten by the Captain. Harcourt, before he quits the King's Bench, advises Young Flourish to get a *Day-Rule*, visit his father, and pretend he has just returned from his travels, intimating,

that Sir Simon's pleasure at seeing his son will induce him to pay all his debts. Young Flourish adopts this advice, and being obliged to take one of the officers of the prison with him, he passes off the latter as a German Count. Some whimsical events arise in the interview between the father, the son, and the pretended Count. At length both the fathers discover that their respective systems of education are equally erroneous, and that both their sons are tenants of the King's Bench. It should be observed, that when Young Testy visits Miss Harcourt, at his father's desire, to make matrimonial proposals, he mistakes the maid for the mistress, and marries the former, who, the moment the ceremony is over, attends her husband to the King's Bench, the officers having dogged him into church. As Old Testy finds that his son cannot marry Miss Hartley, and as Captain O'Neil, having come to an explanation with Harcourt, recommends his cause to Sir Simon, the latter, fearful of exciting the resentment of the Hibernian, and Old Testy, consent to the marriage of Harcourt and Miss Hartley; the Piece concluding with parental forgiveness and a promise of filial reformation.

In the plot, incident, and character, this Opera exhibits little that is entirely new. The Dialogue, however, which is moral, witty, and humorous, has a fair claim to the merit of originality; and the performers exerted themselves with spirit and effect.

The music, though, upon the whole, not among the happiest compositions of Shield, had some very pleasing passages; and the Piece has been frequently repeated with deserved applause.

The title under which this Opera was originally announced was "*The King's Bench*," which, however, being disapproved by the Noble Marquis to whom the inspection of Dramatic performances is officially submitted, was altered, previous to its Performance, as above.

24. The Play of *Philaster*, as altered from Beaumont and Fletcher, was revived at Covent Garden Theatre, for the purpose of exhibiting *Mr. Elliston* and *Mrs. Allingham* in the new characters of *Philaster* and *Bellarion*. The performance we did not consider as having added any thing to the reputation of either.

DEC. 6. "THE FORCE OF RIDICULE," a Comedy, was produced for the first time at Drury Lane Theatre.

The tendency of the Piece was to shew, that in the present state of higher life, men are easily induced to neglect their wives, merely from the dread of ridicule, though those wives may possess every virtue. This object is laudable; but it was so unskilfully

ma-

managed, that the audience began, at a very early period, to express their disapprobation; and soon after the commencement of the second act, the general censure was so loudly manifested, that Mr. Palmer was obliged to come forward, and request that they would hear the Play to the end, when he promised them, in the name of the Manager, that it should be withdrawn. To this proposal the audience assented; but the Piece was so vapid in its progress, that fresh marks of displeasure appeared; and, though we may suppose all matters were cleared up in the catastrophe, the Piece ended amidst an uproar of overwhelming censure.

This unfortunate Piece is rumoured to have been the production of Mr. Holcroft; but if this be true, it is much below his character as a Dramatist.

One circumstance attending this Comedy is to be remarked. It was announced for performance on the 29th of November, and a pretty full house collected. The usual time of commencing having elapsed, and no symptom of speaking the Prologue appearing, the audience began to express a considerable degree of impatience, which was appeased by Mr. Palmer, who came forward and stated, "that by some unforeseen accident Miss Farren had not come to the Theatre; but that a messenger had been dispatched to know the reason of her absence, and the Proprietors humbly hoped the audience would indulge them for a few minutes till the messenger returned." About seven o'clock, Mr. Palmer again appeared, and said, "that the answer that moment brought back from Miss Farren was, that she was so ill she could not leave her room; that the circumstance had extremely distressed the Proprietors, who had authorised him to declare, that the money should be returned to such Ladies and Gentlemen as chose to leave the Theatre; but he was at the same time commissioned to say, to such of the audience as should honour them with their company, that Mrs. Siddons had kindly condescended to play Isabella at a moment's warning." A great part of the audience immediately quitted the House.

Various were the causes assigned by rumour for the disappointment experienced by the audience on this occasion. The friends of the Proprietors said, that Miss Farren's absence was attributable only to her obstinacy in refusing to wear a dress in the comedy which was not quite new. The friends of the Lady, on the contrary, asserted, that it was entirely owing to the Proprietors not discharging a pecuniary demand which she had upon them, notwithstanding her positive declaration, that unless she received her money in the course of the day she would not

come to the Theatre that evening. Such were the reasons assigned by the friends of the respective parties for the indisposition of Miss Farren.

On the 6th of December, when the Play was again announced for performance, the expectation of the new Comedy, and curiosity to know what reception Miss Farren would experience, drew a very large audience. The moment Miss Farren appeared, a mingled roar of approbation and censure arose, but the bias was evidently in her favour. This contention of friendship and hostility prevailed for several minutes; and after Miss Farren had retired from the Stage, almost overcome by her feelings, Mr. Wroughton came forward, and addressed the audience as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

"If there has been any appearance of disrespect to the Public in the disappointment of Tuesday last, I can take upon me, on the part of the Proprietors, to express the greatest regret for it; and to add from myself as Manager, as well as for Miss Farren, that under the present circumstances I hope you will pardon the error."

This apology gave full satisfaction to the whole of the audience, and the Comedy commenced.

The conclusion of it was, as we have already said, amidst the most unqualified censure.

10. A new Musical Afterpiece was brought forward at Drury Lane Theatre, under the Title of "THE SHIPWRECK," written by Mr. Arnold, son of Dr. Arnold, The characters as follow:

Selwin,	Mr. Dignum.
Harry Hawser,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Steve,	Mr. Suett.
Michael Goto,	Mr. Dowton.
Shark,	Mr. Caulfield.
Dick,	Master Welsh.
Angelica Goto,	Miss Leak.
Fanny,	Miss De Camp.
Sally Shamrock,	Mrs. Bland.

Michael Goto is the head of a gang of wretches who subsist upon the wrecks which may happen to be thrown on the neighbouring coast. A vessel, named "The Valiant," is wrecked near the residence of this man, who, with his associates, under pretence of assisting the sailors who escaped from the fury of the waves, in reality contrive to purloin the best part of the property. The sailors are invited to the house of Goto, who, fearful that his villainous practices may be discovered, prepares a bowl of punch, which he impregnates with some ingredients calculated to promote sleep, and even intends to murder

the unsuspecting Selwin, the principal officer of the unfortunate ship. Angelica, the daughter of Goto, however, is an amiable girl, and prevents the scheme of her father from taking place. She, indeed, is the intended bride of Selwin, to whom she is attached. Fanny, who has disguised herself in the dress of a sailor, overhearing the design of Goto, and his man Shark, opportunely interposes, and defeats the horrid intention of the ruffians. In the end, the father repents

and is pardoned, and the Piece concludes with the union of the lovers.

The Music by Dr. Arnold was extremely pleasing.

The Piece was received with great applause, and has been since frequently repeated.

On the same evening, at Covent Garden, Miss Allingham made a new essay in the character of *Hermione*, in *The Disreputable Mother*; but the attempt was not attended with success.

P O E T R Y.

LENNARD AND ROSA.

A TALE.

UPSTARTING from his bed of straw,
His face distain'd with gore,
Rose frantic Lennard, pale and wan,
Far from his native shore.
With anxious thought his bosom wrought,
The sleepless night he toils'd,
And morn brought nothing but despair
Upon the Gallic coast.

He long had lov'd a charming maid,
Who sigh'd for his return;
But Rosa nought of him could hear,
In silence she did mourn.
He went with Fred'rick's warlike host,
To fight on Gallia's plains;
But Gallia's power the strongest prov'd,
And Lennard felt her chains;

Twelve weary months a prisoner lay,
And many a hardship bore;
And woeful news to Rosa came,
That Lennard was no more.
Full oft she heard the fatal tale,
The fall of Lennard brave;
And cruel Rian urg'd his love,
Since Lennard's in his grave.

Too well he knew that Lennard liv'd,
He lov'd the weeping maid;
And hush'd each doubt within her breast,
And foul his friend betray'd.
From town to town in Gallia's land
A captive he was sent;
From town to town of Rosa thought,
In sorrow as he went.

His clothes were nought but tatter'd rags,
His food the coarsest bread;
And never slept on aught but straw,
Nor pillow for his head.
Twelve tedious months in grief he pass'd,
And haggard was his look;
At last exchange did set him free,
His homeward step he took.

He sought the well-known walk where once
His love he went to meet;

'Twas here he met his love again,
And thus did Rosa greet:
"Hast thou, sweet lovely maid, a heart
"To feel another's woe?
"My tale would teach thy tender eyes
"With grief to overflow.

"I join'd our country's hostile pow'rs
"Against the Gallic tide;
"And many a death like fear I bear,
"Which these old garments hide.
"But now I come to beg my bread,
"Ungrateful country hear!
"Behold this head, grown grey in arms,
"Behold a soldier's tear!"

Fair Rosa started at his words,
With anxious care she sought
If he knew aught of Lennard brave,
Who in our army fought.
"Then such a one, fair maid," said he,
"Was captive long in France;
"With him a prisoner long I lay,
"But have not seen him since."

"And does he live?" fair Rosa cried,
"And shall I see him yet?
"Oh! Heaven forbid! that ne'er must be,
"We never more must meet.
"I am another's lawful bride;
"Full two long months I staid,
"But nought of Lennard e'er was heard,
"And all believ'd him dead."

He stood aghast in horror wild,
He saw the dreadful gulf:
"And does my Rosa live to tell
"This tale to Lennard's self?"
Now off he hung his sad disguise,
Before her Lennard stood;
"And am I only sav'd," he cried,
"To shed thy husband's blood?"

She

She shriek'd aloud, clung round his waist,
 "And does my Lennard live?
 "I now am Rian's lawful bride,
 "But Lennard is my love."
 Now thought flash'd thro' her frantic brain
 Of all their former love;"
 And memory did wring her heart,
 Almost to madness drove.
 Now whirl'd around each giddy sense,
 And brought a sad relief;
 She fainting sunk upon the ground,
 And silent was her grief.
 The furious Lennard drew his sword,
 A sacred oath he swore,
 Ere night to dim its dazzling shine
 In cruel Rian's gore.
 He often had to Rosa wrote,
 And Rian knew it well,
 That he a captive was in France,
 And not in battle fell.
 He saw false Rian now alone,
 Beneath the greenwood's shade;
 He heard the furious Lennard's vaunt,
 And drew his shining blade
 Like lions fierce they now drew near,
 And low'ring grim they frown'd;
 Two stately warriors bold and brave,
 They trod the sounding ground;
 Nor chang'd a word, with fury fell,
 Fierce at each other strook;
 And deadly wounds flash'd from their swords,
 And deadly was their look.
 But long and bloody was the fight,
 'Till Lennard's iron blade
 Was bury'd deep in Rian's brain,
 And clove the traitor's head.
 The furious Lennard frantic stood,
 His madness made him wild;
 He saw the lovely Rosa weep,
 Here lay her husband kill'd.
 He nothing saw but black despair,
 Around him all was gloom;
 He saw no peace there was on earth,
 For sorrow was his doom.
 He could not wed the lovely maid
 Whose husband he had slain;
 He saw the midnight dungeon's cell,
 He heard the clanking chain.
 His manly bosom now he bar'd,
 He took the reeking sword,
 Quite through his heart he drove the steel,
 Nor spoke another word.
 Fair Rosa ran to stay his hand,
 But came, alas! too late;
 And only had the dismal sight
 To see her lover's fate.
 She shriek'd, in dreadful horror, loud,
 While gush'd her lover's gore;
 She sunk upon his panting corse,
 Her Lennard was no more.

She now within a convent's gloom
 Her soul to Heaven resigns;
 And sadly musing spends her time
 In sorrow where she pines.
 Yet oft' athwart her busy brain
 Shoots how her lover fell;
 And makes the silent cloister'd gloom
 To her the house of hell.
 But time, which deadens sharpest pangs,
 Shall ease her rankling grief;
 Kind heaven will bless her soul serene,
 And send her sweet relief.

E. S. J.

INSCRIPTION

ON A STONE ERECTED AT WESTON,
NEAR BATH;

*Written by Viscountess SURLEY to the Memory
of her Waiting-Maid.*

TURN not, O Reader! from this humble
 stone,
 Nor think attention due to pomp alone;
 Behold here lies, beneath her kindred earth,
 One high in goodness, tho' of lowly birth:
 Of soul unstain'd, and uncorrupted mind,
 In manners gentle, and of heart refin'd;
 One who, thro' life, forsook not Virtue's
 road,
 But in her sacred footsteps firmly trod.
 Say, shall the proud, the mighty, claim the
 sigh,
 And unassuming worth unheeded lie!
 Shall mad ambition fernal trophies raise,
 And steal from modest truth her unsought
 praise?
 Ah no! the feeling heart forbids the
 thought,
 And scorns that honour which is meanly
 bought. [glows,
 The heart, where Nature's genuine fervour
 On excellence alone the tear bestows.

IMITATED FROM THE GREEK.

By Mr. BALMANNO,
Of the Temple.

WHY droops the downy wing of Love?
 Why thus unstrung his careless bow?
 Shall I no more enraptur'd prove
 The bliss that bade my bosom glow?
 Do beauty's soft allurements fly,
 And all her rosy charms decay?
 The tender glances of the eye
 With beamy lustre cease to play?
 Ah, no! 'tis Time's chill grasp I feel,
 He bids the transient joy depart,
 And makes the current backward steal,
 That issued from my throbbing heart.
 Yet boast not, Time, thy iron pow'r,
 My mind is from thy empire free,
 For memory shall recall the hour
 In which I lov'd, nor thought of thee.

JOUR.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST SESSION of the EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 367.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2.

THE Royal Assent was given by commission to the Land Tax Bill, and also the Bill for granting a duty on Malt, Mum, and Perry.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the following Bills, viz. the Militia Augmentation Bill, the Army and Navy English Quota Bill, the Army and Navy Scots Quota Bill, the Provincial Cavalry Force Bill, the Corn Im-

port Regulation Bill, the Organized Thrown Silk Bill, and to Astor's and Horn's Naturalization Bills.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Navy Debt Funding Bill.

The Annual Indemnity Bill passed a Committee of the whole House; the report was confirmed, and the Bill ordered for a third reading—After which, their Lordships adjourned to Monday the 28th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, OCT. 31.

MR. PITT moved the resolution to discharge the Navy and Treasury Bills, amounting to 11,993,167*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* by funding the same.

Mr. Fox, in a long speech, opposed the motion, repeating his objections to the funding of so large a sum, and saying, that by a calculation he had made since the last discussion of the subject, he found the interest that would be gained by some of the holders of the bills, would be not at the rate, as he first thought, of 10*3**l.* but even of 135*l.* per cent. per annum.

Mr. Pitt, in his reply, asserted that this calculation was most fallacious, and that taking the average of the interest of the whole of the Bills, it did not amount to more than six and a half per cent. The Right Hon. Gentleman had showed, he observed, that the present Bills had had no greater discount than 9*1**5* per cent. whereas, when he was in administration soon after the late war, similar Bills had had a discount as high as 21 per cent.

A division took place, when there appeared for the resolution 298—against it 48, and it was carried.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report on the Militia Augmentation and Invasion Bill.

Mr. Curwen objected to the principle and operation of the Bill. The ostensible motives alledged for the adoption of these measures, he said, pro-

ceeded from the declaration in the Royal Speech relative to an invasion; but of the grounds for that belief the House had not been furnished with any information: the real object, he suspected, was to revive the *system of alarm*, to extend the influence of Ministers, and to draw from the pockets of the people a few more millions of their money; as by the lowest estimate the burthen created by this plan would cost three millions.

Mr. Pitt called to the recollection of the House the unanimous pledge they had given, to neglect no precautions to carry into effect the recommendation from the Throne. At that period he stated his conviction that the necessity was not only existing, but the pressure extremely great.

If any thing had been wanting to add to that conviction, every communication that had been received in the interval confirmed that sentiment of inevitable necessity; and established his perfect conviction with a view to the object itself, and the danger and impracticability of entering into a disclosure of the circumstances that induced that conviction. The danger was indeed imminent, and if we exerted our energy as a nation, it was not yet too late; but he should be wanting in his duty to his Sovereign, to his country, and himself, did he not warn them against the unavoidable consequence of sleeping upon their arms. No material inconvenience

venience could arise from precaution, but irretrievable ruin might be produced from neglect.

Mr. Fox entered into a long and violent declamation against the measures of Ministry, which he considered as tending to produce an absolute Monarchy, by means of *false alarms*. He disapproved of the provisions of the present Bill, and of the others for raising men for the army, navy, and irregular cavalry. He went over the beaten ground of the State Trials, the verdicts on which, he said, conferred on the Juries immortal honour.

After the great strength given in 1794 to the military establishment, he thought that might have been sufficient, being convinced there was a general and universal affection to the Constitution, not only at this day, but at the commencement of the war. So far from believing there were *eighty thousand incorrigible Jacobins*, as had been said (alluding to some expressions in Mr. Burke's late Letters), he did not believe there was one. But if to think the war was an *unjustifiable* war, and that Ministers had conducted feebly what they had undertaken rashly and *ignorantly*; and if to believe that till there was a change in men and measures, and some great reform, there was no hope for prosperity to this country—if this was to be an incorrigible Jacobin, *he was one*, and instead of 80,000, he wished there were eight millions.

If the Right Hon. Gentleman would say there was real danger of invasion of Britain, he would not oppose the raising of the Militia. If any other part of the King's dominions were in danger, Ministers should state it; for the efforts necessary to be exerted for one were not the same as for the other.

Mr. Fox professed himself cordially disposed to agree, that for the defence of the country in the hour of danger we must look to the zeal of the people, and their warm attachment to the Constitution. Should an invasion be seriously attempted, he would agree with the Minister in calling on the people to collect, and urge all their exertions to frustrate the rash attempt, to rouse and put forth all their energies, both of body and of mind, and raise both their arms and their hearts to crush the insolent temerity of the invading foe. But he would likewise call on them to exercise their *judgment* as well as their valour; and after their courage had res-

cued their country from the danger that is now supposed to threaten it, he would as eagerly call on them to evince their civil powers, in vindicating the rights and privileges to which the Constitution entitled them, and rendering truly valuable what they had so nobly struggled to preserve.

And indeed to what purpose would they have gallantly fought to save the country from the French, if they did not afterwards secure the Constitution from the encroachments of the Ministry, and retrieve it from the violence they had so wantonly offered it?—It was not against foreign enemies only that the people should be vigilant, they should also be watchful and alert, to mark the conduct of their domestic enemies.

Mr. Pitt repeated the assurance, that the serious apprehension of an invasion (really intended) had been confirmed by subsequent information; to particularise which information he did not hold to be his duty. But that there was serious danger of an attack being made on some part or other of our territory, and that such was now the intention of the enemy, he had well-grounded reason to affirm; but where that particular part was, how to adopt a particular mode of defence, where a diversion might be made, and where a real attack, it was not in his power exactly to specify, or deliver any professed opinion upon. The danger he knew to be serious and alarming enough to make us look on every side for security, and he should be wanting in his duty to his King and country not to apprise them of it.

But it was not in foreign and very distant parts of our possessions that we were so much to dread the attack, as nearer home; for he would take it on him to say, that the enemy's views were fixed on parts of his Majesty's European dominions, little inferior in importance to the island we inhabit. As he saw the House full, he was the more eager to press the necessity of passing the Bills as speedily as possible; and he had endeavoured to frame them in a manner as short and simple as he could, that they might meet with no delay from minute amendments and detailed discussions.

The first of the Bills only would he pass through the Committee this night. As to the clause respecting the gamekeepers, nothing could be more grossly misunderstood. The peculiar hardship

to which they were said to be exposed, would not exist; nor should they be called on till the danger appeared so imminent and pressing, that no Englishman would hesitate a moment to come forward to resist it.

Sir James Pulteney said, that to repel an invasion an efficient land force was certainly necessary, to prevent the calamities which may follow the first successes of an enemy. If time was necessary to prepare for an invasion, time and preparation were also necessary to repel it. No possible degree of zeal could atone for the want of discipline. The enemy were in possession of a line of coast extending from Brest to Embden. This enemy was never so formidable as at the present moment. In the time of Louis the XIVth, and under the old despotism, we might form a conjecture of the force to be brought against us. At present this was impossible. While the war in La Vendée lasted, we could entertain no dread of an invasion; but now when that country was subdued, and that the enemy was employing all his force, our preparations did not go far enough.

The House then went through the several clauses of the Bill, with amendments.

The only material alteration in the Bill was, that the substitutes are not to be taken from the district, but from the county; but not, as Mr. Pitt expressly stipulated, "from any county adjoining."

Some additional clauses were brought up by Mr. Pitt, enacting that the volunteers raised in any county should be deducted from the stated number, &c.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1.

The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means was brought up, and the resolutions severally read a first time.

On the question for their being read a second time, Mr. Fox repeated his objections to the principle on which the calculations and comparisons were founded.

Mr. Pitt entered into an elaborate defence of his funding system, and repeated the arguments he had already urged; after which the resolutions were read a second time, agreed to, and a Bill ordered.

The Report of the Committee on the Militia Augmentation Bill was brought

up, the amendments read, and the Bill ordered to be recommitted.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider further the Militia Augmentation Bill, the result of which was, that the Bill should be read a third time on the morrow, if then engrossed.

Mr. Pitt, previous to the order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee on the Provisional Cavalry Bill, suggested the propriety of dividing the Bill into two, and thereby distinguishing between the infantry and cavalry, not with any intention, he said, of relinquishing either, but for the convenience of the House.

On the question that the Bill be re-committed, Mr. Sheridan stated that the Right Hon. Gentleman had anticipated his intention in some degree, by separating the Bills, and he did not even despair of prevailing upon him to abandon the clause relative to game-keepers, as he was confident that, upon a careful perusal, he would find it full of faults quite incorrigible.

The Bill was ordered to be re-committed, and Mr. Pitt moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee to divide the Bill into two, if they think proper. Agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee, and the clauses were discussed separately, and a number of amendments were made, report received, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

The House appointed Committees for the trial of the Southwark and Malmesbury Election Petitions.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2.

The Lord Mayor gave notice that the Court of Aldermen were busily employed in making enquiries into the laws for regulating the affize of bread, which they found to be as ineffectual as they were complex and multiplied. That from a more general enquiry, more extensive information might be obtained; it was now his wish to recommend it to the country gentlemen to institute a similar enquiry, for the improvement of the general system.

Mr. Abbot brought forward his motion for the revival of a Committee on the expiring and expired laws, to take into consideration the most effectual means of promulgating the statutes of the realm, which he conceived to be a fit subject for the investigation of that Committee.

Mr.

Mr. Wilberforce seconded the motion, and said, if great and cultivated talents, if benevolence of nature, if erudite ingenuity, could entitle the suggestions of one man more than those of another to peculiar attention, he was sure the Hon. Mover would be so distinguished.

The Militia Augmentation Bill passed, after clauses being introduced to except from the ballot a poor man having three children, and making an allowance of one shilling per week to those who served for each of their children under ten years of age.

General Tarleton, in a speech of some length, opposed the Cavalry Bill. Ministers, he observed, had shewn no real case of necessity; an idea held out to the country of invasion was merely to create alarm, to answer some sinister purposes.

Mr. Fox declaimed in a most vehement manner against the Bill, and on the state of Ireland. He ridiculed the idea of an invasion of England, but an attempt upon Ireland might be probable, the people of which country were treated in such a manner by the English Government as to be capable of any thing—the mass of the people were treated like cattle, not like men—the country was insulted with a contemptible monopoly under the name of a Parliament—with an image, but the mockery of the Parliament of Great Britain.

Mr. Ryder reprobated in indignant terms the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He lamented that any Member of the British Parliament should labour to excite Irishmen to insurrection, by telling them they were treated like oxen or sheep; or that his political passions should carry any Englishman so far from himself, as to utter in the House of Commons a speech, which might have composed the manifesto of a French general, after an invasion of Ireland.

Mr. Wilberforce also deplored the exercise the Right Hon. Gentleman had that night made of his talents, in a speech which there was no calculating the evil it might produce. He deprecated the plan of attempting to weaken the energy of Government, at a period of such imminent danger; and observed, though he would not impute to the Hon. Gentleman and his friends any wish for an invasion, yet would not he compliment them upon their princi-

ples; for he verily believed they would not be displeased at any small mischief befalling the country, if they could take advantage of it, to get Ministers turned out of office.

Lord Stanley and Mr. Sheridan spoke against the Bill, and Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Stewart, and others in favour of it; and the House divided for receiving the report, Ayes 140, Noes 30.

Mr. Pitt then brought up four new clauses, for permitting persons resident at two places to make their election for which they would be balloted, to exempt officers in actual service, to exempt persons not continuing to keep horses, and to direct the mode of purchasing a horse, where none in the class were fit for service, which were all adopted.

The Gamekeepers Bill was read a first time, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Bill for prohibiting the export, and permitting the import of Corn;

Mr. Ryder, in conformity to notice, proposed a clause authorising the distillation of damaged wheat, or such as should be pronounced unfit for the food of man, after an inspection under the authority of the Commissioners of Excise, or two or three corn factors who should be of the same opinion. He next moved for the introduction of a clause permitting the manufacture of starch, under certain restrictions, which were agreed to.

The Bill for raising a provisional force of Cavalry was read a third time, and previous to the question on its passing,

Mr. Pitt brought up several clauses, which were committed and agreed to.

Mr. Biddulph pointed out some objections to the provision in the Bill relative to the furnishing of one horse, &c. out of ten, and proposed the introduction of a Clause, enabling the Receiver General to make certain arrangements in the distribution of riders and horsemen.

The clause was read a first and second time, and the further consideration of the Bill was adjourned.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the order for a Call of the House this day be discharged, and a new order made for Thursday the 24th of November, which was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Pitt, the second reading of the Bill for embodying
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the Gamekeepers was deferred to Friday the 25th of November.

The House, in a Committee on the Army and Navy Bill, agreed that the Bill should be separated, the more effectually to regulate the distribution of men according to the numbers to be raised in the maritime and inland counties. The whole force to be raised for the two services in England, by the present regulation, is 6000 men for the sea, and 9000 for the land service.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4.

The orders for hearing the petitions against the elections for Tregony, Cirencester, and Worcester, were discharged, the petitioners not having entered into the necessary recognizances.

A. Morris, having disobeyed the summons to attend the Southwark Election Committee, was ordered to be taken into custody.

The Cavalry Bill, after receiving some amendments, was read a third time, and passed.

The Navy and Army Augmentation Bill also passed, after some observations of Mr. Fraser on the inequality, according to their population, of the number of men required from the several counties in Scotland.

Disturbance in the Gallery.

A few minutes before the House adjourned, and during a short interval in which the Engrossing Clerk had been inserting a clause in a Bill, a person who sat in the front of the gallery stood up, and raising his right hand, which held a piece of paper, broke forth into the following exclamation: "Treason! Treason! I come to disclose treason to the House! I wish to surrender myself to the Serjeant at Arms, and to be examined at your bar!"

The gallery was immediately ordered to be cleared, and the person being pointed out to the Serjeant at Arms, he directed two messengers to detain him in the anti-chambers until he returned with the pleasure of the House. In this interval the man stated, that his name was James Tilly Matthews; his father was a Welshman, himself a native of Staffordshire, and that he resided at No. 6, Camberwell Grove; that he had been imprisoned at Christmas 1794 in Paris, and removed from one prison to another for fourteen months. Upon his release from prison, he returned to this country, waited upon several Members of Administration, and informed them of a traitorous correspondence between

several members of the Cabinet of this country and the French Government; that no attention had been paid to these charges, and he had taken this step as the last resource he had left; for he was determined to let the country know the fact, or perish in the attempt; that *three millions*, in specie and jewels, had been distributed in this kingdom by the French for treasonable purposes, and to the influence of that bribe were to be attributed all the defeats and disasters that attended the British forces in the Netherlands, Westphalia, and Holland. These facts, he declared, he could establish to the conviction of the House, if they deigned to grant him an audience.

He complained very much of being followed every where by spies, and a man personated him. His life, he said, was in danger, for people were employed to kill him. He had given a copy of the charges to Mr. Fox a few days ago, and when he called upon him the next day, Mr. Fox asked him his name, and observed, that the signatures to the papers were different; this, he said, was a clear proof that somebody watched him very closely, and that he could not give a paper out of his hand without its being immediately changed.

Strong marks of insanity appearing, no farther notice was taken of this man,

MONDAY, NOV. 7.

Sir John Rous brought up the report of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the election for the borough of Malmshury, which confirms the election and return, but states the petitions to have been neither frivolous nor vexatious.

Mr. Smith brought up the report of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the election for the borough of Carmarthen, which declares in favour of the petition of John George Phillips.

In the Committee on a Bill for Funding the Navy Bills, Mr. Rose brought up a clause providing, that when holders of Navy Bills bring them to the office to be registered, they shall then make choice of the stock in which they may choose to fund them, and shall be bound by that choice.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9.

The orders for taking into consideration Petitions complaining of undue returns for the following places, were on motion discharged, and new orders made, viz.

Down.

Downton, Feb. 9	Colchester, Feb. 21
Bridport, 9	Kent County, 22
Canterbury, 14	Stirling County, 23
Tewkesbury, 14	Maidstone, 28
Carlisle, 16	

A new Writ was ordered for Malmfury, vice Mr. S. Smith, who has made his election for Leicester.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10.

The Chairman brought up the report of the Select Committee appointed to try the merits of the Petitions complaining of an undue election and return for the borough of Camelford in the county of Cornwall. The Committee decided, that Lord Preston and Mr. Angerstein were duly elected, and that the petitions of Mr. Adair and certain Electors were not frivolous nor vexatious*.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12.

Sir E. Knatchbull brought up the report of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the election for the Borough of Southwark.—The report stated,

“That the allegations in the petition of Mr. Tierney against the return of George Woodford Thelluson, Esq. as one of the representatives in Parliament for the Borough of Southwark, and the evidence that had been adduced on behalf of Mr. Tierney’s petition, to shew a violation of the Act of the 7th of William III. cap. 4. sect. 3. were sufficient to make the same a void election.

“That a new writ should therefore be issued for the election of a Representative in the room of the said G. W. Thelluson.

“That the petition of Mr. Tierney was not frivolous or vexatious.

“That the opposition to Mr. Tierney’s petition was not frivolous or vexatious.”

Sir E. Knatchbull then moved, that a Writ be issued for the Election of a new Member for the Borough of South-

wark, in the room of George Woodford Thelluson, Esq.—Agreed to.

Sir E. Knatchbull then stated, that the House would recollect, that a motion had been made for the purpose of taking into custody a witness of the name of Alexander Morris, for not attending the Committee. The witness had hitherto, however, eluded their vigilance. Sir Edward therefore requested, that when the said Alexander Morris should be apprehended, the House would take such notice of his offence as to their judgment seemed proper.

The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, DEC. 5.

The Master of the Rolls presented a petition signed by several freeholders of Flintshire, complaining of the return of Sir Thomas Mostyn, as their representative, he being under the age of 21 years, of which the petition stated that due notice had been given to the Sheriff previous to the election. It was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 2d of March.

Alexander Morris appeared at the bar, in custody of the Serjeant at Arms: he had been apprehended for not appearing to a summons as a witness on the Southwark petition. He gave as his reason for absenting himself the embarrassed state of his affairs, on which account he had retired into the country, and meant no disrespect to the House. He submitted himself entirely to their mercy; and was ordered to be brought to the bar on Thursday.

Mr. Grey, preparatory to the discussion to take place on the subject of Finances on Wednesday, wished that some mode could be found of ascertaining the amount of the Navy Debt up to the 30th of November. He then remarked, that there appeared upon the disposition paper the sum of 200,000*l.* paid as a subsidy to the King of Sardinia, for the year 1796.

Mr. Rose said, the subsidy was voted

* The decision of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Camelford Election will not be well understood unless it is explained.—The Sitting Members contended, that the right of voting lay in the Burgesses, resident or not resident; and the Petitioners contended, that it lay in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The Committee decided for neither of these. They decided that the right lay in the Resident Freemen. Of these nine had voted for the Sitting Members, and none for the Petitioners. This decision was unexpected by both parties, but it will take the borough entirely out of the hands of Sir John Phillips at a future election.

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under the general head of Army Service, but had not been so paid.

General Tarleton remarked various charges for erecting batteries along the coast, and supplying them with iron ordnance, amounting to 60,000*l*. These batteries he asserted to be wholly inefficient for the protection of the coast, and the expenditure altogether profligate and enormous.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.

THE BUDGET.

The House being resolved into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Pitt rose and said, that in discharging his duty this day, he should abstain from all collateral matter, and proceed immediately to state the different subjects of finance, as distinctly as their nature would permit.

The Supply that would be required for the year for which he was now to provide, he stated as follows :

NAVY, including ordina-
ries, extraordinary, and
additional supply *£*10,160,000

ARMY ordinaries and ex-
traordinaries 10,913,000

Ordnance ditto 1,623,000

Secret service money, plan-
tations, &c. 378,000

Deficiency of land and malt
tax 350,000

Towards discharge of na-
tional debt 200,000

Further sum for extraor-
dinaries 3,000,000

Deficiencies of prior grants 1,023,000

Total 27,647,000

To meet these various services, the following were the proposed Ways and Means :

The land and malt tax 2,500,000

Surplus of the lottery 200,000

Surplus of grants 796 420,000

Growing produce of con-
solidated fund 1,075,000

The voluntary loan 18,000,000

Issue of Exchequer bills 5,500,000

27,695,000

In adverting to the necessity of immediately providing interest for the money borrowed, Mr. Pitt congratulated the House on the unexampled alacrity with which the loan was subscribed, and on the low interest, considering the long state of warfare, at which he had been able to obtain it—viz. at 5*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per

cent. He wished, however, this item was the only one which he had interest to provide for; but it happened, that in our favourite service, the Navy debt had exceeded by 8,250,000*l*. the sum at which he had calculated it, and the probable excess of that debt for the present year might be 5,700,000*l*. To the interest of these sums also must be added 140,000*l*. at which, in the Ways and Means of last year, the *Collateral Succession Tax* was calculated; but which, in consequence of its being too complicated, was obliged to be withdrawn.

RECAPITULATION.

The items of the different sums for which interest was to be provided accordingly, stood thus :

For interest, &c. of	
18,000,000 <i>l</i> . of loan	<i>£</i> 1,215,000
For interest on 5,500,000 <i>l</i> .	
Exchequer bills	275,000
For ditto excess of navy,	
8,250,000 <i>l</i> .	315,000
For future excess of navy	
5,700,000 <i>l</i> .	277,000
Substitute for the aban- doning of the collateral succession tax	140,000
	2,222,000

But from this was to be de-
ducted the interest upon
2,000,000, which, ow-
ing to the spirited and
patriotic conduct of the
India Company, Go-
vernment will not be
required to pay

112,000

2,110,000

NEW TAXES.

To provide then for the payment of this interest of two millions one hundred and ten thousand pounds, he should propose additional duties on *Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Spirits, Distilleries* (which had increased in Scotland to a degree alarming to the lives and morals of the people), *Bricks, Auctions, Stage Coaches, Parcels by Coaches, &c. Postage of Letters, Canals*, and an increase on the *Assessed Taxes*.

He should likewise propose a regulation in the Receipt Duties—viz. that the person receiving the money should be compelled to find a receipt. This he calculated would produce an addition of 30,000*l*. per annum; but he should not include it in the following

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RECAPITULATION.

Additional and New Duties.

<i>Tea</i> —10 per cent. additional on all Tea above 2s. per lb.	£240,000
<i>Spirits</i> —8d. per gallon on Rum	} 220,000
10d. do. on Brandy	
1d. do. on Wash	} 300,000
<i>Scotch Distilleries</i> —54l. per gallon per still	
<i>Sugar</i> —2s. 6d. per cwt. on Sugar imported	280,000
<i>Bricks</i> —3s. 6d. per 1000 on those imported	} 36,000
1s. ditto on home-made	
5 per cent on Customed Goods, and	} 184,000
10 per cent on Brimstone, Hemp, Iron in bars or unwrought, Olive Oils and Staves (Prize Goods, Wine and Coals excepted)	
<i>Auctions</i> —2½d in the pound on estates	
3d. ditto on furniture	
<i>Coffee and Cocoa</i> —9d per lb.	30,000
<i>Postage</i> —1d. additional on three-penny letters, and so in proportion	250,000
<i>Canals</i> —a duty of one-eighth of the toll of goods carried by inland navigation	120,000
<i>Stage Coaches</i> —1d. additional per mile	60,000
<i>Parcels</i> —2d. on all Parcels sent by coaches	60,000
<i>Drawback on Plantation Coffee</i>	22,000
<i>Assessed Taxes</i> —new regulations on Horses, 12,000l. additional tax on Houses, 150,000l. and Commutation Tax, 128,000l.	290,000

£2,132,000

Mr. Pitt, before he sat down, took the opportunity to observe, that our expenditure last year had been considerably augmented by the assistance which Ministers had deemed it their duty to give a valuable, a faithful, and an honourable ally. They had found it necessary to advance the Emperor 1,200,000l. and when the subject came to be discussed, and the whole situation of affairs was laid before the House, he

doubted not that their resolution in this instance, would not only command the indemnity, but the approbation of a British Senate.

Mr. Pitt also mentioned other unavoidable or unforeseen circumstances, which had swelled beyond expectation the year's accounts; but he persuaded himself the House would not regard any partial expence, or be wanting in any effort to avert impending mischief and certain disgrace; they would always vindicate the character which had been transmitted to them from their forefathers; they would look with consoled feelings to the prospect of a peace; but they would accept of no peace which was not likely to be attended with full security. They must be happy to find that the tumultuous and unnatural efforts of the enemy had been met by us with the aid only of sober and regular industry, and that in the fourth year of an expensive war our credit and revenue had even gone beyond a peace calculation. It was with equal astonishment and satisfaction that he could state the exports from this country as amounting to the sum of thirty millions, and exceeding by *four millions* those of 1795. The increase, he was also happy to state, consisted chiefly in articles of British manufacture. He did not say this to abate any regret for the burdens which they were now about to impose, or to subtract from the desire, which all must naturally feel, of a peace. He used them as arguments to impress the House with a conviction, that no peace was desirable, but such a one as would ensure to us safety at home, and respect abroad.

Mr. Pitt, after enforcing several observations of the same tendency, concluded a speech of three hours and a quarter by moving his first resolution.

Mr. Grey declared, that most of the statements of the Minister respecting the flourishing state of the country (which, notwithstanding some symptoms of prosperity, was hastening to ruin) were most fallacious. The House would hardly believe, he said, that one-fifth of the boasted exports, consisted of coffee only.

Mr. Fox took the same ground, declaring that his duty would not permit him to let the House understand he admitted the justness of any part of the *delusive statements* that had been made to them by the Minister, whose system

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tended to the abolition of the privileges of the House of Commons, and the creation of a dictator in the person of himself—who, during the war, was to expend and levy at discretion. When he confessed he had sent twelve hundred thousand pounds to the Emperor without the consent of Parliament, would he say that any thing less was meant by this than that he was better entitled to judge what the people of England should give to the Emperor than the House of Commons, in whom the constitution had reposed that trust? If this was the system of the day, the Constitution was neither worthy to be fought for or cared for. As to Domestic expenses, it might be true, though lamentable, that accuracy was impossible; but then the principles of these expenses were known; in the present instance, Parliament had neither known the expense, nor been consulted as to the principle, and the Minister deserved to be impeached for having thewn a design to dispose of money without the authority of the legal guardians of the public purse. Mr. Fox drew a parallel between the King's Ministers of Hanover and his Ministers of Britain, in their respective conduct towards France, not much in favour of the latter; and he said, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was now, after spending one hundred millions of money, and innumerable lives, soliciting a negotiation which he (Mr. F.) had recommended, and which would have been effected with ease, four years ago—but at the proposal of which, the haughty Minister then frowned indignant.

Mr. Fox reserving for a future day his remarks on the nature of the taxes, the resolutions moved by Mr. Pitt passed, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

On the motion of Mr. Grey, Morris, the witness who had refused to attend the Southwark Election Committee, was ordered to Newgate.

Mr. Grey then observed, that it had been stated, that as soon as it was known Morris was subpoenaed to attend the Committee, he had been carried by a Capt. Bartlett, a friend of Mr. Thellusson's, to Ireland, and that this officer had promised Morris's wife near 200*l.* and observed, that Mr. F. had money enough to pay all fines that might be imposed upon Morris for his absence,

and would shelter him; he therefore moved, that this subject might undergo examination at the Bar to-morrow.

Mr. Thellusson declaring upon his honour that the Hon. Member was erroneously informed, and that he scarcely knew Capt. Bartlett, after a few words from Mr. Pitt and Mr. Anstruther, the subject was dropped, and Mr. Grey withdrew his motion.

ADVANCES TO THE EMPEROR.

On receiving the report of the Ways and Means, and on the motion, that the resolutions of yesterday be read a second time,

Mr. Fox rose, and said, that after he had reached home last night, he had felt himself uneasy in giving a silent assent to the granting of a shilling more to an Administration who had applied an immense sum of the public money to effect their particular views, without the consent of Parliament—who had not only given in a most unconstitutional manner hundreds of thousands to a foreign potentate, but had given a great part of it during the sitting of the House of Commons, who were the sole guardians of the public purse, and the only power that could direct the issues of it. He then observed, that the first of this money had been paid during the Session of the late Parliament, when Ministers were pressed on his side of the House to know if they meant to grant further subsidy to the Emperor, and gave equivocal answers—and the major part of it had been advanced after the present Legislature had been elected, yet Administration had the criminality to conceal the business, and did not, until the last moment, upon opening the Budget, when they were compelled to ask for the Supply, deign to mention the subject to the Commons of Great-Britain. This was so glaring an infringement of the Constitution, such an usurpation of the Executive over the Legislative Power, that if admitted, without punishing the authors of the measure, there was an end to our once boasted frame of Government, the Crown had completely superseded the office of Parliament. For his part, he deemed the Minister guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor. If, however, the House should think otherwise, many with me will think, said Mr. Fox, our long-famed Constitution a detestable one. Even after all the attacks which have been made upon it, and all the wounds which it has received, we would still have shed
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our blood in its defence; but, if this new defalcation is to be added to what we were formerly robbed of, I would wish to know what there is left to interest our feelings, or to excite our exertions? This will, indeed, be an incalculable addition to all the woes and calamities which the war has induced; and if, after what we have lost in money, in reputation, and in blood, we are also to submit to this oppression, the House of Commons is no longer to be considered as a branch of the Constitution; and there will be little in our Government to distinguish it from that of absolute monarchies.

Mr. Fox throughout his speech was unusually personal and severe on the Minister.

Mr. Pitt said, that those who were ignorant of the Right Hon. Gentleman's command of inflammatory language, and who had never heard him deliver his opinions before, would, from the specimen they had just now heard, have conceived that he had on this occasion, for the first time in his life, discovered the Constitution to be really in danger, and from the earnestness of his tone, and vehemence of manner, would have thought that he was really alarmed and in apprehension of danger. Far otherwise, however, were the impressions with which he and many around him had listened to his harangue. They knew full well that it was not the first, second, or third time that he had declared himself at the last dyke of the Constitution, and in the utmost consternation and dread, when those measures were proposed which the real friends of the Constitution knew, and have since found, were the most effective means of preserving it from decay, and from the mischievous machinations of its most dangerous enemies. They were by no means unaccustomed to those species of alarm and unsparing assertion, which sought to convert to its own views every act and opinion of its opponents.

After having said thus much on the conduct and views of the Hon. Member, he came to the subject itself. Every article of expence, he observed, stated to Parliament under the head of *Extraordinaries*, was a sum paid without its previous consent, and submitted to it afterwards for its judgment and decision. No war could be carried on without such a power in Ministers; but in all cases they are responsible for the money so issued—they take the measure upon

themselves; Parliament is to judge of the policy or expediency of it, and will censure or approve their conduct as it may think fit.

The principle upon which this is done is, then, not only not new, but has been repeatedly recognized by Parliament, and sanctioned by the necessity of the case; the best and wisest Ministers this country ever had have adopted the measure, and it was somewhat singular for the Right Hon. Gentleman, that the principle was acted upon by the two Ministries of which he made a part.

Mr. Pitt moreover observed, that the House had given his Majesty a *vote of credit* last year (of 2,500,000*l.*—more than double the sum advanced the Emperor) *for such purposes as the exigencies of affairs might require.* If then Ministers thought, that under the authority of Parliament money so given could not be more beneficially applied than in succouring a brave ally, they would have deserved punishment for fearing so to apply it.

Mr. Pitt farther remarked, that at the beginning of the year there was an alarm, which, however false, was general, of an almost total want of specie; had it at that instant been increased by a public proposal to lend out of the kingdom a large sum of money, no one could calculate its terrible effects; whereas by remitting small sums occasionally, and as the country could bear it, no inconvenience was felt, nor despondency occasioned. Mr. Pitt concluded by observing, that the salvation of Germany was in great measure indebted to the aid afforded by this country—that in what he had done he had endeavoured to act best for the welfare of his country; and, added he, “I am ready to meet the Honourable Gentleman now, or at any time, confident of the rectitude of my conduct, and the ultimate result of his enquiry. If I could doubt it, arrogant as it may appear to put my opinion in hostility to the collective voice of this House, I solemnly declare, that I would rather feel the consciousness of having produced the benefit I have by this measure, though I should thereby incur the imputation of guilt, than owe my acquittal to that injurious remissness that would have occasioned the worst of evils to the country I am bound to protect, at every risk, and whose welfare is the earnest and unremitting study of my life.

Some further debate ensued; in which Sir W. Pulteney, Mr. Baſſard, Mr. Grey, Mr. Harriſon, Mr. Curwen, and Mr. Fox ſpoke warmly and earneſtly againſt the meaſure as un-Conſtitutional; which was defended by Mr. Wilberforce, Mr.

Yorke, and Lord Hawkeſbury. But when the Houſe divided on Mr. Fox's motion to put off the Ways and Means, the majority for the Miniſter was 106—Ayes being 58, Noes 164.

STATE PAPERS.

No. I.

A PROCLAMATION by his IMPERIAL MAJESTY.

“WE, Francis II. &c.

“In the preſent moment, when a coincidence of the moſt unexpected events favours the rapid progreſs of the enemy, and calls for our redoubled care to afford aſſiſtance to our States menaced in this manner, we find this our reſolution ſtrengthened by conſidering, that Providence has put us at the head of a Nation which has given us, on every occaſion, the moſt effectual proofs of the greatneſs of their zeal to ſupport the meaſures taken for the defence of their country, of their laws, which render them happy, and of a Prince who returns to their fidelity a love for every individual.

“Though fear, and perhaps intentional reports, magnify the danger more than it in reality is, and preſent it as near at hand, we muſt not conceal from our faithful ſubjects, that the ſituation of affairs is preſſing, and does not allow us to remain ſatisfied with ordinary meaſures, but imprefs on us, and all thoſe who wiſh to ſee the welfare of the State ſecure, more than extraordinary exertions.

“Much as the long duration of a war, carried on under ſo many changes of fortune, has affected the powers of the Nation, yet the reſources of ſo powerful a ſtate are far from being exhausted. Though Government continues to refrain with abhorrence from the violent meaſures which our enemies employ for the ſuppreſſion of our fellow-citizens, and the deſtruction of Europe, countries ſo well populated, ſo fertile, and enriched by nature and induſtry, ſtill offer innumerable means of defence, by employing which we ſhould find ourſelves enabled to meet every danger. But we truſt in the juſtice of our cauſe, and in the protection of the Almighty who regards that juſtice, that the moment will not arrive in which the Nation will be forced to have reſort to the moſt extraordinary means.

“In this perſuaſion, we ſhall always confine ourſelves only to the meaſure of calling to arms thoſe who are otherwiſe,

agreeably to the military ſyſtem, exempted from military ſervice; including alſo all foreigners who have not acquired the rights of citizenſhip in the Auſtrian dominions by reſiding in them ten years. At the ſame time we promiſe to all thoſe who ſhall willingly follow this our call, and who ſhall offer to their Municipalities to ſerve in the army, 1ſt, That as ſoon as ever we ſhall have ſecured to the Nation, agreeably to our wiſh and deſire, an honourable and permanent peace, they ſhall be diſmiſſed at the termination of the war. 2d, That, during the war, they ſhall be treated as volunteers. 3d, That they ſhall be at liberty, agreeably to their abilities and capacity, to choſe and name the regiment in which they wiſh to ſerve: and That, 4th, as a juſt recompence, on their return home, every poſſible aſſiſtance ſhall be given to them in their employments and ſettling; and that, on all occaſions, they ſhall be preferred.

“Though we can promiſe ourſelves the principal operation of this Proclamation, from the unequivocal ſentiments of our faithful ſubjects, yet we think it our duty to impreſs on their minds, that, in following willingly this honourable call of their Country, they likewiſe protect their families and private property; and that if, on the contrary, they ſhould neglect to join us for the general ſecurity, they would be forced, in caſe of unfortunate events, to carry parricidal arms againſt their native land, and, as abuſed organs of the enemy, to promote the ruin of public order, the deſtruction of their fellow-citizens and of their families, and to aſſiſt in the common deſtruction.

“Behold the ſtill ſmoking ruins of Italy, and the exceſſes and moſt inhuman cruelties committed there! Behold the deſtroyations which the once flouriſhing territories of Germany have ſuffered, inundated by the armies of the enemy! and you cannot remain dubious about the terrible fate which threatens every country and every nation on being invaded by ſuch enemies.

“Done at Vienna the 11th of Auguſt, 1796.”

No. II.

No. II.

DECLARATION of the ELECTOR of HANOVER to the DIET of RATISBON, on the Subject of the IMPERIAL RESCRIPT, dated Oct. 17, 1796.

THE Hanoverian Minister has declared to the Baron Hingel, the Imperial Commissary,

“ That his Imperial Majesty has required directly of his Majesty the King of Great-Britain, as Elector of Hanover, to furnish a new striking proof of his attachment to the Germanic Constitution, by giving a great example, both by labouring effectually at the Diet of Ratisbon that a sufficient quantity of Roman months should be granted, and by causing his own quota to be immediately discharged.” It was declared in the mean time, that the number of Roman months should not exceed one hundred.

His Britannic Majesty has answered confidentially to his Imperial Majesty, “ That he neither would nor could anticipate the resolutions of his Co-estates; that he was himself, at the present moment, under circumstances which did not permit him to answer to what was required. That since the last Roman months had been granted, the system of the War had been absolutely changed. That several important States of the Empire had made a separate Peace, in order to avoid the total ruin with which their countries had been threatened; that others had embraced a neutrality to protect their subjects; and that the prosperity which the latter enjoyed was a proof that they had attained a salutary object.

“ That affairs, on the whole, now wear another aspect. That the relations of his Britannic Majesty, in quality of Elector of Hanover, were fully known, and were in direct opposition to the Imperial demands. That he could not, in consequence, agree to the lending of any new Roman months for the continuation of this *unfortunate* War; still less could he contribute directly, as negotiations had been commenced at Paris, which promised a happy issue for the tranquillity of Europe; and which being known to his Imperial Majesty, obliged his Britannic Majesty to withhold himself from every measure which may reflect an unfavourable colour on his personal character.”

No. III.

ANSWER TO BEURNONVILLE.

The following Answer of the Inhabitants of the Right Bank of the Rhine, to the Proclamation issued by General BEURNONVILLE, affords the best explanation of the difference which subsists between the *professions* and the *practice* of the Republicans; and the best comment on the *justice* of the Complaints preferred by the Advocates of the French Marauders, against those men whose only crime is their determination to defend themselves, their Families, and their Property, against a Band of Plunderers and Assassins:

“ GENERAL,

“ WE have read the Proclamation which you addressed to the Inhabitants of this Bank of the Rhine, and which is nearly to the same purport as the one some time since published by your predecessor Jourdan. We then gave credit to the word of the French Nation, and were deceived: The fate of War put us at the discretion of the French Armies; we quietly waited the event, expecting to find only Warriors in our Enemies. But what was our consternation when we found bands of murderers and robbers penetrate into our cottages, who stripped us of our property, violated our wives and daughters, and laid waste the fields of our flourishing Country, inasmuch that at present the unfortunate inhabitants, reduced to misery and beggary, search in vain among heaps of ruins for the peaceable asylum where they once passed such happy days. Can you, after that, General, ask us why we took up arms? It was the cries of our children, the oppressions of your Commissioners, supported and sanctioned by your Laws; it was the horrid pillages of your Armies which called us from retirement to take up arms. Cast your eyes around you, General, and the image of devastation will every where present itself before you, and that image will be a sufficient answer to your question.

“ General, you promised us safety for our persons and properties; but, at the time you make us that promise, the French Soldiers are pillaging and laying waste the unhappy Provinces of Germany, which are still occupied by your Armies. Could we trust to that word which Jourdan gave, and did not keep, and which the troops under your orders

violate in such a horrid manner, even at the moment you pledge yourself in the same manner? We believe, General, that you are sensible of the sufferings of humanity, and that you seek to assuage them; but you certainly do not reflect on the impossibility of keeping an Army within due bounds by sentiments of honour, in which no fear of the Laws of Order or Subordination exists. You have made us great promises, and pompous Proclamations from the French Government are recorded in your Country, whilst Germany exhibits a horrid picture of the cruelties and ravages of your Armies. Compare the one with the other, General, and you must yourself be sensible what trust we ought to put in a word thus *faithfully* observed.

“Our resolution is invariable. We will defend our lives and properties, if the French Armies again penetrate Germany. Your National Masses, assembled together through the terror of the Decrees, once inundated our Territories, and gained advantages over the Imperial Armies. National spirit, however, is now awakened in the Germanic Empire: necessity imposes on us the law of taking up arms, and despair will teach us how to fight. Every step you advance you will have to contend with a Nation determined to revenge the violation of their women, the massacre of their children, and the destruction of their habitations.”

No. IV.

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO THE EMPEROR BY THE DIET OF RATISBON.

“THE Diet rejoice, with every good German, in seeing so great a part of the Empire delivered from the enemy by the rapid and multiplied victories of the Austrian armies, and of being themselves freed from that imminent danger with which the approach of the French army threatened the place of their sitting. They hasten, in this first meeting after the vacation, to testify decidedly the lively interest which they take in the happy events and enterprises executed with such brilliant success under the skilful direction of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles; a Prince already rendered illustrious by his heroic valour and his enlarged views, as well as by the eminent services which he has performed to the German nation.

“Perfectly convinced of the important advantages which have resulted from

the operations of the Austrian armies, operations which alone formed the constitutional preservation of the German Empire, the Diet feel it their duty to address their most grateful acknowledgments to his Imperial Majesty, as their generous and magnanimous defender, for the extraordinary efforts that he has made for the general good, and humbly recommend the Empire to his gracious protection.

“While the Diet make this sincere declaration of their warmest gratitude, they join to it their most earnest wishes, that Providence may bestow on the undertakings which the august Chief of the Empire shall hereafter form, all that aid and those benedictions which his beneficent and indefatigable cares merit, which are due to his paternal endeavours for the preservation of the Empire in general, as well as for the obtaining a just and permanent peace.”

Ratisbon, October 18.

No. V.

FRANKFORT, OCT. 28.

There has been lately published in the Ministerial Gazette of Nuremberg, respecting the Peace of the Duke of Wirtemberg, a Letter which his Majesty the Emperor had written to that Prince on the 10th of last July. That Article is very remarkable at this particular time, when approaching overtures for a Congress on the subject of Peace are announced. The following are some of the passages:

“THE Empire has, for a long time, ardently desired the return of Peace; but, actuated by the principle of honour, dignity, and independence, it desires no other than an equitable, just, and advantageous Peace, which shall be founded on the solid basis of supporting its integrity and Constitution, in conformity to ancient Treaties; a Peace which may be concluded in perfect concert by the Emperor and the States.

“The General Diet, impressed with a respectful confidence in our paternal solicitude for the welfare of Germany, besought us to negotiate in our name, and in that of the Germanic Body, the preliminaries of Peace. We found ourselves well disposed to act agreeably to this request; but the event convinced us, that the self-appointed Committee of Public Safety, which at that time directed the foreign affairs of France, had no such object in view as that of treat-

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ing amicably for the cessation of a War into which the Empire had been forced, and of thus reconciling itself with suffering humanity, by sacrificing its passion for conquest at the shrine of Peace.

"Every German has before his eyes the answer of the Committee of Public Safety. That answer is a most manifest proof of the unwillingness of France to listen to the pacific overtures desired by the Empire, and of the constant determination of that Power, not to engage in immediate Negotiations; until, conceiving itself in a condition to dictate Peace, it may, to the eternal shame of the Germanic name, suffer it to take no other part than that of subscribing a passive signature.

"The Directory, who have succeeded the Committee of Public Safety in the conduct of foreign affairs, have not adopted more moderate principles. On the contrary, we find in all their actions, as well as in all public acts proceeding from them, marks of the inflexible obstinacy of a conqueror, intoxicated by the success of his arms. On this subject we refer to the Note addressed by the French Ambassador to the Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, on the 26th of May, in the present year. We remark with pain, that the terms and spirit in which this Note is expressed, the nature and extent of the demands which it implies, and the manner in which they are announced, are far from evincing a reciprocal desire for Peace. Besides, this Note establishes, as a positive preliminary of Peace, a *status quo* with respect to the Countries conquered by the enemy, and united by virtue of their Decree, which in no respect accords with the fundamental terms of pacification proposed by the Diet.

"To conquer, divide, and domineer—such is the object of the political egotism of France. Every division imports a weakening of the means of resistance, and necessarily conduces to dismemberment and devastation, dependence and subjection, and more or less rapidly to the total destruction of our excellent Constitution.

"It is not less certain, that it is in opposition to all experience to depend upon, what is so very rare, the generosity of an enemy, and to rely upon greatness of soul and love of justice, for an acceptable Peace, rather than command it with arms in our hands. In short, we perceive a manifest contra-

diction in continuing to desire an object, and at the same time neglecting to proportion the means of attaining it to the dangers which separate it from us. The example of the unshaken constancy and the vigour which the enemy employ in the execution of their plans, ought to be a sufficient inducement to the citizens of Germany to rouse them to emulation, and to the most determined resistance, in defence of their property and their civil and religious Constitution, &c."

No. VI.

SPEECH of the present KING of SWEDEN, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, delivered from the Throne on the first ult. and addressed to his Royal Highness the late DUKE REGENT.

"THE day is come, on which, pursuant to the last Will of my late Father, I am to declare myself of age to govern the Swedish people. On my entering this day, in the name of the Lord, on the administration of my kingdom, by requesting your Highness to resign me that government which you have hitherto held, I feel my heart deeply affected by the most lively feelings, penetrated with veneration and gratitude towards that PROVIDENCE who has chosen me to govern a free and independent people, and with love for a nation, at all times distinguished for its loyalty and valour, and impressed with the importance and extent of the duties I have to fulfil. On this occasion, so important for me, and for us all, the recollection of the severe loss we have sustained naturally revives in our minds; I having lost a kind parent, and the Country a revered and beloved King. The gratitude and homage we owe him, can never be forgotten by a true Swede; but on this occasion, our regret is more keenly felt. To be this day the interpreter of the sentiments which I share with my subjects, is for me a flattering lot, and if my expressions are but weak, let it be recollected, that such a King as we have unfortunately lost needs no other eulogiums, no other pledges of grief, but those which are imprinted on loyal and grateful minds. As his son, I bring to his memory the offering of the most heart-felt gratitude for his tender care for my well-being, which he extended even beyond his grave, by consigning to you, dear Uncle, the Administration of this kingdom during my minority. Your Highness supplied his place both

for myself and the country. I am by no means ignorant of the pains and vigilance which you have shewn, and my gratitude shall never cease. Though your own conscience offers you the best reward, yet, I know, that it affords you the utmost satisfaction to see me, whose youth was entrusted to your care, assume the sceptre in a worthy manner. Relying on the support of the ALMIGHTY, I feel happy in being able to declare before you, my Lords Dukes, and before you Swedes and dear subjects, assembled here, on entering on my functions, that it is my earnest wish to conduct the Administration to the well-being and happiness of us all. My principal aim shall be this, to follow the course of law and justice, that every Swede may enjoy in peace the fruit of his labour; to protect the kingdom and its independence; to increase the stock of general and individual happiness; to husband the resources of the State with the utmost care; and thus to attain the choicest blessings of a King, to be surrounded with happy subjects. Yet young and inexperienced, I hope much from the councils to which I shall resort; but especially from the love of my subjects, who will strive to fulfil their duty to their King, as he shall endeavour to perform his duty towards them. By such sentiments and such a conduct the Swedish people has always distinguished itself; and my motto is, GOD AND THE PEOPLE. These words shall remind me of my duty, of my responsibility, and of the support on which I rely. I am convinced that my subjects will never degenerate from their ancestors, who feared God, and loved their King; and they may rest assured, that their love shall always form my proudest glory, and my best reward."

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No. VII.

ANSWER

TO THE DECLARATION OF WAR OF
THE COURT OF MADRID AGAINST
GREAT BRITAIN.

THE open and undisguised aggressions of Spain, the violences committed against the persons and properties of his Majesty's subjects, and the unprovoked Declaration of War on the part of that Power, have at length obliged his Majesty to take the necessary measures for repelling force by force, and for vindicating the dignity of his Crown, and the rights and interests of his people.

At the moment of adopting these measures, his Majesty thinks it due to himself to remove every shade of doubt which could be thrown on the indisputable justice of his cause; and it will be easily proved, from the very reasons adduced by the Court of Madrid in support of its Declaration of War, that all the calamities which may ensue from it are solely to be attributed to the conduct of his enemies.

A simple reference to that Declaration, and a bare enumeration of the vague and frivolous charges which it contains, would indeed be sufficient to satisfy all reasonable and impartial minds, that no part of the conduct of Great Britain towards Spain has afforded the smallest grounds of complaint, much less any motive sufficiently powerful for adding to the present calamities of Europe all the evils of a new and complicated war.

The only difficulty of a more detailed reply arises not from the strength and importance of the complaints alledged, but from their weakness and futility — from the confused and unintelligible shape in which they are brought forward, and from the impossibility of referring them to any established principle or rule of justice, to any usual form or topic of complaint between Independent Governments, or to any of those motives which can alone create the painful duty of an appeal to arms.

The acts of hostility attributed to his Majesty in the Manifesto of Spain, consist either of matters perfectly innocent and indifferent in their nature, or of imputed opinions and intentions of which no proof is adduced, nor any effect alledged, or lastly, of complaints of the misconduct of unauthorised individuals; respecting all which his Majesty has never failed to institute enquiry where enquiry was necessary, and to cause justice to be done in the regular course of judicial proceedings. The very nature of such complaints affords a sufficient answer to the conclusion attempted to be drawn from them by Spain; and his Majesty might have been well justified in declining all further discussion on points, on which it was manifest that no such motive of hostility could be grounded.

Such, however, was not his conduct. — Anxious to avert from both kingdoms the calamities of war, he has repeatedly, but in vain, proposed to adjust, by amicable discussion, all points of difference which could subsist between the

Governments of the two nations, whose real interests were the same, and who had an equal concern in opposing the progress of a common enemy.

This discussion having always been studiously avoided by the Court of Madrid, it now remains only for his Majesty to vindicate, in this public manner, his own cause, and to prove the futility of those pretences by which that Court now seeks to colour its aggression.

The first point brought forward to support an accusation of ill-faith—is the conduct of the King's Admiral at Toulon; who is charged with having destroyed those ships and naval stores of the enemy which he could not carry away with him;—and with having afterwards undertaken an expedition to Corsica without the knowledge or participation of the Spanish Admiral. To an accusation of such a nature, alledged as a ground for war between two great nations, it can hardly be expected that a serious answer should be given. It is, perhaps, the first time that it has been imputed as a crime to one of the Commanding Officers of two Powers acting in alliance, and making common cause in war, that he did more than his proportion of mischief to the common enemy. And if it be really true, that such a sentiment was entertained at Madrid, certainly no other justification can be necessary for not inviting the Officers of that Court to join in subsequent expeditions, against the same enemy: at all events, it cannot be pretended that a co-operation between two allies (however cordial and sincere) in any one particular enterprize, could afterwards restrain either of them from undertaking separately any other, to which his own force appeared in itself to be adequate.

The second instance of ill-faith attributed to his Majesty, is the conclusion of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with the United States of America;—a Power with whom both Great Britain and Spain were at peace; with whom the King, as well as his Catholic Majesty, was perfectly free to contract any such engagements; and with whom the Court of Madrid has actually concluded a similar treaty; with this difference only, that the stipulations of the British Treaty can give no ground of offence or injury to any other Power, while the Spanish Treaty contains an article (that respecting the navigation

of the Mississippi) which, if it could have any force or effect at all, would be on the part of Spain a direct breach of Treaty with Great Britain, and a gross violation of the important and unquestionable rights of his Majesty and his People.

The same ill-faith is said to have been manifested in the unwillingness shewn by the British Government to adopt the plans proposed by Spain for hastening the conclusion of the war with France (but what these plans were it is not stated), and also in the omitting to comply with an application made by Spain for pecuniary succours, as necessary to enable her to act against the common enemy. The failure of such an application cannot certainly be matter of surprise to any one who considers the situation and conduct of Spain during the War. It can hardly be alledged even as an excuse for the precipitate Peace concluded by Spain, not only without the knowledge of her allies, but in contradiction to repeated and positive assurances; but it is difficult to conceive how such a refusal can be made a ground of hostility towards Great Britain, or with what consistency the inability of Spain to prosecute the former contest without pecuniary aid from its ally, can have become a motive of engaging gratuitously in all the expences and difficulties of a new War against that very Power.

With regard to the condemnation of the *St. Jago* (a prize taken from the enemy by his Majesty's naval forces), his Majesty has only to reply to the injurious assertions on that subject in the Spanish Manifesto, that the claims of all the parties in that cause were publicly heard and decided, according to the known law of nations, and before the only competent tribunal; one, whose impartiality is above all suspicion.

The conduct of his Majesty respecting the naval stores, which were claimed by Spain, though found on board Dutch vessels, has been in like manner exempt from all blame; nor was any unnecessary delay interposed respecting those cargoes, till the equivocal conduct of Spain, and the strong and just suspicions of her hostile dispositions, made it impossible for his Majesty to consent to supply her from the ports of his dominions with the means of acting against himself.

The next charge relates to the alledged misconduct of some merchant ships

in landing their crews on the coasts of Chili and Peru, with the view of carrying on there an illicit commerce, and of reconnoitring the country. On this it is to be observed, that these views are not attempted to be proved by any fact whatever; that if any act was in truth committed by individuals in those distant territories against the laws of the Government established there, those laws might have been enforced upon the spot, and that the Court of London has always been open to receive and redress all complaints of that nature; but that what is assigned in the Manifesto as a mere cover for fraud, namely, the exercise of the Whale Fishery by the English in those parts, is not, as is there asserted, a right which the English "claim under the Convention of Nootka."—It is one, which was not then for the first time established, but solemnly recognized by the Court of Madrid, as having always belonged to Great Britain, and the full and undisturbed exercise of which was guaranteed to his Majesty's subjects in terms so express as to admit of no doubt, and in a transaction so recent that ignorance of it cannot be pretended.

Such it seems were the offences of the British Government, and such the jealousies and apprehensions of Spain, during the time when the Courts of London and Madrid were united in the bonds of Alliance, and engaged in a common cause; and it is on motives as frivolous as these, that the Court of Madrid began to project an Offensive Alliance with the King's enemies; a design which it now professes to have entertained from the moment when it separated itself from the Common Cause, but which was long after that period disguised under the most positive and explicit assurances of Neutrality.

It is insinuated, that the good offices of his Catholic Majesty for bringing about a general Pacification, had been tendered to Great Britain, and had been refused. What degree of impartiality could have been expected from such a Mediation, the dispositions which Spain now avows herself to have entertained at that period sufficiently shew; his Majesty exercised his undoubted right of judging for himself and for his People, how far a Negotiation commenced under such auspices was likely to contribute to the honour and interests of his dominions; and he now finds the propriety of his decision confirmed be-

yond a doubt, by the conduct and avowals of Spain.

It is next stated, that in the prosecution of the war in which Great Britain is engaged, her views seem uniformly to have been directed to the annoyance of the Spanish possessions in America. In support of this accusation, are adduced an expedition directed against St. Domingo, the conquest of the Dutch Colony of Demarary, and the supposed establishment of British Commercial Companies on the banks of the Mississippi, formed with a view of penetrating to the South Sea.

The latter point is one to which it is impossible to make a specific answer, because the British Government has no knowledge of any fact to which it can refer. Within the Spanish Territory, the Spanish Government certainly possesses both the right and the power to prevent individuals from trading:—Within the American Territory, his Majesty's subjects have by Treaty a right to settle and to trade. And they have also an express right freely to navigate the Mississippi, by which the territories of Spain and of the United States are divided from each other. Unless therefore it can be shewn that the British Government has authorized any settlement on the Spanish territory, this complaint can afford no pretence for hostility against his Majesty.

With regard to the expedition against St. Domingo, and to the conquest of Demarary, it is impossible to refrain from remarking, that however highly the rights of neutral nations ought to be respected, and whatever delicacy his Majesty might be disposed to feel towards those of a Power so lately his ally, and not yet become his enemy—it is a new and hitherto unheard-of claim of Neutrality, which is to be circumscribed by no bounds either of time or place, which extends equally beyond the date and beyond the limits of possession, and is to attach not to the territories of a neutral power itself, but to whatever may have once belonged to it, and to whatever may be situated in its neighbourhood, although in the possession of an actual enemy.

The subject, however, of St. Domingo deserves to be more particularly adverted to, because the attempt on the part of Spain to cede a part of that island to France, is a breach of that solemn treaty under which alone the Crown of Spain holds any part of its
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American possessions. The conclusion of such an article, without the knowledge of an Ally so deeply concerned as Great Britain in that stipulation, both in right and interest, was therefore an act, such as would have justified any measures to which the Court of London could have recourse; yet so earnest was the King's desire to maintain Peace with Spain, that he repeatedly endeavoured to fix, by amicable discussion with that Court, the period when the right of Spain to the territory so ceded was to cease, in order that any operation which it might become expedient for his troops to undertake there, might be directed against the French alone; and although no explanation could ever be obtained from the Court of Madrid on this subject, his Commanders on the spot were restrained from acting, and did not act against the Spanish part of the island, till the cession actually took place, by which it became, as far as the act of Spain could make it, a part of the territories of France.

To the accusations which make up the greater part of the remainder of the Manifesto, respecting the detention or capture of merchant ships, or the violations of territory there mentioned, it is sufficient to reply, that in every case of such a nature which has been brought to the knowledge of the British Government, the most effectual measures have been instantly taken for instituting enquiry into the particulars of the transaction, for collecting the proofs necessary to ascertain the fact on which the charge is founded, and for submitting the whole to that regular course of proceeding in which justice is to be rendered in these cases, according to the established practice throughout Europe, and to the express stipulations of the Treaties between Great Britain and Spain.

Amidst the wide and complicated operations of a Naval War, extended over every quarter of the globe, it is not improbable that some disorders and irregularities may have taken place, which the utmost vigilance of the Government could not immediately discover or repress; and that in the exercise of the undoubted right of a Power at war, to search out and to seize the property of the enemy, the rights of neutral nations may, in some instances, have been unintentionally exposed to temporary molestation. The same observation was not less applicable to Spain in

her war with France; and the short interval that has elapsed since her Declaration against Great Britain has amply shewn that similar complaints will arise from her conduct in the present War.

The utmost that can be demanded, in such cases, of a Power at War, is, that it should shew itself ready on all occasions to listen to the remonstrances and reclamations of those whom it may have aggrieved, and prompt and expeditious in redressing their injuries, and in restoring their property: and to the readiness of the British Government to fulfil these duties, in every case where they have been called upon to do so, even Spain herself may safely be called to bear witness. Nor would it be easy to cite a more striking proof of the friendly disposition of the King's Government, and of the particular attention manifested towards the Rights and Interests of Spain, than arises from an impartial examination of the detail of what has passed on this subject. It will be found that the causes of complaints, whether well or ill founded, which have been brought forward, are much fewer than ever have occurred within the same period in former times. And the Court of Spain, when called upon to specify particulars on this head, is obliged to have recourse to an allegation of the depredations of Corsican privateers.

There remains but one ground upon which the Court of Spain pretends to account to the World for the rash and perfidious step which it has taken in declaring War against England, and to excuse to all Europe the calamities which cannot fail to result from such a measure; — the supposed Decree of Arrest asserted to have been issued against the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of London. The fact, to which this relates, must have been grossly mistaken before it could be made to appear, even in the eyes of Spain, a fit motive for the slightest representation or complaint, much more a justifiable cause of War between the two Kingdoms.

By the stress which is laid upon this transaction, who is there that would not be led to imagine that the lawsuit commenced against the Spanish Ambassador was attended with some peculiar circumstances of personal indignity? that the insult was intentional, and originated with the British Government? or that, on being apprized of the offence,

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the Court of London had shewn some unwillingness or delay in proceeding to the prosecution of the parties concerned in it?

Who but would be astonished to learn, that the process itself was no more than a simple citation to answer at Law for a debt demanded? that the suing this process was the mistaken act of an individual, who was immediately disavowed by the Government, and ordered to be prosecuted for his conduct, and who made (but made in vain) repeated and submissive applications to the Spanish Ambassador for forgiveness and interference on his behalf? that cases of the same nature have frequently arisen in England from the ignorance of individuals, and from the ready appeal to the Laws which the happy Constitution of the Country admits and authorizes, without the previous intervention or knowledge of any branch of the Executive Government? and that in all similar cases, and particularly in one which had occurred only a few weeks before, precisely the same measures have been pursued by the Government to vindicate the privileges of Foreign Ministers, and have uniformly and without exception been accepted as completely adequate to that object, and satisfactory to the dignity and honour of the Sovereign whom the case concerned?

Such then are the frivolous motives, and pretended wrongs, which Spain has chosen to assign as the justification of her Declaration of War against Great Britain: such are the topics of complaint upon which his Majesty has repeatedly offered the most unequivocal explanation; upon which he has long and earnestly endeavoured to persuade the Court of Madrid to enter into a full and amicable discussion, for the purpose of averting from his own subjects, from those of his Catholic Majesty, and from Europe, the extremities of War.

When upon grounds of such a nature, and with the offer of Negotiation repeatedly presented to its choice, a Power has wilfully and wantonly chosen a War, in which its prosperity, its happiness, and its safety are hazarded, and in which it will have as much to

fear from the success of its Allies, as from that of its Enemies—it surely is not too much to presume, that, even in its own eyes, that Power is not justified for the proceeding which it adopted, and that there must be some unassigned motive of irresistible necessity which induces it to pursue measures alike inconsistent with its interest and with its honour.

It will be plain to all Posterity—it is now notorious to Europe, that neither to the genuine wishes, nor even to the mistaken policy of Spain, her present conduct is to be attributed; that not from enmity towards Great Britain, nor from any resentment of past or apprehension of future injuries, but from a blind subserviency to the views of his Majesty's Enemies, from the Dominion usurped over her councils and actions by her new Allies, she has been compelled to act in a quarrel, and for interests, not her own; to take up Arms against one of those Powers, in whose cause she had professed to feel the strongest interest; and even to menace with hostility another, against whom no cause of complaint is pretended, except its honourable and faithful adherence to its engagements.

Under these circumstances, his Majesty forbears to enumerate the several grounds of just complaint which he has had occasion, on his part, to prefer to the Court of Madrid since the conclusion of the Peace between France and Spain; the many and gross instances of unjust partiality towards his Enemies; of undue protection afforded to their ships; and of injuries committed, and allowed to be committed, on those of his Majesty and his Subjects.

Confident of having acquitted himself to the world of any share in originating the present War, he finds in the manifest and unprovoked aggression of the Enemy, a sufficient cause for calling forth the resources of his kingdoms, and the spirit of his subjects; and he commits to the Divine Providence the issue of a contest, which it was to the last moment his earnest endeavour to avoid, and which he now ardently desires to bring to a speedy and honourable termination.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, OCT. 29.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Polyphemus, in Cork Harbour, the 19th Day of October 1796.

SIR,

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter received from Lord A. Beauclerk, Captain of his Majesty's ship Dryad, who has just returned from his cruise, and has brought in La Vautour French brig privateer. She had twice before been chased off this coast by the Hazard and the Viper.

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

R. KINGSMILL.

Dryad, at Sea, Oct. 17, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, on the 15th inst. at three P. M. Scilly bearing E. by S. twenty leagues, we chased a sail to the N. W. and 9 P. M. came along side of her; proves to be Le Vautour French privateer, carrying seven four-pounders and two twelve-pound caronades, with 78 men, 130 tons burthen; sailed from Morlaix on the 13th inst.; had not taken any thing.

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

A. BEAUCLERK.

Robert Kingsmill, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, &c.

DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 29.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head-Quarters of the Archduke Charles of Austria, Betzenstein, Sept. 16, 1796.

MY LORD,

THE great distance of the Prince of Condé's corps from the Archduke's head-quarters, and other circumstances, have prevented my being able till now to have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the details of an affair which, (though it was not of sufficient importance to have any material influence on the general operations of the army, and is now

of too old a date to be interesting as an article of intelligence) reflects so much honour on the Prince of Condé and his corps, that it would be an act of injustice to those brave and unfortunate persons, were your Lordship to be left uninformed of the particulars of their very gallant conduct. Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd has therefore desired me, though thus late, to give your Lordship an account of this action, and I have taken it from the most authentic sources.

The number of troops left for the defence of the country between the Danube and the Tyrol in the beginning of last month was so small, that the Prince of Condé's corps was divided on an extremely extensive line, and considerably above one half of it was detached from under the immediate command of his Serene Highness.

On the 11th of August, the Prince was posted in front of Mindelheim, having two advanced corps on the Guntz; that of the right near Erckheim, commanded by the Duke D'Enghien; that of the left at Southeim, under the orders of General Viomenil. He had also sent a detachment of cavalry to Loppenhäusen, to cover his right, or rather to observe the enemy's movements in that quarter, and another on the left to Guntzburg, on the road between Mindelheim and Kempten; the detachment at Guntzburg communicated with the corps at Kempten.

On the 12th the enemy attacked the Duke D'Enghien's corps, and were repulsed; but the superiority of their numbers enabled them to succeed in turning General Viomenil's left, and they thereby obliged both these corps to retire to the Prince of Condé's position. The enemy now advanced in great force close to his Serene Highness's front, established themselves in the wood and village of Kamlach, and appeared to intend a decisive attack, which the Prince prepared to resist. He placed the centre of his infantry on the heights behind the villages of Upper and Lower Aurbach, both of which he occupied; his cavalry was judiciously concealed from the enemy's view, and sheltered from the cannonade, but ready to advance whenever an opportunity occurred for it to act. The Duke D'Enghien's corps was posted on the heights in front of the right of the position, and Gen. Viomenil in the

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same manner on the left, occupying the road that leads from Southeim to Mindelheim: the reserve was posted on the heights in front of Mindelheim, and a detachment of between five and six hundred men in the valley of Mindelheim, in such a manner as to prevent the enemy's coming quite round the left into the rear of the position, which otherwise was much to be apprehended from the great superiority of their numbers, and from the country being extremely woody.

As the Republicans did not venture to advance to the attack across the plain which separates the wood of Kamlach from the villages of Upper and Lower Aurbach, the remainder of the day of the 12th passed in a distant and unimportant musquetry. In the evening however, the Prince received repeated and positive information, from his reconnoitring parties and patrols, that strong columns of the enemy were advancing on his right and left. He therefore judged that his only chance of maintaining his position was, by beating the corps in his front, before those which were moving towards his flanks could approach near enough to annoy him; and though his Serene Highness knew he should have to do with infinitely superior numbers, he boldly determined on the attack, the dispositions for which were nearly as follows:

The right, under the Duke D'Enghien, was ordered to carry the village of Lower Kamlach, and to penetrate through the wood, if possible, towards Erckheim. The centre, in two columns, was to attack the enemy in or near the village of Upper Kamlach; and the left, under General Viomenil, to advance on the great road to Southeim.

The inferiority of his force, and the apprehension of the enemy's receiving still further reinforcements, determined the Prince to march against them in the night of the 12th, and the battalions of *Infanterie Noble* (composed entirely of gentlemen, formerly Officers in the French service, and great numbers of whom are Chevaliers de St. Louis) began their attack on Upper Kamlach. Having received the fire of a battalion that occupied the gardens, they immediately pursued it into the village, and, driving before them the troops that attempted to defend Kamlach, they soon arrived at the bridge on the other side of it. Behind this bridge several battalions of the enemy were regularly formed, and the fire now became so severe as to render the success of a further attack very uncertain; but the *Infanterie Noble*

advanced against the enemy with so much impetuosity, that the latter gave way, and retired into the wood of Kamlach. Here these brave gentlemen again attacked the Republicans, and, notwithstanding the great superiority of numbers, and consequent long and bloody resistance, drove them quite out of the woods, and on to the heights behind it. In the mean time the Prince of Condé was informed, that the Duke D'Enghien, after carrying the village of Lower Kamlach, had found the woods beyond it so strongly occupied as to prevent his advancing; that General Viomenil was similarly situated; and that the enemy was attempting to come round the flanks of the *Infanterie Noble*, and cut them off from the bridge of Kamlach. His Serene Highness therefore found himself under the necessity of ordering the different corps to retreat to the position. The enemy followed to the edge of the wood of Kamlach, but did not come into the plain. Arrived in the position, the Prince found it totally impossible to remain there, without the risk of being entirely cut off, not only on account of the numerous reinforcements which he saw advancing to join the enemy in his front, but still more on account of the strong columns that were marching round both his flanks. He therefore, on the morning of the 13th, began his retreat to Kildesingen, which was almost undisturbed, his rear-guard, commanded by the Duke d'Enghien, being followed by the enemy's light infantry.

The Prince's loss in this affair was about seven hundred men and a great number of Officers killed and three wounded. The two battalions of *Infanterie Noble* lost between four and five hundred gentlemen. The enemy's loss must also have been very considerable, and one Lieutenant-Colonel, and one Commandant of a battalion, with about sixty men, were made prisoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Head-Quarters of the Archduke Charles of Austria,
Rastadt, October 16, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Moreau (after being foiled in his attempt to retreat from Ulm to Stutgard), having recrossed the Danube at Erbach on the 26th of September, marched upon Biberach and Schussenried.

On the 27th General La Tour advanced to the Iler, and Lieutenant-General

General Frolich to Leutkirch, the latter pushing forward his advanced guard to Wurtzach, where he took some baggage and prisoners.

On the 28th General La Tour advanced from the Iler to the Rottam in two columns; that of the right commanded by himself in person, that of the left by Lieutenant-General Mercantin.

On the 29th the advanced guard of General La Tour's corps (under Major-General Baillet) drove the enemy out of Biberach, and pursued them to Groth, where, after a severe cannonade, it took its position. Major-General Klinling, with three battalions and four squadrons (forming an intermediate corps between Generals Mercantin and Frolich), advanced to Wolfseg, and General Frolich towards Wangen.

Whilst these operations were going on upon the right of the Danube, Major-General Nauendorf was marching on the other side of the river from Ulm towards Heckeningen, in order to come into immediate co-operation with Lieutenant-General Petrasch, who, preceded by a corps of several battalions and squadrons under Major-General Meerfeld, was advancing towards Rothwell and Villingen.

By these movements the Austrians became masters of the highest parts of the mountains of the Black Forest, where the Danube takes its source, as well as those rivalets which, running westwards to the Rhine, form the only passes whereby an army can descend from these mountains to the Brisgaw. General Moreau had now, therefore, no other alternative than either to attempt the dangerous operations of attacking Generals Petrasch and Nauendorf, in order to gain the Val d'Enfers, which descends into the Brisgaw by Freyburg, or to take his retreat by the Forest towns and the territory of Switzerland; and finding himself at the same time pursued by General La Tour, he determined, by a vigorous attack, to endeavour to give the latter a check, by which he might gain time sufficient to effect his retreat without great loss. Accordingly, when, upon the 30th instant, the advanced guards of Generals La Tour and Mercantin's columns were in march towards Schussenried, they were attacked in the neighbourhood of Steinhäufen, &c. by above three divisions of Moreau's army. An obstinate

engagement took place; but, as General La Tour moved forward with his whole corps to support his advanced guards, the enemy was repulsed with very great loss, and the Austrians maintained their position.

The advanced guard of General Mercantin's column, consisting of a detachment of the Prince of Condé's corps, and commanded by the Duke D'Enghien, suffered principally in this action. His Serene Highness's conduct was very brilliant, and that of his whole corps extremely gallant.

The loss of the Austrians amounted to about six hundred men, four hundred and twenty of whom were of the Duke D'Enghien's corps.

From the reports of the spies it appears, that General Moreau had begun to let part of his army desile without arms through Switzerland.

His Royal Highness the Archduke marched on the 3d instant from Schwetzingen to Graben, on the 4th to Carlruhe, and yesterday to this place.

Major-General the Prince of Lichtenstein passed the Rhine on the 2d instant at Manheim, and took possession of the posts of Germersheim, on the fortifications of which the enemy have bestowed so much time and labour. He is destroying the works of this strong post, and has sent detachments as far as Weissenburg, which the enemy abandoned.

Lieutenant-General Kray drove the enemy out of Neuwied on the 29th; since which nothing material has happened between the Meyn and the Sieg.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Berne, Oct. 1, 1796.

LARGE bodies of the enemy's army continue to arrive every day at Shaffousen, where they are disarmed, and sent through the Cantons of Zurich, Berne, and Soleure, to Basle.

As yet we can learn nothing positive as to the cause of this deroute. It is certain, that it has been considerable in some one point, as the fugitives continue to arrive every day in still greater numbers. It is probable, also, that the enemy has suffered in more quarters than one, as it is observed that those who arrive belong to so many different corps, that they could not possibly have all served together. It is difficult to learn any thing from the fugitives themselves (so very confused is the account they give), excepting *the fact*, that

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a general panic prevails throughout the whole army; some of those who have arrived in this disorderly state having come even from General Moreau's headquarters, which they left at Ulm on the twenty-first.

It is difficult to learn with certainty any thing relating to the number or strength of the peasants under arms in the Black Forest: all that we know is, that some small corps of Austrians have penetrated from the side of Offenburg and Friburg, and are dispersed among the valleys and woods about Doneschingen, Tengen, and Engen, and that the alarm-bell is constantly ringing in every village within hearing of the frontiers of this country. The Republicans, however, are still in possession of the Frickthall, and the three adjoining forest towns, Rhinfelden, Lauffenburg, and Seckingen. The rage and hatred of the peasants against the French passes all belief, and is only equalled by the terror they have inspired in the Republican army.

Turin, Sunday, Oct. 15.

ON the night of Thursday the 13th instant, his Sardinian Majesty was seized with an apoplectic fit, which for some time deprived him of speech. The immediate application of blisters and bleeding brought his Majesty to his senses the next morning, and his speech, though imperfectly, was recovered. During this interval the Sacraments were administered. Towards the evening alarming symptoms returned, and recourse was had to a third bleeding in the foot; which not proving efficacious, the extreme unction was administered.

His Majesty lay speechless, and with one side wholly palsied, during the night. At five yesterday morning he was pronounced to be *à l'agonie*, and it was not imagined he could outlive the day. His Majesty, however, lingered till near noon this day, when he expired, as sincerely lamented by all his subjects as he had constantly lived beloved and respected by them, during a reign of upwards of 23 years.

This melancholy event has plunged all the Royal Family into the deepest affliction.

DOWNING-STREET, OCTOBER 29.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Captain Anstruther by the Right Hon.

Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Offenburg, Oct. 13, 1796.

MY LORD,

IN consequence of the affairs which had taken place betwixt the van-guard of General La Tour's army and the rear of the enemy on the 29th and 30th ultimo, the Austrians had advanced to Groth and Steinhäusen, and the French maintained themselves between Schuffenried and the Feder See.

General Petrasch, in the mean time, had taken post between the sources of the Necker and the Danube, when he more effectually covered the passes of the Black Forest, and his parties incessantly harassed the rear of the enemy.

Pressed in this manner, General Moreau saw the extreme danger to which his further retreat was exposed, and he resolved to risk a general action, as the only means of extricating himself from the difficulties by which he was surrounded. Early on the 2d, accordingly, the left wing of his army crossed the Danube at Riedlingen, and repassed it at Munderkingen, turned and defeated the corps which General La Tour had posted betwixt the Feder See and the river.

As soon as General Moreau was assured of the success of his left, he advanced from Schuffenried to attack General La Tour in front, and the action was maintained during six hours with the utmost obstinacy. At length, however, General La Tour, finding that his right flank was totally uncovered, and that his rear was menaced by the progress of the enemy, was obliged to abandon his ground, and retire behind the Riss, and ultimately behind the Rothambach. His retreat was covered by the corps of Condé, with a degree of bravery and steadiness which reflects upon them the highest honour.

I am sorry to state, that the loss of the Austrians on this occasion has been very considerable. On the 3d General La Tour occupied a position behind the Rothambach, extending from Monchrod, by Erlennmoos, to Laupheim.

General Moreau, having thus succeeded in gaining sufficient freedom for the future movements of his retreat, recommenced his march on the 5th following with the main body of the army, the route of Stokach.

On the 6th two divisions of his left passed the Danube, in several columns between Riedlingen and Sigmaringen, and,

and, having re-assembled in the neighbourhood of Veringen, proceeded upon Beuren and Friedingen, in a parallel direction with the main body; and, in proportion as it retreated, covered its march from the attempts which were to be apprehended from the corps of Generals Nauendorf and Petrasch.

On the 7th General La Tour advanced to Burhan. General Moreau was in the neighbourhood of Stockach, and had detached General Defaix with 300 men to occupy Engen.

On the 8th the head-quarters of General La Tour were transferred to Oftrach; those of General Moreau to Stockach; and General Defaix, advancing from Engen, drove in the posts of General Petrasch at Duttlingen, followed them towards Villengen, and took post between Hohen, Emingen, and the great road from Villengen to Schemberg.

Next day, being joined by the two divisions which had marched on the left bank of the Danube, he attacked General Petrasch at Schweningen, dislodged him from thence and from Villengen, and gained possession of Rothweil; from whence, however, he was driven by a detachment from the corps of General Nauendorff at Hochingen. General Petrasch retreated upon Schillach, from whence he sent a considerable detachment to Friberg, to secure the valley of Kinzig.

General La Tour in the mean time had transferred his head-quarters to Mæskirchen; those of General Moreau were at Engen.

The head-quarters of his Royal Highness will be transferred to-morrow to Mahlberg.

Lieutenant-General Horze, who commands the corps of light troops which passed the Rhine at Mannheim on the 2d, has taken post at Schweyenheim, from whence he has pushed his parties to Weissenbourg, Seltz, Haguenau, and almost to the gates of Stralbourg, in one direction, and to Kayerslautern and Baumholder in the other. They have levied contributions, taken hostages, and spread the utmost consternation through the country.

So great are the apprehensions the enemy entertains of this corps, that the troops which had been left to watch Mentz have been withdrawn to reinforce the garrison of Landau. General Neu, perceiving of the opportunity, has advanced to the Nahe with a part of his

garrison, and, after defeating several small corps, which the enemy had left on that river, threatened to advance into the Hundsruck.

This demonstration has obliged General Beurnonville to detach four divisions from his army on the Lower Rhine to secure the points which were menaced; and he is thus so considerably weakened, that, on the appearance of a considerable reconnoitring party sent out by General Werneck, he abandoned his position near Bernberg, and retired behind Mulheim.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

PARLIAMENT STREET, NOV. 3, 1796.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Craig, commanding his Majesty's troops at the Cape of Good Hope, dated Camp on the Shore of Saldanha Bay, August 19, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE great satisfaction in reporting to you the event of an attempt which has been made by the enemy, and which has terminated to the honour of his Majesty's arms in the entire capture of the Squadron of Dutch ships of war destined for the purpose of retaking this settlement.

Having made every arrangement within my means, by the establishment of a small post, and the laying the road by a sufficient number of the few men which I had been able to mount for watching Saldanha Bay, I received a report on the 3d instant, transmitted in fourteen hours, that nine ships had appeared off that coast on the preceding afternoon, which I immediately communicated to Vice-Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone. By the same report there appeared to be the strongest probability that his Majesty's brig the Hope had been captured by them; and as there was no further account of them the next day, I concluded, that the information which they had received by that means of our strength here had induced them to continue their route, and that they would stand far to the westward before they doubled the Cape, to avoid Sir George's fleet, which had put to sea as soon as was possible after the receipt of the intelligence.

In

In order, however, to omit no precaution, I sent up Lieutenant M'Nab, with a few mounted men, to watch the Bay more narrowly; and from him I received a report, on Saturday night the 6th instant, at twelve o'clock, that the same number of ships which had formerly been reported had anchored that morning in the Bay, and that there was no doubt of their being enemies. I lost not a moment in sending directions to Simon's Town, from whence, by the general willingness and activity which prevailed amongst all ranks, five vessels were dispatched by nine o'clock, in quest of the Admiral, with the information.

As it fortunately happened that the 25th and 27th Light Dragoons, with part of the 19th and the whole of the 33d regiments, were in Simon's Bay, I could be under no apprehension for the safety of the colony from any force which could be landed from nine ships of war. It became, however, an object of infinite importance to the welfare of the settlement to prevent any body of the enemy from throwing themselves into the country. At the same time the security of the Cape Town became an object of particular attention, both from the reasonable expectation that the enemy would not have come with such a force without a prospect of a junction with some other armament, and from the possibility of the Admiral being prevented from doubling the Cape by the north-westerly winds which usually prevail at this season, and which would carry the enemy in six hours from Saldanha to Table Bay. It was therefore with particular satisfaction that I found myself possessed of a force adequate to both these objects.

No time was lost in making the necessary arrangements in a country totally unused to a movement of this nature. The troops began their march on Sunday morning, necessarily by divisions, on account of subsistence. The Burgher Sepate was assembled, to whom I exposed my intentions, to which they expressed the most ready compliance. Waggon's were every where demanded by them and furnished with cheerfulness. Cavalry was necessary, but the appointments of the 28th were on board a ship which had failed in quest of the Admiral. Those of the 25th were also on board ship in Simon's Bay, and we had not above fifty horses. The appointments were brought up, and I

did not scruple, on such an occasion, to require all saddlehorses without exception to be brought in, which were valued by two members of the Court of Justice, and two officers of the 28th Dragoons, and paid for on the spot, to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

By these means, Sir, leaving Major-General Doyle in the command of the troops at and about Cape Town, amounting to near 4000 men, and Brigadier-General Campbell in the immediate command of the town, I, on the morning of the 16th inst. reached Saldanha Bay, at the head of the advanced guard, consisting of the Light Infantry, a body of Hottentots, and fifty of the 25th Light Dragoons, assisted by Brigadier-General M'Kenzie, the remainder of whose corps, consisting of the Grenadiers, the 78th and 80th battalions, fifty more of the 25th, and one hundred of the 28th Light Dragoons, in all about 2500 men, with two howitzers and nine field pieces, arrived there also in an hour after.

In the mean time the Admiral had returned to False Bay, and there receiving the first accounts of the enemy being in Saldanha Bay, had put to sea again with the utmost expedition; and we had the satisfaction, from the heights from whence we descended to the shores of the bay, to see him, with all his sails crowded, advancing with a fair wind directly to the mouth of the harbour, though still at some distance. One of the enemy's frigates, which lay near the shore to cover their watering, cannonaded us very briskly as we descended the heights, though without effect, and we returned their fire with as little, having at that time only three pounders with us; but a howitzer being brought up, a few shells were thrown with great precision by Captain Robertson, who would probably soon have destroyed her; but perceiving that our fleet was then entering the bay, and that there was no possibility of her escaping, I desisted from firing, thinking it more for his Majesty's interest that she should share the fate of the remainder of the squadron, the capture of which appeared to me to be inevitable, than that we should risk the destroying her, from a vain punctilio of obliging her to strike to us. We then employed ourselves in making the necessary dispositions for affording such assistance as might be in our power, in the event of the obstinacy of the enemy obliging the Admiral to
 attack

attack them, as well as such as would be expedient in case they should run their ships on shore, neither of which, however, I thought probable. I was accordingly informed, by a letter from Sir George the following morning, that the whole had surrendered themselves to him.

The means by which this event has been accomplished, Sir, has not afforded any opportunity to his Majesty's troops of displaying that bravery in his service, which I am confident they would have shewn, had the occasion presented itself: but if the utmost alacrity and cheerfulness, under almost every privation, except that of meat, during a march of ninety miles, through so barren a country that there exist but five houses in the whole line, have any merit, I can with truth present them to his Majesty's notice.

This march, Sir, has never yet I believe been attempted by any body of troops, however small, and, permit me to assure you, has been attended with such uncommon difficulties, that it never could have been accomplished but by the display of the qualities I have mentioned in the troops, and a union of extraordinary exertions in all the departments concerned. In these all have equal claim to my acknowledgments; but I cannot dispense with particularizing the intelligence and activity with which, regardless of the uncommon fatigue which attended it, Lieutenant M'Nab, of the 98th regiment, with about twenty of his mounted men, performed the service allotted to him of watching the enemy, and preventing any communication with them, from the first moment of their coming into the bay, till our arrival.

It is, Sir, with very particular satisfaction that I have further to report, that I have received on this occasion every possible assistance from his Majesty's subjects of the colony.

The Burgher Senate have discharged the duty imposed upon them with the greatest readiness, impartiality and activity, whilst their requisitions and orders on the inhabitants for their wagons, cattle, and horses, have been complied with with a cheerfulness which could, I am satisfied, only proceed from a conviction of the preference to be given to his Majesty's mild and paternal

Government over the wild system of anarchy and confusion from which they were furnishing the means of being effectually defended.

This will be delivered to you, Sir, by my Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Baynes, who has been in this country since the first arrival of his Majesty's troops under my command, and to whose intelligent and active assistance I have been, on every occasion, highly indebted. I beg leave, Sir, most humbly to recommend him to his Majesty's notice.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect, Sir, &c.

J. H. CRAIG.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 3, 1796.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies (brought by Capt. John Aylmer, of his Majesty's ship *Tremendous*), were this day received from the Honourable Vice-Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B.

Monarch, Saldanha Bay,

Aug. 19, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inclose a list of a Dutch Squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Engelbertus Lucas, sent hither for the reduction of this Colony, but which were compelled to surrender, by capitulation, on the 17th instant, to the detachment of his Majesty's ships under my command, named in the margin*, on the terms also enclosed. For further particulars I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying detail of the proceedings of the Squadron from the 4th to the 18th instant, and I hope the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will approve the measures I have taken, so essential to the British commercial interests in the East.

The ships are all coppered, and in good condition, excepting the *Castor*, whose rudder is defective.

In justice to the Officers and men I have the honour to command, it is my duty to observe, that, in consequence of the most violent tempestuous weather I ever beheld, and the very unpleasant situations in which the Squadron was at times placed, they cheerfully, and much to their credit, underwent a degree of fatigue hardly credible.

Captain Aylmer will have the honour of presenting these dispatches. I beg

* *Monarch, Tremendous, America, Scately, Ruby, Sceptre, Trident, Jupiter, Crescent, Sphinx, Mofelle, Rattlesnake, Echo, Hope.*

leave to mention him to their Lordships as a respectable Gentleman and an active Officer.

I have the honour to be with great esteem, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Monarch, Saldanha Bay,

Aug. 19, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that intelligence was received at Cape Town, on the 3d instant, of a number of ships having been seen in the Offing at Saldanha Bay, which was confirmed on the 5th. In consequence of this, every preparation was made for putting to sea immediately, with the squadron under my command; but from the Monarch's main-mast being out, and the tempestuous weather, I was not able to quit the anchorage in Simon's Bay until the 6th, when we proceeded to sea.

On getting under way an Officer from the shore came on board to inform me that a number of sails had been seen the preceding night in the Offing, near False Bay; I then resolved to steer to the Southward and West, in expectation of their having taken that course.

The squadron continued cruising in the most tempestuous weather I have ever experienced, which damaged many of the ships, and at one time the Ruby had five feet water in her hold: We were joined at sea by his Majesty's ships *Stately*, *Rattlesnake* and *Echo* sloops. On the 12th I returned, with a fresh breeze blowing from the South East, and, upon anchoring in Simon's Bay, the Master Attendant came off with information that the ships seen, consisting of nine sail, had put into Saldanha Bay on the 6th, the same day on which I had proceeded to sea; that they remained there by the last advice, and that four ships had been dispatched in quest of me to communicate this welcome intelligence.

I immediately made the signal to sail, but the *Crescent* had got ashore; the wind blew strong and increased on the following day to a perfect tempest, in which the *Tremendous* parted two cables, drove, and was in great danger of being lost, so that, notwithstanding every exertion, and the most anxious moments of my life, we could not get out until the 15th.

On the 16th the squadron arrived off Saldanha Bay at sun-set, and the *Crescent*, which had been ordered ahead to discover information and to report, made the signal for the enemy, consisting of three ships of the line, three frigates, and other ships, being moored in the Bay.

The squadron stood on into the Bay in the order of sailing; but the night coming on, and the rear being too far extended for action, I judged it expedient to come to an anchor within shot of the enemy's ships, and, perceiving their numbers very inconsiderable in comparison with the force under my command, I considered it my duty, and an incumbent act of humanity, to address the Dutch Officer in command; and consequently forwarded the Letter to him, of which the Inclosure No. 3. is a Copy, by Lieutenant Coffin, of the *Monarch*, with a Flag of Truce; to this I received a verbal return, that a positive reply should be sent in the morning at day-break. I was fearful the enemy might attempt to injure the ships, and therefore ordered Lieutenant Coffin to return immediately with my Letter No. 4, to which he brought back the Reply No. 5.

On the 17th, at nine in the morning, a Dutch Officer came on board with a Flag, and presented Proposals of Terms for Capitulation, which you will observe in the Correspondence, with my remarks and definitive letter; and at five P. M. the Terms contained in the inclosed Copy were ultimately agreed upon, but it was impossible to take possession of the ships until the 18th, on account of the stormy weather.

It affords me the highest satisfaction, therefore, to communicate to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a squadron of ships belonging to the United States, under the command of his Excellency Rear-Admiral Engelbertus Lucas, has surrendered to the British force under my command, consisting of Three Ships of the Line, Two fine Frigates, Two of 28 guns, and a Sloop of 18 guns, all completely coppered, stored and victualled, together with a large laden Store-ship, the names of which are described in the Inclosure No. 6, and the British ships to whom they are Prizes, on the Inclosure No. 7.

The consequent joy of this fortunate event is much augmented from the consolatory reflection on its accomplishment without effusion of human blood,

or injury to either of the enemy's or British ships, not a single shot having been fired.

I must, however, beg leave to observe, that any resistance on the part of the enemy could only have occasioned the wanton sacrifice of a few lives; and I doubt not, that had their numbers been adequate to contention, their conduct would have confirmed the acknowledged merit at all times recorded to the martial spirit of subjects of the United States; and I can with similar confidence assure you, that the Officers and men under my command would have exhibited a conduct equally creditable to themselves.

The repeated advices communicated in your letters respecting the enemy's forces destined to this quarter, agreed so correctly with the intelligence I obtained by other means, that I have long been expecting this arrival, and was thereby enabled to be perfectly prepared to receive them, and constantly to keep a vigilant look-out.

I have the honour to be with great esteem, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,
G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

(No. 3.)

To his Excellency the Admiral or the Officer commanding the Ships of the United States now lying in Saldanha Bay.

SIR,

IT is unnecessary for me to detail the force I have the honour to command, because it is in your view and speaks for itself; but it is for you to consider the efficacy of a resistance with the force under your command.

Humanity is an incumbent duty on all men; therefore, to spare an effusion of human blood, I request a surrender of the ships under your command, otherwise it will be my duty to embrace the earliest moment of making a serious attack on them, the issue of which is not difficult for you to guess.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

*His Majesty's Ship Monarch,
Saldanha Bay, Aug. 16, 1796.*

(No. 4.)

To his Excellency the Rear-Admiral, Commander in Chief of the Dutch Ships lying in Saldanha Bay.

SIR,

I AM this instant honoured with your verbal answer to my letter of this date, and delivered to me by Lieutenant Coffin, of the Monarch. If I under-

stand him right, it is, that a flag of truce subsists between your Excellency, on the part of the States General, and myself, on behalf of his Britannick Majesty, and as was demonstrated by my displaying a flag of truce before I dispatched the first letter delivered to you by Lieutenant Coffin, and which truce is to continue until day-light in the morning. It is, therefore, my duty to require a positive assurance, that no damage shall be done to any of the ships or vessels of war, public stores, or effects, that may be placed under your command; otherwise I shall not consider myself in duty bound to restrain an immediate attack, or to treat such prisoners as may fall into my hands in a manner suitable to my general inclination or his Majesty's orders in similar cases.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

*His Majesty's Ship Monarch,
Saldanha Bay, August 16, 1796.*

(No. 5.)

To his Excellency Admiral G. K. Elphinstone, Commander in Chief of his Britannick Majesty's Squadron.

EXCELLENCY,

THE two letters delivered to me by your Officer, from want of an interpreter, have taken a long time to translate.

Your Excellency may rest assured of receiving a positive answer to-morrow morning, and that during this time no damage whatever shall be done to the vessels of my Squadron, which I promise you upon my honour.

This time is necessary to call to my aid the Captains of the frigates detached at the bottom of the Bay, in order to hold a Council of War, whom I am obliged to assemble on account of responsibility.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ENGELBERTUS LUCAS.

On board the Dortrecht,

August 16, 1796.

To his Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir G. K. Elphinstone, &c. &c. &c.

EXCELLENCY,

AGREEABLE to my promise, I send you copy of terms of Capitulation, which I doubt not you will grant. In this hope I am

Your Excellency's obedient servant,
(Signed) ENGELBERTUS LUCAS.

*Dortrecht, at anchor in
Saldanha Bay, August
17, 1796, second year
of the Batavian Republican Liberty.*

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ARTICLES of CAPITULATION

agreed upon in Saldanha Bay this 17th of August, 1796, between his Excellency Rear-Admiral Engelbertus Lucas, Commander in Chief of the Squadron of ships of the United States now lying in Saldanha Bay, and the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, Knight of the Most Honourable and Military Order of the Bath, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in the Indian seas, at the Cape of Good Hope, and of those now lying in Saldanha Bay.

Article I. Rear-Admiral Lucas will deliver up to Vice-Admiral Elphinstone the Squadron under his command, upon the conditions of the capitulation underwritten.

Answer. The Vice-Admiral is actuated by principles of humanity to prevent the effusion of human blood, and considers the surrender of the Dutch Squadron as a matter of necessity and not of choice.

Art. II. The British Admiral shall appoint two ships as cartels, the frigates the Braave and Sirene, in which the Rear-Admiral, his Officers and Midshipmen, and ship's crews, shall be permitted to proceed, without hindrance, to Holland, and the Officers shall keep their side arms.

Answer. Inadmissible, by reason that the cartel ships sent from Toulon and various other places, under similar circumstances, have been detained, and their crews imprisoned, contrary to the laws and usage of war, and the general good faith of nations; but Officers becoming prisoners shall be allowed to keep and wear their swords and side arms, so long as they behave with becoming propriety, and shall be treated with the respect due to their ranks.

Art. III. The Dutch Admiral, his Officers and crew, shall retain their private property without being searched, and the remainder of the crew who cannot be received on board the frigates are to be sent to Holland in such manner as the British Admiral shall judge proper.

Answer. Private property of every denomination will be secured to the proprietors to the fullest extent, in consequence of British Acts of Parliament and his Britannic Majesty's positive orders, as well as from the general known disposition of British Officers to treat with the utmost liberality those who become their prisoners,

Art. IV. They shall be provided with such quantities of provisions as may be necessary for those who embark on board the two frigates, and to be so provided from the Dutch ships.

Answer. Answered by the Sixth Article.

Art. V. These cartel ships, on their arrival in Holland, shall be sent to England, and there delivered to his Britannick Majesty.

Answer.—Already answered by the Second Article.

Art. VI. The crew shall be permitted to go on shore, for refreshment after their long voyage.

Answer.—This must depend upon the Major-General commanding the troops on shore; but the Commander in Chief will use his utmost exertions to render the situation of every individual as comfortable as possible as to victualling, lodging, and every accommodation, either on board or on shore, as can be procured or reasonably expected; and he will dispose of such as become prisoners as similarly to their inclinations as his duty to his Sovereign and the interests of his country will admit.

The sick shall be received into his Majesty's hospitals, and taken care of equally with the British sick.

It is furthermore the Commander in Chief's duty and inclination to send such to Europe as become prisoners, by the most speedy and convenient conveyances.

Art. VII. The National flags of Batavia shall continue to be displayed on the Dutch ships so long as their crews remain on board.

Answer.—The Batavian colours must be struck so soon as the ships are taken possession of by his Britannick Majesty's officers.

(L. S.) G. K. ELPHINSTONE.
ENGELBERTUS LUCAS.

John Jackson, Secretary to the
British Commander in Chief.

Clemens Benedictus, Secretary to
the Commander in Chief of
the Dutch Squadron.

To his Excellency Rear-Admiral Engelbertus Lucas, Commander in Chief of the Squadron of the United States, now lying in Saldanha Bay.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Letter with the proposals of Capitulation, and I have now the honour to inclose you my letters and answers thereunto, which I hope will be acceptable.

ceptable. I have mentioned to Captain Claris my inclination to accommodate your Excellency and the other officers inclined to return to Europe upon their parole, with the Maria storeship, or in British vessels, of which there are many at the Cape; but any of the public armed ships I dare not presume to permit to depart.

Your Excellency may rest assured of every good office within my reach. Should the inclosed Articles not meet with your approbation, you will be pleased to order the flag of truce to be hauled down as a signal that either party may commence hostilities.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant.

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

His Britannick Majesty's
Ship Monarch, Sal-
danha Bay, August 17,
1796.

(No. 6.)

A List of Ships late belonging to the United States, under the Command of his Excellency Rear-Admiral Engelbertus Lucas, which surrendered on the 17th of August, 1796, to a Detachment of the Squadron of his Majesty's Ships under the command of the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. in Saldanha Bay.

Ship's Names.	Commanders.	Guns.	Seamen and Troops.
	Rear-Adm.		
Dortrecht,	Lucas,	66	370
Revolution,	Capt. Rhenebende,	66	400
Admiral Tromp,	Capt. Valkenburg,	54	280
Calthor,	Capt. Clarisse,	44	240
Braave,	Capt. Zoetmans,	40	234
Bellona,	Capt. Valk,	28	130
Sirene,	Capt. De Cerf,	26	130
Havik,	Capt. Bezemer,	18	76
Maria (Storeship)			112

Total, 342 1972

N. B. Many of the guns are brass, besides which they are well furnished with Carronades.

They have Four Field-Pieces of Land Artillery on board. The troops are under the command of the Rear-Admiral; Lieutenant-Colonel Henri is Adjutant General, and Mons. Grandecourt, Commandant of Artillery.

G. K. ELPHINSTONE,

Monarch, Saldanha Bay,
August 19, 1796.

A List of his Majesty's Ships of the Detachment of the Squadron under the Command of the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. to which the Dutch Squadron, under the Command of his Excellency Engelbertus Lucas, surrendered on the 17th of August 1796, in Saldanha Bay,

Monarch, 74 guns, 612 men, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. Captain John Elphinstone.

Tremendous, 74 guns, 590 men, Rear-Admiral Thomas Pringle; Captain John Ayimer.

America, 64 guns, 491 men, Commodore John Blanket.

Stately, 64 guns, 491 men, Capt. Billy Douglas.

Ruby, 64 guns, 491 men, Capt. Jacob Waller.

Sceptre, 64 guns, 491 men, Capt. William Effington.

Trident, 64 guns, 491 men, Capt. E. O. Osborne.

Jupiter, 50 guns, 343 men, Capt. George Lofack.

Crescent, 36 guns, 264 men, Capt. Edward Buller.

Sphinx, 24 guns, 155 men, Capt. Andrew Tod.

Moselle, 16 guns, 121 men, Capt. Charles Brisbane.

Rattlesnake, 16 guns, 121 men, Capt. Edward Ramage.

Echo, 16 guns, 121 men, Capt. John Turner.

Hope, sloop, Captain Thomas Alexander.

Monarch, Saldanha Bay,
August 19, 1796.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, NOV. 5, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Polyphemus, the 29th of October, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the purpose for which I ordered his Majesty's ship Santa Margarita out on a cruise, as stated in my letter of the 19th inst. has been most fortunately accomplished, by her capturing two French ship privateers, and retaking one of their prizes; particulars of which

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will

will be seen in the accompanying letters from Capt. Martin.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

R. KINGSMILL.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Martin, of his Majesty's Ship Santa Margarita, to Vice Admiral Kingsmill, dated at Sea the 24th of October, 1796.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's ship under my command has this day captured a very fast-sailing ship privateer, called Le Buona-partie, of 16 guns and 137 men: she has been ten days from Brest, and taken three vessels, as named in the margin*.

Extract of another Letter from Captain Martin, of the Santa Margarita, to Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, dated the 27th of October, 1796.

ON the 25th instant, in the morning, we discovered two ships that immediately made towards us, and approached nearly within hail before they observed the Santa Margarita to be a frigate. They endeavoured to render the retreat of one or the other secure, by standing on different tacks, and I followed the largest with little prospect of taking the other; but Mr. Birchall, the first Lieutenant, with a degree of zeal and intrepidity that does him the highest honour, voluntarily offered to attack her in a boat: at this time our shot had reduced her sail so as to enable the boat to get alongside, and I had the satisfaction to see her taken possession of in a most gallant and officer-like manner. The ship we followed struck her colours, after having received a few shot, and proved to be Le Vengeur, of 18 guns and 120 men, twelve days from Brest, and had only captured the ship Potomah, from Poole, bound to Newfoundland, with provisions and merchandize, retaken by the boat commanded by Lieutenant Birchall.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, NOV. 8, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Prince of Wales, in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, the 17th of September, 1796.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that La

Victoire French Schooner privateer, carrying six carriage guns, and four swivels, with sixty-five men, arrived here this morning, having been captured by his Majesty's sloop Zebra (Capt. Hurst) the 12th inst between Grenada and Tobago. This privateer had been from Guadaloupe eight days, and had taken one sloop laden with provisions from Barbadoes to this Island, but she was recaptured by the Lapwing off Mariegalante. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

HENRY HARVEY.

Copy of another Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 21st of September, 1796.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship L'Aimable, on the 15th inst. captured off Guadaloupe a French privateer, called the Iris, of six guns and 50 men, belonging to that island, and recaptured at the same time the ship Swift, from St. Kitt's, bound to Barbadoes, in ballast, which had been taken the preceding day by the privateer. I am, Sir, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 13.¹

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Capt. Anstruther and Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Hertsboldtzhelm, Oct. 17, 1796.

MY LORD,

IN my dispatch of the 13th, I had the honour of giving your Lordship an account of the movements of the corps under the command of Generals La Tour, Nauendorf, and Petrasch, down to the 9th instant. On the 10th, General La Tour followed the enemy towards Stokach and Engen; but finding that their retreat through the Val D'Enfer could no longer be prevented, he discontinued the pursuit, and marched by his right towards the valley of the Kinzig, in order to form a junction with his Royal Highness. The Archduke arrived with his main body in the

* The ship Clarence, Ashington, from Jamaica to London, sent to Brest. Neptune brig from Dublin to St. Michael's, sunk. Anna brig, of Poole, to Naples, burnt.

neighbourhood of Hornberg. On the 15th Generals Nauendorf and Petrarfch preceded him nearly in the same direction. The former took post at Eltzach on the 14th, and the latter at Kintzing. On the 15th the corps of the Prince of Conde and General Frolich alone continued to follow the enemy through the defiles of the Black Forest.

In the mean time General Moreau lost no time in profiting of the advantages which his vanguard had gained on the 9th and 10th instant. He passed, with his whole army, through the Val D'Enfer, and arrived at Fribourg on the 13th.—Next day he occupied Waldkirch, and his posts extended along the heights on the right bank of the Eltz.

This menacing movement of the enemy, and the extreme difficulty of making an immediate attempt on Kehl, determined his Royal Highness to defer the execution of that enterprize. Leaving, therefore, a sufficient corps to observe the place, he marched, on the 16th, to Malborgen, and assumed the immediate command of the army of La Tour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Fribourg, Oct. 21, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour of informing your Lordship, that on the 19th inst. his Royal Highness the Archduke attacked the enemy, and, after an obstinate combat, made himself master of all the positions on the right bank of the Eltz.

The troops destined for this operation marched from the camp near Kintzingen before day-break; but such were the difficulties of the ground and the badness of the roads, that it was near eleven o'clock before they reached the different points at which they were to assemble; they were then distributed into three different columns, of which the right, under General La Tour, was destined to attack the village of Kindringen; the centre, commanded by General Wartenleben, was to carry the heights behind Maltertingen; the left, under General Petrarfch, was to proceed along the road from Heimbach, towards Emendingen, whilst Major-Ge-

neral Merfeld, with one brigade, attacked the woods on his left, and Prince Frederick of Orange, with another, endeavoured to pass over the highest parts of the mountains, so as to turn the right of the enemy. General Nauendorf, from Elkach, had orders to attack at the same time the post of Waldkirch.

About noon the action began: the column of the right met with a most obstinate resistance; it was repeatedly repulsed in its attack upon Kintzingen, and the success remained for some time doubtful, until his Royal Highness, putting himself at the head of the grenadiers, they returned with fury to the charge, and drove the enemy with great loss from the village.

Major-General Merfeld had no less difficulty in making himself master of the wood above Keimbach; the ground was extremely favourable to the enemy, and he defended it inch by inch; nor was he completely driven from it, until the Prince of Orange, after a most laborious march, through a country which seemed impenetrable for troops, appeared in the open ground above Emendingen, and began to attack his right flank. From that moment the victory became decisive. The enemy repassed the Eltz at Emendingen and Denning, destroying the bridges in order to cover his retreat.

General Nauendorf, mean time, had been no less successful towards Waldkirchen: at the moment his column were assembled he found himself attacked by a large body of the enemy, commanded by General Moreau in person, whom he not only repulsed, but drove beyond Waldkirchen, and made himself master of that post, and of the passage of the river. On this occasion three battalions of the enemy were surrounded, one of which laid down its arms, and the other two were dispersed in the woods.

Early on the 20th the van guard of the army passed the Eltz at Emendingen, and found that the enemy had taken a position immediately behind the village of Dentzlingen, with his right to the mountains and his left to the marshy ground beyond the village of Versteiten. His Royal Highness determined immediately to attack him; and for that purpose ordered General La Tour, with the right wing, to cross the Eltz at Denning, whilst he himself, with the left, and the corps of Nauendorf, advanced along the plain towards Fribourg.

Fribourg. The advanced guard of the Archduke's column dislodged the enemy from Dentslingen without difficulty; but as General La Tour met with considerable opposition, and was obliged to re-establish the bridge of Dentslingen, under the fire of the enemy's artillery, it was evening before he was able to force the passage of the river; so that his Royal Highness did not judge it expedient to bring on a general affair, in which only one part of the army could have been engaged. The Prince of Furstenberg, however, who commanded the right of General La Tour's column, found means to dislodge the enemy from Riegel, from whence he menaced the great road to Brisach.

The whole army passed the night within half cannon shot of the enemy's advanced posts, and every thing was prepared for renewing the action early this morning.

The enemy, however, did not wait the attack; his main body retired during the night, and the rear guard followed at day-break. A small corps only took the route of Brisach, where it passed the Rhine, and destroyed the bridge: the rest of the army directed its march upon Huningen, where a large tete-de-pont is said to be established.

During the operations of the main army, the corps of the Prince of Condé and General Frolich were extremely active in the mountains. On the 18th the Prince of Condé drove the enemy, with very considerable loss, from the strong posts of St. Megers and St. Peter, in the valley of that name, and General Frolich forced some of the most important passes of the Val d'Enfer. On the 19th and 20th they continued to drive the enemy before them, and this morning appeared descending from the mountains above Fribourg, at the moment that the Archduke's van guard entered the town, and contributed much towards pressing the rear of the enemy.

I am not at this moment able to state to your Lordship, with any degree of accuracy, the loss of the Austrians in the different actions since the 17th, but am confident it does not exceed a thousand men killed and wounded. Amongst the latter is General Count Wartensleben, who received a grape-shot in the arm, whilst leading his column to the attack on the 19th. There is, however, reason to hope that the wound will not prove dangerous.

The loss of the enemy has been very considerable. Several pieces of artillery, and upwards of 2000 prisoners, have fallen into the hands of the Austrians. The number of killed and wounded is certainly not smaller.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. ANSTRUTHER.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Schlingen, October 25, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that his Royal Highness the Archduke yesterday attacked General Moreau's army, in the formidable position of Schlingen, with so much success, that the enemy quitted it last night, and is now in full retreat towards his Tete-de-Pont near Huningen.

Notwithstanding the victory obtained by the Archduke on the 19th, and the consequent operations of the 20th and 21st, General Moreau, contrary to what was expected, determined to make another effort to maintain himself on the right bank of the Rhine, or at least to defer, as long as possible, the passage of the river; and for this purpose he took up a position near Schlingen, the uncommon strength of which could alone have enabled him to adopt such a resolution without exposing his army to destruction.

This position, which General Moreau had chosen, is so uncommonly strong, that I will attempt to describe it to your Lordship, in hope of conveying some faint idea of the difficulties of the operation which has been performed.

The flat country, which, extending from the Meyn to within two German miles of Basle, separates the mountains of Franconia and Suabia from the Rhine, becomes, to the southward of Mulheim, almost a regular oblong, about an English mile and a half in breadth, at the south east angle of which is the village of Schlingen. This is bounded on the south by a rivulet, which, rising near the plain at the foot of the high mountain called the Hoher Blauen, the village of Sitzenkirchen, runs to Ober Eckenheim, and from thence, in a western direction, through Nieder Eckenheim, Liel, and Schlingen, to Steintadt, where it falls into the Rhine. At Schlingen the hills on the right of the rivulet (which are steep and covered with vineyards), turn suddenly to the northward, and running in that direction towards Mulheim, form the eastern boundary

boundary of the plain; but those on the left bank of the rivulet, which are very high and commanding, continue quite to the Rhine, when they terminate abruptly. Not far from the source of the above-mentioned rivulet, there rises another, which, taking an opposite, that is south-easterly direction, passes through Sitzenkirchen, and, at the village of Candern, falls into the rivulet of that name; which, running south and south-west through a very deep, and, for a considerable distance, almost unpassable ravine, discharges itself into the Rhine six or seven English miles above Steinfadt. A third rivulet, rising about an English mile to the westward of Candern, runs in a nearly parallel direction to the latter, through Feuerbach, Riedlingen and Bademuhle, and falls into the Rhine a little below the mouth of the Candern.

Between the heads of the above-mentioned ravines is a chain of high rugged hills, covered with extensive and very thick woods.

In this almost inattackable situation was placed the right wing of the enemy's army. The corps which covered the extremity of it occupied Candern, Sitzenkirchen, and the surrounding heights, from whence the line proceeded along the hills above Ober and Nieder Eckenheim, Liel, Schlingen and Steinfadt, all of which places were strongly occupied; and the left flank of the line came quite to the Rhine, which runs close under the heights of Steinfadt. Advanced before the centre of his army, the enemy had a very strong corps of infantry on the heights and in the vineyards between Schlingen and Feldberg.

About an English mile in the rear of the centre of the position, that is, to the southward of Liel, is the village of Tannenkirch; between it and Liel is the highest hill of the whole position; and from Tannenkirch the ground falls towards the ravine in which Riedlingen is situated: so that, in case of the right wing being driven from the extremely strong ground on which it was posted, it had (by falling back to the heights of Tannenkirch), another good position, rather *ex potence*, indeed, to that of the left wing between Schlingen and Steinfadt, but the salient part is secured by the high and almost inattackable hill between Tannenkirch and Liel.

An attempt to oblige Moreau to quit his position, by marching a very strong column through the mountains on the left bank of the Candern, and through the

Wifenthal, so as to threaten his communication with his Tete-de-Pont at Huningen, would have been too tedious an operation in the present situation of affairs, and attended with the utmost difficulty now that the rains have rendered the roads so bad. The Archduke therefore determined to attack the right wing of the enemy's army, and, if possible, to dislodge it from the hills above Candern, Feuerbach, Sitzenkirchen, and Ober and Nieder Eckenheim; after gaining possession of which ground, his Royal Highness, if the enemy had persevered in maintaining his position, could the next day have proceeded to the attack of the heights behind the ravine of Redlingen. The attempt was arduous; but every thing was to be expected from the exertions of the army; for the gallant examples invariably shewn the troops, in the most trying situations, by the BROTHER of their EMPEROR, and the great ability with which he has commanded them, has inspired the whole army with a degree of confidence in and attachment to his Royal Highness, which is carried to enthusiasm.

The attack was performed in the following manner.—The army was divided into four principal columns: the first, or right column consisted of the Prince of Condé's corps, commanded by his Serene Highness, its advanced guard being led by the Duke d'Enghien: the second column consisted of nine battalions and twenty-six squadrons, commanded by the Prince of Furstenberg: the third column of eleven battalions and a brigade of cavalry, under General La Tour; and the fourth column consisted of the whole advanced guard of the army, under Major General Nauendorf.

The two first columns were destined to employ the enemy so as to prevent his detaching considerably from his left wing, but not to attempt any real attack on the main position of that wing, the ground from Schlingen to the Rhine being too strong to admit of it.

The third and fourth columns were to make the real attack on the enemy's right wing, and to endeavour to get round his flank.

The Prince of Condé's column assembled at Neuburg, and advanced to Steinfadt, which village they attacked and carried, and maintained with great firmness during the whole day, though entirely commanded by the left of the enemy's position.

The Prince of Furstenberg's column assembled at Mulheim, and advanced towards

wards Schlingen. It took possession of the heights opposite the enemy's position behind Schlingen, and maintained them under a severe cannonade.

General La Tour's column marched from Vegeheim through Feldberg. The right wing of it attacked the enemy in the vineyards between Feldberg and Schlingen, whilst the left drove them out of Eckenheim, then passed the ravine, and attacked the woody hills behind it. The nature of the ground was such, that both these attacks met with the most obstinate resistance; the right, however, at length succeeded in forcing the enemy to quit the vineyards, and retire behind Liel, and the left, after driving them out of a great part of the wood, took a position with its right flank to Nieder Eckenheim, and its left extending towards Feuerbach.

General Nauendorf's column had preceded General La Tour's as far as Feldberg, from whence it took to the left along the foot of the mountain, on which stands the castle of Burgleim. It then divided into several columns; one of these attacked the village of Sitzenkirchen, and after carrying it, defended by the ravine I have described towards Candern. Another column of much more considerable force, to the left of the former, was commanded by General Nauendorf himself. He attacked the strong height situated between the ravine of Sitzenkirchen and that of the Candern, and having gained possession of them after much opposition, he arrived immediately above the town of Candern. A third column of Light Infantry and Hussars, commanded by Major-General Merfeld, drove the enemy from the strong woody heights to the right of Sitzenkirchen, and got possession of all the high ground between Candern and Feuerbach, which forms a part of the chain that runs between the heads of the ravines, and is connected with the high hill between Tannenkirk and Liel. By this means General Merfeld was enabled to establish a communication near Feuerbach with General La Tour's left. The enemy was now also driven from the village of Candern.

General Nauendorf's corps had been in march all night, and, owing to the extreme badness of the roads in the mountains (rendered almost impassable), had not been able to commence its real attack till two o'clock, so that it was late in the afternoon before it succeeded as far as I have mentioned. An extreme thick-mist, followed by a violent storm, which lasted till dark, put an end to the action.

The enemy, finding that the operations of the day had completely prepared the way for an attack upon the heights of Tannenkirchen (which was to have taken place this morning), did not chuse to await it, but retreated in the night. His rear-guard quitted the heights behind Schlingen about four o'clock this morning, and he appears to be retiring towards his Tete de-Pont at Huningen.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Mappach, Oct. 27, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that in the course of last night General Moreau's army retreated across the Rhine at Huningen.

The last of his rear-guard was this morning still on the heights of Weiller, on which he had constructed a large and solid work; but, after a little skirmishing with the hussars, they evacuated the height and redoubt before any infantry could come up; and nothing now remains on this side the river but a few troops in a small Tete-de-Pont, behind which is a kind of horn-work, lately constructed on the island called Shueter Insel.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 19, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Moore, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Melampus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off the Isle of Wight, Nov. 14, 1796.

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that yesterday morning at day-light his Majesty's ships Minerva and Melampus drove a French National Corvette on shore in the entrance of Barfleur Harbour. The wind being directly on shore, and the tide falling, it was impossible for his Majesty's ships to get near enough to destroy her; but I have no doubt she must be totally lost, it being near half ebb when she struck.

Captain Peyton having ordered me to work up towards Havre, with the Melampus and Childers, we parted from the Minerva in the evening, and at eight A. M. this morning, the Childers being in company, we discovered a ship, to which we gave chase: at four P. M. we began to fire our bow guns at her, which she returned with what guns she could bring

to bear : at half past five, being within half musket shot, and going to give her a broadside, she discharged her guns in the air, and struck her colours. She proves to be L'Etna, of 18 twelve pounders and 137 men, commanded by Citizen Joseph La Coudrais, a national corvette, from Havre bound to Brest, laden for the Republic with naval and military stores, and various other articles. The prisoners inform me, that the other corvette ashore at Barfleur had sailed the night before L'Etna did from the basin of Havre, is called L'Etonnant, mounting 18 eighteen pounders, bound for Brest, and laden with naval and military stores. They are both quite new, very compleat ships, and their first cruize.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Bowater, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Trent, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Yarmouth Roads, Oct. 16, 1796.

You will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that, in consequence of the representation of the Mayor of Yarmouth, informing me that two ships passing between Ousley-Bay and this place, were attacked by a small cutter privateer off Southwold, on Monday eve, about nine o'clock; I yesterday morning dispatched the Phoenix hired cutter in quest of her, and to give information to the Espeigle brig, on that station.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 17.

The wind blowing very hard all day yesterday from the westward, prevented my sending this to the Post, and since that time the Phoenix has returned to this place, bringing in with her the privateer cutter she was sent after. The privateer had been four days from Dunkirk, and had taken a light collier brig the day before she was captured.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant William Sharp, commanding his Majesty's hired armed Cutter the Dover, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Swansea, Nov. 16, 1796.

Sir, I am to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that on the 12th inst. I captured, in his Majesty's hired armed cutter Dover, under my command, seven leagues south of the Land's End, the Providence lugger privateer, a new fast-sailing vessel, carrying four three-pounders, pierced for eight, with 29 men, out four days from St. Maloe's, and had not taken any thing.

I am, Sir, &c.

WILLIAM SHARP.

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 18, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir J. B. Warren to Vice-Admiral Colpoys, dated on board his Majesty's Ship La Pomone, at Sea, 2d inst.

Sir, I beg leave to inform you, that this morning, Ushant bearing N. E. by E. eight leagues, I discovered his Majesty's ship Thalia in chase of a strange sail; and the Artois being pretty well to windward, I made her signal to join the pursuit also, and have the satisfaction to say, that Sir Edmund Nagel brought her to at eleven A. M. Ushant then bearing N. E. by E. 11 leagues: she proves to be Le Franklin, mounting 12 six pounders, and a complement of 100 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN WARREN.

Vice-Admiral Colpoys, &c.

FROM OTHER PAPERS.

Paris papers down to the 2d inst. contain a boasting account from the French Generals Buonaparte and Berthier, of their late victory over the Austrians, on the 15th and 16th Nov.

The following is Berthier's Letter:

Head Quarters at Verona, 29th Brum.

"After the most difficult manœuvres, the most obstinate battles, eight days without putting off our boots, we have beat General Alvinzy, and pursued his corps as far as Vicenza. Five thousand prisoners, three thousand killed and wounded, four stand of colours, twelve pieces of cannon, are the fruits of this victory. D'Alvinzy has rallied behind the Brenna. Davidovich, ignorant of what has happened to Alvinzy, is on the right bank of the Adige, after having forced the division of Vaubois, and has advanced on the other side from Rivoli: we doubt not but he will retire: if he preserves his position, he will soon be in our power, with the 6000 men that he commands.

"Long live the army of Italy!—Presently Mantua will be in our power.

"Never was a battle more bloody. We had two generals mortally wounded, and five who it is hoped may recover—two aid-de-camps of the General in Chief and an adjutant-general killed.

"I have not time to say more; we have again to fight; no repose till the enemy is destroyed.

(Signed) "ALEX. BERTHIER."

O o o

General

General Moreau writes to the Directory as follows, dated 2d Frimaire (Nov. 22.).

"The garrison at Kehl made this morning a vigorous sortie, to reconnoitre the line of the circumvallation of the enemy.

"General Defaix was charged with the attack of the right—General Decaen was in the centre, and General Sice on the left.

"The whole line of the enemy was forced, without a shot being fired: the enemy abandoned all their artillery, which was instantly spiked. Could we have anticipated a success so complete, and had artillery horses ready, we might have taken twenty pieces of cannon. With the horses which we could spare from our own, we could only bring off ten pieces. We made from 600 to 700 prisoners, amongst whom were twenty officers, including a colonel and a major. Such was the result of this rally.

(Signed) "MOREAU."

Private letters announce, that General Moreau was slightly wounded in the head by a ball, and that one of his Aide-de-camps had the lower part of his leg shot away.

The Deputies of Modena, Ferrara, Reggio, &c. have separated, after decreeing the abolition of the privileges of the nobles and clergy, and publishing two manifestoes to the people of Italy, assuring them it was the wish of the new Republic to live in peace with all their neighbours. A special deputation was sent to Milan to notify the new constitution. This assembly is to meet again at Reggio on the 24th of December. In the mean while a Military Commission is appointed to organize the National Guard, and raise five cohorts, one of which may be formed out of foreigners. It is added, that it did not appear, that the province of Romagna would join the confederation, or that the French were in earnest in seizing the Pope's provinces.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DEC. 5.

THE following mode of raising the Loan of 18 millions was proposed and recommended by the Bank Directors on Wednesday last. One million was subscribed by the Bank in their corporate capacity, and four hundred thousand pounds by the Directors individually; and before the close of the books the first day, five millions were subscribed by different merchants and others.

At ten o'clock this morning the parlour doors at the Bank were opened, before which time the lobby was crowded. Numbers could not get near the books at all; while others, to testify their zeal, called to the persons at the books then signing, to put down their names for them, as they were fearful of being shut out. At about twenty minutes past eleven the Subscription was declared to be completely full, and hundreds in the room were reluctantly obliged to go away. By the post innumerable orders came from the country for subscriptions to be put down, scarcely one of which could be executed. And long after the Subscription was closed, persons continued coming, and were obliged to depart disappointed.

It is a curious fact, and well worth stating, that the Subscription completely filled in fifteen hours and twenty minutes:

Two hours on
Six ditto on

Thursday,
Friday,

Six ditto on

One ditto, 20 min.

Saturday,

Monday,

—————
Fifteen hours, 20 min.

The Duke of Bridgewater actually tendered a draft at sight on his Banker, for the 100,000l. which he subscribed to the New Loan! which of course could not be accepted, as the Act is not yet passed.

9. Francis Dunn was indicted for the wilful murder of David Brewer, by giving him several wounds on the head, and in the side, with a clasp knife, on Thursday the 10th of November, and William Arnold and William Ryan, for aiding and abetting him in the said murder.

On the night of Wednesday the 9th of November, the patrols observed two men go up Pipe-maker's-alley, near Cow Cross, and, following them up, observed one of them, which proved to be Dunn, with a knife in his hand. They interrogated him as to what he was doing with it; but he refusing to satisfy them, they took him to the watch-house, of which the deceased Mr. Brewer was the keeper; however, as they had no charge against them, and a publican appearing in their behalf, they were discharged.

The next night there was a club held at the Sun, Cow Cross, at which, among others,

others, was a witness, of the name of Toombs, who stated that, on his refusing to sing, several persons insulted him; and that the prisoner Dunn even went so far as to tear his coat, on which he went down, and brought up three watchmen. On their coming into the room, and one of them proposing to secure the door, they all, to the amount of twenty-five or twenty-six, began to attack the watchmen. Dunn knocked one of them down, and they were glad to get out of the house, in doing which they were followed by the whole that were in the room.

From one Harris, another of the Club, it appeared, that when they got into the street, they missed one of their party, whereupon they returned to the Sun, and, finding the door fastened, Dunn and Ryan got in at the window, and then opened the door for the rest; but not finding their companion, one of them suggested he might be taken to the watch-house, to which Dunn went first, Williams next, then Arnold, and the rest followed. Another witness and the deceased Brewer, seeing them coming, shut to the upper part of the door, it shutting with a hatch; this they soon forced open, and three of them entered; when two women swore to seeing one of them strike Mr. Brewer over the head, and another punching him on the side. They then came out, and being met by another party, Dunn said to them, "Damn him, I've cut his bloody eyes out." Dunn at this time had a knife in his hand, which, as he came out of the watch-house, he was noticed to wipe on his coat; Arnold also had a knife in his hand; and it was proved by several witnesses, and two accomplices, that the whole party proceeded in a riotous manner, knocking down several watchmen, and that Dunn in particular kept his knife in his hand, and seeing one of the patrol at the corner of the street in their way, he ran up to him, and cut him under the chin, and his coat behind; and after this he made a thrust at a gentleman whom they met as he was turning up Saffron-hill.

After they left the watch-house, Mr. Brewer came to the door, wiping his face, and standing, as the witnesses termed it, in his blood; he was afterwards taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and on the Saturday evening he expired; previous to which, however, he said to one Willey, and to Coleman, that he was a dead man, and that he believed the man whom they brought to

the watch-house the night before with a knife, was one of them that had cut him, and the cutting drove another.—On being asked if they meant Arnold, they said, Yes.

The Surgeon described Mr. Brewer to have received three wounds, one at the top of the head through the skull; another in the left temple down to the chin, which went the whole length to the bone; and a third under the blade-bone of the right shoulder, three inches long, and one inch deep; these wounds brought on an inflammation, that inflammation a fever, and were consequently the cause of his death.

Arnold was taken the next day in Smithfield, Ryan a few days after on board the *Sans-Parcil* at Spithead, and Dunn in the neighbourhood of Cow-Cross.

Being called upon for their defence, Ryan said, conscious of his own innocence with respect to the murder, he should leave it with his Counsel.

Mr. Justice Grose then summed up the evidence, and explained the law upon the case, particularizing the different points as far as they were corroborated against either or all the prisoners; observing also the difference, as it appeared to him, there was in the guilt of the prisoners.

The Jury, after remaining out of Court about twenty minutes, brought in their verdict—Dunn and Arnold, Guilty—Ryan, Not Guilty.

As the Recorder was proceeding to pass sentence on them, Dunn said he had a favour to beg of the Court, which was, that as but one life had been lost, the law would be satisfied with one as an atonement. He sought not to save his own life, for he had unfortunately for the last ten years committed innumerable offences; and therefore, if mercy could be shewn, his fellow-sufferer was more deserving of it than himself: all he could hope for was the indulgence of a little more time than was commonly allowed in these cases, to make his peace with God.

The Recorder declared that it was not in his power to grant either, and then pronounced the sentence to be, that they be executed on Monday following, and that their bodies be delivered to the surgeons for dissection; which was executed accordingly.

It is a curious fact ascertained by Dr. Heberden the younger, in a paper presented to the Royal Society, that the excess of the mortality in January 1795, above that of January 1796, was

not less than 1352 persons. "A number," says the Doctor, "sufficient surely to awaken the attention of the most prejudiced admirers of a frosty winter."

The January of 1795 was a very severe month, and that of the present year so remarkably mild, that most people complained of the unseasonableness of the weather, and apprehended dreadful effects relative to health; apprehensions which this interesting fact seems to resolve into mere vulgar prejudice.—What renders this fact more striking, is this following remark, to use the Doctor's own words: "Though I have only stated the evidence of two years, the same conclusion may universally be drawn; as I have learned from an examination of the weekly bills of mortality for many years. These two seasons were chosen as being each of them very remarkable, and in immediate succession one to the other, and in every body's recollection."

CORRESPONDENCE between Lord MALMESBURY and C. DELACROIX, the FRENCH MINISTER for FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from Page 388.)

Note from LORD MALMESBURY to the French Minister of Exterior Relations.

THE Court of London, informed of what passed in consequence of the last Memorial sent by their orders to the Minister of Exterior Relations, do not find there is any thing to add to the answer given by the underwritten to the two questions which the Directory thought proper to address to him.

The Court of London thus still expects, with the greatest interest, the explanation of the sentiments of the Directory respecting the principle proposed on their part as the basis of the negotiation, the adoption of which appears the most proper means of accelerating the progress of a discussion so important to the happiness of many nations. The underwritten has in consequence received orders to renew the demand of a candid and precise answer on the subject, in order that his Court may know exactly, and with certainty, whether the Directory will accept of the said proposition, whether they wish to make any changes or modifications whatever in it, or lastly, whether they would propose any other principle to answer the same purpose.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 26, 1796.

Answer from the Minister of Exterior Relations to the Note of LORD MALMESBURY.

In answer to the Note delivered yesterday, 26 Nov. (O. S.) 6 Frimaire, by Lord Malmesbury, the underwritten Minister of the Exterior Relations is charged by the Executive Directory to observe, that the answers made on the 5th and 21d Brumaire (26 Oct. 12 Nov.) included the acknowledgement of the principle of compensation, and that, to do away all pretext for further discussion upon that point, the underwritten, in the name of the Executive Directory, again makes a formal and positive declaration of the same, in consequence of which Lord Malmesbury is again invited to give an immediate categorical answer to the proposal made to him on the 22d Brumaire (12 Nov.) and which is conceived in these terms: "The underwritten is charged by the Executive Directory to invite you to point out, without delay, and nominally, the objects of reciprocal compensation which you propose."

(Signed) CH. DE LA CROIX.

Paris, Frimaire 7.

Answer from LORD MALMESBURY to the Note from the Minister of the Exterior Relations, of the 7th Frimaire.

The under-mentioned Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty, in answer to the Note dated this morning, and which was delivered to him on the part of the Minister of Exterior Relations, hastens to assure him, that he will not delay a moment to communicate the same to his Court, from whence he must necessarily wait further orders before he can explain himself upon the important points contained in the said Note.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 17, 1796.

Saturday, Dec. 24, was announced the total failure of the mission of Lord Malmesbury, by the arrival of Mr. Brookes, the Messenger, at the Secretary of State's Office, with dispatches from his Lordship, containing the intelligence, that the answer of the French Minister Delacroix to the last Note presented by him demanded of his Lordship immediately to quit Paris; in compliance with which he proceeded to make the necessary preparations for his departure.

Paris Journals of the 21st inst. state, that Lord Malmesbury had been required, by the Executive Directory, to give

give in his *ultimatum*, which expressed, as the condition of Peace, the restitution of all conquests on both sides, with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope and the Island of Ceylon being retained by the English; and that after the delivery of this Paper Lord Malmesbury received an order to quit the territory of the Republic.

CORRECT ACCOUNT OF THE NEW TAXES, CALCULATED TO PRODUCE 2,132,000*l.* PER ANNUM.

0	2	6	per cwt. on Muscovado, brown, from the British plantations, or imported by the East India Company, to commence on the 7th of December.
0	5	0	per cwt. on all other sugars imported.
0	0	1	per lb. on pepper, when taken out of the warehouse for exportation.
10	0	0	per cent. on the amount of the present duties on pepper, when taken out for home consumption.
0	3	7	per thousand on bricks imported.
5	0	0	per cent. on the amount of the present Custom duties now payable upon all goods imported and exported not aftermentioned.
10	0	0	per cent. on the amount of the present Custom duties on the importation of brimstone, hemp, iron in bars, or unwrought, common oil of olives and staves, imported from any part of Europe.
			Prize goods, wine, and coals excepted from the two last-mentioned articles of duty.—So much of the drawback allowed on the exportation of British plantation coffee and cocoa nuts, as exceeds the drawback on any other coffee and cocoa nuts to be repealed, and no longer paid.
0	0	2½	in the pound to be paid on all sales by auction of estates, stock, ships, &c.
0	0	3	in the pound to be paid on all sales by auction of furniture, goods, plate, and merchandize.

0	1	0	per thousand on all bricks made and used in Great Britain.
0	0	9	per lb. on the importation of plantation cocoa nuts.
0	2	6	per lb. on the importation of foreign cocoa nuts.
0	0	9	per lb. on the importation of coffee.
10	0	0	per cent. on all tea sold by the East India Company, (when sold at or above the price of 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per lb. without duty,) allowing a drawback on exportation.
0	0	1	per gallon of wash brewed from corn for distilling spirits in England.
0	0	1	per gallon of wash made from cyder, &c. for ditto.
0	0	1½	per gallon of wash made from molasses, for ditto.
0	0	2	per gallon of wash made from foreign refused wine, for ditto.
0	2	8½	for every 96 gallons of wash produced by Messrs. Bishop, of Maidstone, from a weight of malt.
0	0	5½	per gallon on spirits imported from Scotland, of a strength 1 to 10 over hydrometer proof.—An additional Excise duty on all Scots spirits imported, in proportion to the surplus strength. The same additional duties on the Scots spirits in hand.
0	0	10	per gallon on foreign single brandy imported.
0	1	8	above proof ditto.
0	0	8	rum imported or in warehouse on bond.
0	1	4	above proof.
0	0	10	on other foreign spirits.
0	1	8	above proof.
36	0	0	per gallon additional Excise duty upon the contents of every still in the low lands of Scotland used in distilling worts, wash, or low wines from malt, corn, grain, or British materials.
60	0	0	per gallon upon every still used in distilling worts, wash, or low wines from molasses or sugars in Scotland.

72 0 0 per gallon upon the contents of every still used in distilling worts, wash, or low wines from foreign refused wine or foreign materials.

36 0 0 per gallon upon every still used in distilling worts or low wash from malt, corn, grain, or British materials in England to be exported to Scotland.

36 0 0 per gallon upon every still in England used in rectifying or compounding spirits to be exported to Scotland.

60 0 0 per gallon on stills used in distilling from molasses and sugar in England to be exported to Scotland.

72 0 0 upon the contents of every still used in distilling the same from foreign materials in England to be exported to Scotland.

4 0 0 per gallon upon every still in the Highlands.

36 0 0 per gallon upon stills used for rectifying or compounding spirits in Scotland.

That the several rates of postage now payable within England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, do cease.

That for every single letter by post within the same, for any distance not exceeding 15 miles, be charged 3d. double letters 6d. triple 9d. those of one ounce weight 1s. and so in proportion.

Above 15 miles, and not exceeding 30, for single letters 4d. and so in the same proportion, 1 ounce 1s. 4d. &c.

Above 30 miles, not exceeding 60, 1s. 8d. and so in proportion, 1 ounce 1s. 8d. &c.

Above 60, not exceeding 100, 6d. 1 ounce 2s. &c.

Above 100, not exceeding 150, 7d. 1 ounce 2s. 4d.

All above 150, 8d. &c. 1 ounce 2s. 8d.

Upon every single letter to Scotland, 1d. (the rates of postage remaining the same); on double letters, 2d. &c. 1 ounce 4d. &c.

That the present rates of postage between London and Portugal, and between London and British America, do cease.

From any part of Great Britain to Portugal, exclusive of inland postage, every single letter 1s. double 2s. every ounce 4s.

The same to and from British America.

The inland postage upon said letters according to the distance.

10 per cent. upon the Assessed Taxes granted by the 24th of his present Majesty, called the Commutation Act, viz. on windows and inhabited houses; also on the Act of last Session, granting a duty on horses; and also by the Act granting a duty on dogs.

10l. on Assessed Taxes, granted by the 24th Geo. III. on horses and carriages; and also by the 29th Geo. III. on horses and carriages; and also by the last Acts on horses and dogs. So that horses and dogs are to be an addition of 20 per cent. on the present duties.

A duty of one-eighth of the toll paid by all goods conveyed by inland navigation.

A duty upon stage coaches, 1d. per mile additional.

A stamp duty of 2d. upon all parcels by land carriage.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

NOVEMBER 10.

AT Bridgeness, John Macdonald Kinnier, esq. Comptroller of the Customs, at Borrowstouness.

11. At Durham, Sir William Appleby, in his 54th year.

13. Thomas Burgefs, esq. the petitioning candidate for Bridport.

Lately at Landover, Carmarthenshire, Arthur Davies, esq. aged 69.

Lately Francis Penrose, of Bicester, Oxfordshire, surgeon, aged 50.

16. At Hackney, in his 71st year, Mr. Bowler Miller, chief clerk in the office of the 3 per cents. at the Bank.

17. *Her Imperial Majesty the EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.* She was born 1729, and ascended the throne in 1762.

At Amphinton, near Exeter, Benjamin Sweetland, esq. many years a commissioner at Gibraltar.

Lately at Prees, in the county of Salop, Richard Jackson, D. D. senior prebendary of York, Litchfield, and Chester.

Lately in the Isle of Wight, R. Worsley, esq.

18. Mr. John Crouse, aged 58, upwards of 35 years printer of the Norfolk Chronicle.

William Bacon, esq. late of Maryland Point, in the county of Essex.

The Rev. William Kendall, rector of Norton, in the county of Suffolk.

Captain Matthew Pitts, of the engineers.

Sir William Dick, bart. at Durham, Major of the Mid. Lothian fencible cavalry quartered there.

19. At Cleveland Row, St. James's, Har-
rison Philip Ainslie, esq.

Lately Mr. John Dunkerton, master of the
School at Shepton Mallet.

20. The Hon. Mrs. Southwell.

Mrs. North, lady of the Bishop of Win-
chester.

The most noble Thomas Thynne, Marquis
of Bath, knight of the garter, groom of the
stole to his Majesty. He was born Sept.
24, 1734, and married in 1759, to the
Lady Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck, sister to
the Duke of Portland.

21. In his 84th year, the Rev. Richard
Cordukes, M. A. rector of St. Mary's
Bishophill the Elder, rector of St. Saviour's,
and licenced curate of the rectory of All
Saints, North-street, York.

Sir Edmund Head, bart, in Lincoln's Inn
Fields.

Mr. Cocks, banker, of Charing Cross.

Mr. Wm. Holloway, late of Philpot-lane.

At Hawkhurst, Kent, the Rev. John
Chawner.

At St. Andrew's, Scotland, the hon.
Mrs. Murray, mother of Lord Elibank.

22. At Swakeley-house, near Ickenham,
Middlesex, aged 75, the Rev. Tho. Clarke,
near 50 years rector of that parish.

Edward Barnes, esq. at Ilington, in his
73d year.

Mr. Marshall, barrack master for Glasgow
and Dunbarton.

John Chalcroft, esq. of Woodhurst, Surry.
At Richmond, Lady Wood, relict of Sir
Francis Wood, bart.

23. At Bath, aged 63, Mr. Findall
Rushforth, 37 years in the assay-office, at
Goldsmiths Hall.

Edward Augustus Murray, esq. Charlotte-
street, Rathbone-place.

24. Mr. William Browne, of Kirby-
street, Hatton-garden, attorney at law.

At Falmouth, Thomas Spottiswood, esq.
of the island of Tobago.

25. In Bedford-row, John Smith, esq.
attorney at law.

Mr. William Pirnie, architect, in Hano-
ver-street.

26. At Fairy-hill, near Eltham, John
Naylor, esq. of Bread-street.

Henry Lawrence, esq. Henrietta-street,
Covent-garden.

Isaac Wood, esq. of Winsford, Cheshire.

Lately Wm. Webber, esq. of Vanbrugh-
house, Blackheath, Kent.

27. Mary Jefferies, a poor woman, aged
815 years, in Old Pye-street, Westminster.
George Welsh, esq. banker of London,
aged 80.

Lately at Exmouth, James Hossack, M.D.

late and for 25 years physician to the Royal
Hospital at Greenwich, aged 77.

Lately at his father's house, in Great
George-street, Westminster, after a tedious
illness, in his 21st year, Richmond Moore,
esq. fellow commoner of Christ College,
Cambridge, whose amiable virtues and pro-
mising talents, united to elegance of manners,
endeared him to his relations and numerous
friends, who, together with their own irrepa-
rable loss, have to deplore that of the public
at large, to whom he was likely to become a
useful ornament.

28. Mr. Ambrose Busher, printer and
bookteller, at Lancafer.

29. At Haver, in Kent, in his 71st year,
the Rev. Stafford Newe, rector of that parish.

30. The Rev. John Bree, rector of St.
Mark's Tay, in the county of Essex.

George Wagner, esq. of Duke-street,
Westminster, aged 74.

Dec. 1. Mr. John Jullion, of New
Brentford, Middlesex.

Lately at Putney, William Jenkyns, esq.

2. Mr. Thomas Boulton Pratt, goldsmith,
of Cheapside.

At Fairford Park, Gloucestershire, Mr.
Raymond Barker.

Lately at Brighton, William Randall, esq.
barrack-master.

3. Owen Clutton, esq. of Balcombe,
Sussex.

At Kilbridge Manse, in Arran, the Rev.
Gerham Stewart, minister of that parish, in
the 78th year of his age.

Lately the Rev. Robert Barker, rector of
Hickling, in Nottinghamshire, formerly of
Queen's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1758,
M. A. 1761, and B. D. 1778.

4. At Ramsay Lodge, near Edinburgh,
James Ramsay, esq. general accountant of
excise, for Scotland.

5. Mr. Charles Cofens, of Teddington,
son of the late Dr. Cofens, minister there.

The Rev. Henry Farr Yeatman, vicar of
East Brent, Somersetshire, prebendary of
Wells.

8. Peter Perring, esq. of Membland
House, in the county of Devon.

Lately Philips Glover, esq. late colonel of
the Royal North Lincolnshire Militia, and
justice of peace for that county.

10. At Somers Town, aged 30, James
Bannerman, esq. member of Council, and
governor of James Fort Acres.

12. Mr. Usborne, father of the Vintners
company, in his 86th year.

Dr. William Buller, Bishop of Exeter.

13. Mr. R. Jordan, of Finchley, farmer.

21. In her 22d year, Mrs. White, wife
of John White, esq. of Soho-square.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR DECEMBER 1796.

Day	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. 1777.	5 per Ct. 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.
25	143	56 $\frac{7}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{4}$ a		72 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{5}{8}$													
26	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{8}$ a		72 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{8}$	16 1-16	6 $\frac{1}{8}$										12l. 11s.	
27	Sunday																		
28	143 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{4}$ a		72 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{7}{8}$	16 1-16	6 $\frac{1}{4}$									2 dif.	12l. 9s.	
29	143	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		73 $\frac{1}{4}$	87	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$									2 dif.	12l. 8s. 6d.	
30																			
1	143	56 $\frac{3}{8}$	56 $\frac{3}{8}$ a		73 $\frac{1}{8}$	87	16 1-16	6 15-16					176 $\frac{1}{4}$						
2		57	57 $\frac{1}{4}$ a		73 $\frac{1}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 3-16						176 $\frac{1}{2}$						
3		57 $\frac{3}{8}$			73 $\frac{1}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 5-16	6 15-16										12l. 10s.	
4	Sunday																		
5		58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{4}$	88	16 9-16	7										12l. 11s.	
6	145	58	58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a		74 $\frac{3}{8}$	87 $\frac{5}{8}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	7					176 $\frac{3}{4}$					12l. 9s. 6d.	
7		57 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a		74 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{8}$	7					176 $\frac{1}{2}$					12l. 9s. 6d.	
8	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		73 $\frac{3}{4}$		16 $\frac{1}{4}$						175					12l. 6s.	
9		56 $\frac{5}{8}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		73 $\frac{1}{8}$		16 $\frac{1}{2}$											12l. 5s.	
10		56 $\frac{3}{8}$	57 $\frac{1}{8}$ a		73 $\frac{1}{2}$		16 5-16	6 15-16											
11	Sunday																		
12		57	57 $\frac{5}{8}$ a		73 $\frac{5}{8}$		16 5-16											12l. 6s.	
13	144 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{7}{8}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$ a		73 $\frac{3}{4}$		16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 15-16										12l. 5s.	
14	144	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$ a		73 $\frac{1}{2}$		16 5-16											12l. 5s. 6d.	
15	144 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	57 $\frac{1}{4}$ a		73 $\frac{3}{8}$		16 5-16	7										12l. 5s. 6d.	
16		57 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$		16 7-16	7										12l. 6s.	
17		57 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{3}{8}$ a	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$		16 $\frac{3}{8}$											12l. 6s.	
18	Sunday																		
19		57	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{4}$		16 $\frac{3}{8}$	7										12l. 6s.	
20	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	57 $\frac{3}{8}$ a	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{8}$		16 $\frac{3}{8}$												
21																			
22	144	56 $\frac{5}{8}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	74		16 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 15-16										12l. 3s.	
23	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{3}{8}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	8	74		16 $\frac{1}{4}$											12l. 4s.	

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.