

THE European Magazine,

For OCTOBER 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of SIR CHARLES GREY, K. B. And, 2. A VIEW of ROSEMARY HALL, in the ISLAND of ST. HELENA, the SEAT of WILLIAM WRANGHAM, ESQ.]

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Phocion's Essay is stolen from the Humourist by Gordon, author of Cato's letters. Such an attempted imposition is entitled only to contempt.

Lord Burghley's letter is received.

Alfo, various Poems.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from August 19, to Sept. 16, 1797.

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STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

SEPTEMBER.							
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	10	30.35	54	N.
27	29.84	57	N. E.	11	30.34	54	N.
28	29.97	56	S. W.	12	30.31	53	N. W.
29	29.90	57	W.	13	30.12	54	N. N. E.
30	29.70	56	S. S. W.	14	30.09	55	N.
				15	30.20	54	N. W.
				16	30.12	54	S. W.
1	29.91	57	S. E.	17	30.04	55	S. S. W.
2	30.09	55	S.	18	29.60	54	W.
3	30.10	56	N. E.	19	29.57	51	N.
4	30.13	55	N.	20	29.47	47	N.
5	30.19	55	N.	21	29.50	48	N. E.
6	30.06	56	N. N. E.	22	29.54	47	E. N. E.
7	30.03	53	N.	23	29.50	48	E.
8	30.06	55	S. E.	24	29.55	49	S. E.
9	30.16	56	W.	25	29.16	48	S.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;

FOR OCTOBER 1797.

SIR CHARLES GREY, K. B.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

IN the midst of a war which, though successful in some degree, has not been attended with the success which, from the justice of it might have been expected, it is no small consolation to reflect, that the honour of the British character has not been tarnished; that at no time has the lustre of her arms been more distinguished, the exploits of her heroes more exemplary, or the exertions of individuals more brilliant. One of these we present to our readers for the present month.

SIR CHARLES GREY is a gentleman descended from the ancient family of that name which has for some centuries been seated at Howick, in the county of Northumberland. His father, Sir Henry Grey, was High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1736, and was created a Baronet in 1746. He is a younger son of that gentleman, and devoted himself to the service of his country at an early period. In the American war he signalized himself by many acts of uncommon gallantry, such as commanded the notice of his superiors and the admiration of his equals. On the 20th of December 1772, he was advanced to the rank of Colonel. On the 29th August 1777, became Major-General; and on the 26th November 1782, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. In the same year he had the post of Governor of Dunbarton conferred on him. In 1783, he had the honour of being named a Knight of the Bath, having been before appointed Commander in Chief of the forces in America.

The aggressions of the French having put an end to the piping time of peace, an expedition against the French islands in the West-Indies was planned, in order to annoy the enemy, the conduct of which was given to Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, now Lord St. Vincent.

They accordingly embarked, and executed the business with such promptness and alacrity, that on the 25th of March 1794, the complete conquest of the valuable and important island of Martinico was achieved in a manner highly honourable both to the sea and land forces employed in the expedition. Having finished this important business he lost no time, but embarked troops, ordnance, &c. in order vigorously to prosecute his Majesty's service; and on April the 4th obtained possession of the Island of St. Lucia. This success was followed by another still more important, by the surrender of Guadaloupe on the 12th of the same month, by which the enemy were deprived of islands of the greatest value. The details having already appeared in our Magazine, we shall not here repeat them; but refer to our preceding Vol. XXV. pages 316, 474, 476. The latter valuable conquest we have been unable to retain, though the loss of it is not to be ascribed to any want of courage or conduct in the forces employed in the island.

The services thus rendered to the country by Sir Charles Grey and his coadjutors, as might naturally be expected, became objects of the gratitude of the nation. The thanks of the Lords and Commons were voted to the army and navy. On the 27th May 1794, the freedom of the city of London was voted to Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, in gold boxes of 100 guineas value each; and the first of July 1795, they were admitted of the Goldsmith's Company, and entertained at their hall. They were also presented with the like testimonial of regard by the Fishmongers' Company. On this occasion Mr. Wilkes complimented the Admiral and General in the following terms:

"Gentlemen

"Gentlemen, I give you joy, and I feel my pride as an Englishman, and as Chamberlain of this great city, highly gratified in the honour of communicating to two brave and illustrious commanders in the fleets and armies of my country, the unanimous resolution of thanks from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

"The glory of the British arms has not only been supported by you, Gentlemen, both by sea and land; but your able, gallant, and meritorious conduct in the West-Indies, achieved brilliant conquests, rendered us signal services, and acquired the most solid advantages, in an important and critical era, and over a powerful and perfidious enemy.

"We reflect with singular satisfaction on those wonderful exertions of wisdom and policy, continued during the whole period of your command, by which you preserved between the naval and military forces an happy union and perfect harmony. This object you saw to be of the first necessity for the accomplishment of all arduous enterprises, and to the want of which, and disgrace of some former periods, the recording page of the English history ascribed the failure of bold and grand undertakings, your excellent conduct and intelligence secured a regular

co-operation of the whole British force. Victory followed your standards, and carried a series of successes through an extended variety of attacks of difficulty and danger.

"Permit, Gentlemen, the city wreaths to be mixed with the laurels you have fairly won, and which a general applause must more and more endeavor to you.—These sentiments of gratitude pervade the country in which we live, while they animate the metropolis of our empire.—They give a full indemnity against the slanderous breath of envy, and the foul calumnies of the invenomed serpent tongue of malice, which, in these latter times has scarcely ceased to detract from, and endeavour to wound, superior merit."

The slanderous breath of envy to which the Chamberlain alludes, had about that period began to attempt to sully the laurels of our gallant Commanders. It began to diffuse itself in indirect insinuations and obscure hints; but vanished at the defiance held out by the friends and relations of the heroes calumniated.

On the 3d of May 1796, Sir Charles Grey was advanced to the rank of General; and during the last month he has been appointed Governor of the Island of Guernsey.

ACCOUNT OF THE GRAND FESTIVAL HELD BY THE AMEER TIMOUR ON THE PLAINS OF KANEH GUL, OR MINE OF ROSES, AFTER HIS RETURN FROM ASIA MINOR, AND THE DEFEAT OF IL DEVUM BAEZEED, A. H. 507.

(EXTRACTED AND TRANSLATED FROM THE "MULFOOZAT TIMOORI; OR, LIFE OF TIMOUR," WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.)

WHEN the tents and seraperdahs were erected, and properly decorated with magnificent furniture, with carpets of costly silk, with golden thrones and chairs of state, with vessels of gold and silver, rich cups of agate and crystal, adorned with diamonds and emeralds, and all other necessary apparatus, I (the Ameer), in a fortunate hour, repaired to the royal tent, which was built for the occasion, and supported by twelve poles, richly inlaid with gold and silver, and adorned with the utmost magnificence. Here I seated myself on the throne of Empire, whilst my sons and grandsons, my Emirs and Sirdars of high renown, each took up their respective places, surrounding me on all sides; next I directed the Siends, descendants of the prophets, the learned men of the realm, the Carzies,

Musties, and others, to take up their proper places in this illustrious assembly. In the same manner the Ambassadors of Foreign Powers*, from Kepehak, from Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor, from Hindostan and Europe, were allotted their respective stations. Next the Commanders of Herzar Jauts, or regiments of a thousand, those of the Sud Jauts of a hundred, the Magistrates of the City of Samarcand, and Judges of the Police from different parts of the empire, were introduced, clothed in royal khelauts, or dresses of honour, and took their places accordingly. Before the door of the royal tent were drawn up the elephants brought from India, of enormous stature, and decorated with the most magnificent trappings of silk, velvet, and curious embroidery, with Howdahs flames, with gold

* By European Ambassadors are meant those of the Kings of Castile and Arragon, who, it appears, were present on this occasion. and

and silver, and chains of the same precious metal. In order to render this festival as splendid as possible, I had collected from every part of the empire the most skilful artificers of every kind. These, with the assistance of the different Companies of Tradesmen within the city of Samarcand, and those of the Imperial Camp, such as jewellers, goldsmiths, masons, carpenters, bricklayers, embroiderers, weavers, &c. had erected upwards of one hundred char-takees, which are pavilions supported by four poles each, and containing as many doors to each. The inside of these pavilions were elegantly decorated with carpets of the richest kind, embroidered with spangles of gold and silver, with velvets and the finest stuffs from China and Europe, with magnificent chairs, and each ornamented with the particular badge of the artificer who erected it. They were likewise furnished with paintings done in the most exquisite taste, and exhibited within and without side a most glorious spectacle, such as the eye of mortal had never before beheld, and which caused the spectator to place the finger of astonishment within his mouth on beholding! To enhance the pleasures of this august Assembly, performers of all kinds and descriptions had been collected from far and near: mimics, buffoons, singers, dancers, and every profession which contributes to the amusement and entertainment of the great. When this festival, than which the eye had not beheld one more splendid, or the ear had not heard of one equal, became complete, I, in a fortunate moment, directed men learned in the stars, and skilled in the evolutions of the heavenly bodies, to extract from the almanacks, and by the astrolabe and quadrant, to inspect the situation of the propitious and unfortunate stars, that they might with precision draw forth a happy moment for the celebration of the nuptials of my beloved grandsons, who had long since been betrothed to virgins dwelling in the Asylum of Chastity; which being done, I ordered that the ceremony should be performed agreeably to the established faith of Mahomed and the ordinances of our holy religion. These things being performed, a prayer for the health and prosperity of my illustrious progeny was recited in public by the venerable Sheikh Shemseddaz Mahomed Jerzee, an Imaum of much celebrity; likewise the Moulana Sullah Uddeen; the Carzi Allazat of Samarcand, a person eminent for his piety and learning, bestowed his benediction in public upon the fortunate bridegrooms.

After the marriage-ceremony had been thus concluded, agreeably to the ordinances of *Huneejab*, I commanded the drums and trumpets, and the koorah of the Imperial music, to strike up. After which, vessels filled with gold and silver, with jewels and precious stones of all sorts, were brought forth, and I directed the *Nisn* to be performed, which was done agreeably to established custom, and a profusion of wealth was poured upon the heads of this august Assembly. When the marriage was concluded, I ordered a sumptuous repast to be served up, at which the Ameer Zadahs, the Omrahs, the Nuwezans*, Foreign Ambassadors, and all the Nobility of the Court, assisted. Dishes of gold and silver, replenished with a variety of the most costly viands, were served up to the Assembly; nor was there wanting wines of the first quality, presented by cup-bearers of graceful shapes. To this banquet, likewise, were assembled companies of the most eminent seigers in the empire, and dancers of approved skill, to the amount of many thousands, who, by their excellence in their respective professions, afforded delights to the spectators. Among the foremost of these performers was Khaja Abdalladine, who bore the palm of pre-eminence from all his competitors, and whose equal was not to be found on earth. There came likewise reciters of poetry and story-tellers from all parts of my dominions to this solemnity; and among them were Turks, Moguls, Chinese, and Russians. When the hearts of this August Company became warm with wine and good cheer, I ordered the khelauts to be brought forth and distributed first to the Ameer Zadahs, the Omrahs, the Nuwezans, and the learned men of the realm: and, secondly, to the whole body of the Nobility, Foreign Ambassadors, and others. These khelauts consisted of dresses of gold and silver tissue, silks and velvets of various kinds and patterns, embroidered caps, and sashes for the waist, scymitars inlaid with gold, and set in precious stones; horses from the best breeds of Arabia and Persia, with saddles and housings of gold and silver; in short, such a profusion of wealth was distributed on this most auspicious occasion, that no one present had any care for the remainder of his days. Nor on this occasion were the poor and needy without forgot, for I directed my almoners to provide for them in the most ample manner, and to furnish them with things necessary, both of apparel and provision. When the repast was finished,

* *Nuweezan*. An order of Tartarian Nobility.

the whole company changed their dresses : during which ceremony the musicians and dancers exerted themselves to charm by their melodious voices and the gracefulness of their actions ; at length the fortunate moment being arrived, the Ameer Zadahs, who had been married, each retired to his respective *Mahal*, which had been prepared for the occasion with the utmost magnificence and splendor. After which I arose myself, and retired into the apartments of privacy, where I was met on my entrance by the whole of the Sultaneßes and Princesses of inviolable chastity, who, wishing me joy on this auspicious festival, showered down upon my head trays full of the most precious jewels. In the morning I waited upon every one of the Ameer Zadahs, and paid them the compliments of congratulation on their marriage (Mubarikbadee), wishing them a long and prosperous life. I directed the *Nazan* to be performed a second time, and was followed by the Sultaneßes, the Omrahs, the Nuwezans, and the whole of the Nobility and great men of the city of

Samarcand. When the ceremony was performed, I returned to the royal *Bagab*, and seated myself on the throne of empire ; and directing the Ambassadors to be called in, who had arrived from Egypt, Syria, Europe, the Desert of Cupchak, Mogulestan, Hindostan, and Room (Asia Minor), I directed them to be invested with khelauts of the utmost magnificence, and presented them with fine horses with embroidered housings, with scymtars inlaid with jewels, with golden poniards, and caps and sashes of the finest Cashmerian wool ; and in honour of these auspicious marriages, I commanded the festival to be held for two months in that agreeable and delicious valley, where every thing that art and nature could afford was introduced ; and the whole time was a season of mirth, joy, and gladness. At the conclusion, every one was dismissed with suitable presents, and I then turned my thoughts to the management of the affairs of my empire, and my long-meditated projects of conquering the kingdom of *Kbutai* *. VIATOR.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA,

From Sir George Staunton's Account of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China.

WITH A VIEW OF ROSEMARY HALL, THE SEAT OF WILLIAM WRANGHAM, ESQ.

ST. HELENA lies in the southern part of the Atlantic ocean, distant many degrees of longitude and latitude from any continent or other island ; and may be considered as the summit of a great mountain, whose roots are buried in the bottom of the sea. Above its surface the island rises in towering eminences, hid frequently in the clouds. The ashes of a volcano cover still some parts of it ; and the whole has probably been protruded upwards by the immense power of subaqueous fire. However, no part of the island hitherto examined seems to have undergone any degree of liquefaction. No layers of minerals, and few of stone, have been discovered in its bowels. The summit of the island is wooded ; but is so cold, that fruits will scarcely ripen in it. Clear rills of water issue from the higher peaks, and take their course abruptly down towards the valleys, which they contribute to fertilize.—Storms are little known in the immediate neighbourhood of this island. Thunder is rarely heard, or lightning perceived in it ; from whence it is conjectured, that little electric matter is scattered in its atmosphere.

The circumference of St. Helena measures somewhat less than twenty eight miles. Along the whole coast to leeward, or to the northward, ships may anchor in perfect security in all seasons of the year ; but the bank shelves so abruptly afterwards, that the anchorage, being in deep water, is insecure. The tide seldom rises above three feet and a half ; but the surge of the sea is sometimes tremendous ; and several accidents happened in approaching or quitting the shore, until a wharf was erected lately, which renders the arrival there, and departure from it, perfectly safe.

This little spot was discovered upwards of two centuries ago by the Portuguese. It was taken from them by the English ; surprised from the latter by the Dutch ; and lastly, recovered by the English, likewise by surprise. The steep eminences which intervene between the valleys, that are the chief seats of population, render the communication from one part of the island to another slow and difficult. Planters on the windward side of the island consider a journey to the leeward, or seat of government, as a tedious undertaking. Several of them take

* *Kbutai* is China. The Emperor actually set forth on this expedition, but died on the frontiers of Tartary, in the neighbourhood of Otrar, on the banks of the Jaxartes.

that opportunity of paying their respects to the Governor, which is called there, sometimes, going to Court. There are St. Helena planters who have not travelled so far. At present, by order of the Governor, there are signals so placed all over the island, as to give instant notice of the approach of vessels to any part of it.

The situation of St. Helena, in the track of the ships from India and China to Europe, induced the Directors of the East-India Company to turn their attention towards rendering it a place of convenient and comfortable refreshment, particularly in their passage home. This has been effected at no inconsiderable expence. Before the island was inhabited, the spontaneous productions that it yielded which could be of any use to man, are said to have been little more than celery and purslain. Cattle, fruits, and vegetables have since been introduced into it from India, Africa, and Europe; and human industry has, in a little time, enabled it not only to supply sufficient provisions for its ordinary sojourners; but to afford refreshments of most kinds to the various visitors that stand in need of them after landing from a long voyage. The numbers of such visitors, including the crews as well as passengers of the ships lying there at anchor, is sometimes equal to the whole number of the settlement. The chief officers, passengers, and invalids, reside generally ashore during the stay of their respective ships. There are no inns; but every house is open for the reception of strangers, who are considered, for the time, as a part of the family. A moderate compensation is fixed for the host, in return for all the comforts which he ministers to his guests. For those who remain chiefly on board, quantities of fresh meat and vegetables, so grateful and so wholesome after a long marine diet, are furnished at regulated prices to the ships. Supplies of fresh water and fuel are also provided for the remainder of their voyage. In the year 1794, the island had not long recovered from a great calamity, a severe drought. Of the stock alone of horned cattle, the loss was computed at 3000, through the want of food and water. The evil raged the same length of time, about three years, as it did nearer to the coast of Africa; but partly from the natural resources of the country, and partly from the management of Government, it was much less fatal in its effects at the island of St. Helena than at those

of the Cape de Verd; and few traces of it appeared in the former, when the Embassy passed there. Verdure was restored to the vallies, and to such higher grounds as were not too steep to retain the moisture with which they had been blessed. Lands laid out in gardens were improved with considerable advantages to the proprietors. Those of the garrison were sufficient to provide plenty of wholesome vegetables for the sick as well as healthy soldiers. For this purpose the humane Governor, desirous to derive public advantage from private offences, allowed the delinquent soldiers to commute, for labour at the military gardens, the punishments to which they were condemned.

Several sorts of fruit trees imported into the island had been destroyed by a particular insect; but encouragement has been given for the cultivation of those which that mischievous animal is known to spare, such as the apple, for example, with all the varieties of which it is susceptible. The plantain and banana, or the two species of the *musa*, thrive also remarkably well. The ground is fertile, and in favourable seasons produces, in some instances, double crops within the year. Plantations, however, of cotton, indigo, or canes, were not found to answer: though some good coffee has been produced in it. A botanic garden has been established near the Governor's country-house. An intelligent gardener has been sent to take care of it by the Company; and a vast variety of trees, plants, and flowers of different, and sometimes opposite climates, are already collected in it. The surrounding sea abounds in esculent fish; and seventy different species, including turtle, have been caught upon the coasts. Whales are seen in great numbers playing round the island, where it is supposed the southern whale fishery might be carried on to great national advantage.

The country is chiefly cultivated by blacks. Persons of that colour were brought in a state of slavery to it by its first European settlers; and it seldom happens that white men will submit to common work where there are black slaves to whom it may be transferred. These were for a long time under the unlimited dominion of their owners, until a representation of the abuses made of that power induced the India Company to place them under the immediate protection of the magistracy, and to enact various regulations in their favour; which have contributed to render them, in a

great

great degree, comfortable and secure. These regulations may have hurt, at first, the feelings of the owners of slaves, but not their real interest; for it appears, that before their introduction there was a loss, upon an average, of about ten in a hundred slaves every year, to be supplied at a very heavy expence; whereas, under the present system, they naturally increase. All future importation of slaves into the Island is prohibited.

Besides the blacks in a state of slavery, there are some who are free. The labour of these tending to diminish the value of that of slaves, the free blacks became once obnoxious to some slave owners; who had sufficient influence, in a Grand Jury, to present them as without visible means of gaining a livelihood, and liable to become burdensome to the community; but upon examination it appeared, that all free blacks of age to work were actually employed; that not one of them had been tried for a crime for several years, nor had any of them been upon the parish. They are now, by the humane interposition of the Company, placed under the immediate protection of the Government, and put nearly upon a footing with the other free inhabitants, who, when accused of crimes, have the privilege of a Jury, as well as in civil causes.

While ships are riding in the roads, and the inhabitants busy in supplying their wants, or eager to entertain their guests, their minds occupied also with foreign events, of which the strangers bring accounts to them, any dissensions subsisting among individuals in the place are suspended for the time; but it is said, that when the shipping season is over, and the settlement is void of business, as well as of topics of discussion on distant incidents, intestine divisions sometimes revive; it is, however, an object of Government to divert their minds from private feuds, by engaging them in military exercises, or even in domestic amusements and dramatic entertainments.

The principal settlement of St. Helena has the peculiar advantage of uniting the shelter of a leeward situation with the coolness of windward gales. The south-east wind blows constantly down the valley, rendering a residence in it pleasant as well as healthy. The country is so fertile, and the climate so congenial to the human feelings, that perhaps it would be difficult to find out a spot where persons, not having acquired a relish for the enjoyments of the world, or already advanced in life, and surfeited with them, could

have a better chance of protracting their days in ease, health, and comfort.

The hills on each side this happy valley, like those which present themselves to the sea, are extremely steep, and require several alternate traverses to render the ascent along them practicable. From the heights the view downwards to the sea is indeed tremendous. It is related upon the spot, that an unfortunate mariner, willing, in the gaiety of his humour, to throw from thence a pebble on the deck of his ship, lying at anchor at a distance in the road, he launched it from the overhanging precipice with such unrestrained exertion, that his own body obeyed the impulse, and he flew headlong into the wide gulf below. A man on board the *Lion*, while at anchor in twenty fathoms or one hundred and twenty feet water, made at this time some bold but successful experiments. This man, who was a native of the Sandwich Islands, plunged frequently from the gunwale of the vessel into the sea, to catch dollars thrown into it for that purpose. He caught them before they reached the bottom; as from their two opposite flat surfaces they descended in so vibratory a direction, that he had an opportunity of overtaking them. He would also bring up two dollars at once, one thrown towards the head, and another towards the stern of the ship. His activity was indeed surprizing in every instance where he had occasion to shew it. He would suffer two Europeans to throw spears at him at the same time, both of which he would divert with, or take in his hands as they approached him. This man, so extraordinary for his agility, was found in the Republican brig *Amelie*, when captured by Sir Erasmus Gower. He passed with apparent willingness on board the *Lion*, perhaps as the larger vessel, where he had been some months, but could not utter one word of French or English; and probably he was not sensible what Powers he had served, or that he had altered his allegiance. He was of an open countenance, not unpleasing features, and of a good-natured disposition. Had the powers of his mind been exercised as those of his body were, it is possible that the former might have acquired as remarkable a proficiency as the latter had done. Man is formed, probably, by his nature and his organization, to excel other animals equally in mental and corporeal faculties.

[See another ACCOUNT of this ISLAND, by IYLES IRWIN, Esq. see Vol. xxvi. page 324, &c.]

ROGER ASCHAM'S LETTERS.

[Concluded from Page 158.]

LETTER III.

SIR,

IF I shold write oft, ye might think me to bold, and if I did leave of, ye might judge me eyther to forget your ientleness, or to mistruste your good will, who hath allreadye so bownd me unto yow, as I shall rather forget myself, and wishe God also to forget me, than not labor with all diligence and service, to applie myself holie to your will and purpose; and that ye shall well know how moch I assure my self on your goodnesse, I will passe a peece of good manners, and be bold to borow a litle of your smaull leyser from your weightye affairs in the common welth. Therfor if my lettres shall find you at any leyser, thei will trouble yow a litle, in telling yow at length, as I promised in my last letteres, delivered unto yow by Mr. *Francis Taxeley*, whi I am more desirous to have your help for my staye at *Cambridge* styll, than for any other kinde of living else where. I having now som experience of liffe led at home and a brode, and knowing what I can do most fitlie, and how I wold live most gladlie, do well perceyve, there is no such quietnesse in *England*, nor pleasure in strange contres, as even in *St. John's Colledg*, to kepe company with the *Bible*, *Plato*, *Aristotle*, *Demosthenes*, and *Tullie*; which my choise of quietness, is not purposed to lye in idlenes, nor constrayned by a wilful natur, bicause I wot not, or can not, serve else where, whan I trust I cold applie my self to mo kindes of life, than I hope any need shall ever drive me to seeke, but onlie bicause in chusing aptlye for my self, I might bring some proffet to many others. And in this myne opinion I stand the more gladlie, bicause it is grownded upon the judgement of worthe Mr. *Dennye*, for the somer twelvemonth before he departed. Dynner and supper he had me commonlie with him, whose excellent wisdom mingled with so pleasant mirth I can never forget; emonges many other tawlkcs he wold saie oft unto me, if two dewties did not command him to serve, thone his prince, thother his wife, he wold surelie become a student in *St. Johns*, saying, *The Corte, Mr. Asham, is a place so slipperie, that dewtie never so well done, is not a staffe stiffe enough*

to stand by alwaise very surelie, where ye shall many tymes reape most unkyndnesse where ye have sown greatest pleasures, and these also readye to do you much hurt, to whom you never intended to think any harm: which sentences I hard very gladlie then, and felt them sone after myself to be trewe, thus I, first ready by myne own natur, then moved by good counsell, after driven by ill fortune; lastlye caulled by quietnesse, thought it good to couche my selfe in *Cambridge* ageyne. And in very deed to many pluckt from thens, before thei be ripe, though I my self am withered before I be gathered, and yet not so far that I have staied to long, but rather bicause the frute which I bear is so very small. Yet seying the goodlye croppe of Mr. *Cbrke*, is almost cleen carryed from thens, and I in a maner alone of that tyme left a standing straggler, peradventur though my frute be small, yet because the grownd from whens it sprung was so good, I may yet be thought somewhat fitte for seede, whan all yow the rest are taken up for better store, where with the king and his realme is now so noblie served. A in such a scarcitie, both of these that were worthelie caulled away when thei were fitte, and of such as unwiselic parte from thens, before thei be readye, I dare now bolden my self, when the best be gone, to do some good among the mean that do tarry, trusting that my deligence shall deale with my disabilitie, and the rather bicause the shoting is so well shot aweye in me, either ended by tyme or left of for better purpose. Yet I do amisse to mislike shoting to moch, which hath bene hitherto my best friende, and even now looking back to the pleasur which I sownd in it, and perceyving smaull repentance to folow after it, by *Platos* judgement, I may think well of it. No, it never caulled me to go from my booke, but it made witte the lustier, and will the readier to run to it ageyn; and perchance goyng back sometyne from learning may serve even as well as it doth at leaping to passe some of those, which kepe alwaise there standing at there booke, beside that seeking company and experience of mens manners abroad, is a fitte remedye for the sore, wherwith lerned men, many men say be much infected with, all which is, the best lerned

not alwaife to be the wifeft. A fentence not fpoken of fom for nought, yet ufed, for the moft parte, in the mouthe of fuch as eyther know not what thei faie, of ignorance, or care not, what thei fpeeke, of fpite. Thei think fimplicitee to be folye, and foteltie to be wifdom. Thei judge bafhfull men to be rude, and paffhames to be well manerd. And after thies mens opinions, if a man be not πολυ πραγματιν in doing, or will not πλογατειν in all matiers for proffet, or lift not χαριςφουλακειν all perfons for favor, or can not ευτραπιδιζειν Θει at all tymes for pleasure, or to fpeake fitlie with St. Paule if he did not holie χειματιζιασθαι φτωθαιζει he fhall be counted of them ιδωτης απειρο λαολας et ineptus, how learned, well manered, and fit to many good qualities fo ever he be, but I am afraid, ye will think that I go about more earnestlie than craftilie eyther to excufe myne own faulte of fo much negligence in studie at Cambridge, or to hide myne own folie of fo little experience in affairs abroad, yet in verie deed I will neyther accufe myne own leckes, nor bufilie note other mens luttie and luckie boldnefs, altho examples, men faie, be neyther olde, far to be fetched, nor fewe to be nombred, but yong at home, and of divers names; and thus by chance in remembering fhoting, I have almoft forgotten my mafter, and your mafterships litle leyfor in fo great affairs.

Therfor, Sir, to be shorte, ye binde me to ferve you for ever, by your fute the kings majestie wot graunt me this privilege, that reeding the *Greek* tong in St. *Johns*, I fhould be bownd to no other statutes within that Univerfitie and College, and fome reafon I have to be made free and journey man in learning, when I have all ready ferved out three prentiships at *Cambridge*. This fute alfo I trust, is not made out of feafon, when Kings ar rather yet to be ordered by the grace of our vifitors, than by the law of any ftatute. But I here faie the vifitors have taken this ordre, that eny man fhall professe studie either of Divinitie, Law, or Phyfick, and in remembering thus well *England* abroad thei have in myne opinion forgotten *Cambridge* it felf. For if fome be not fufferd in *Cambridge* to make up the fourth ordre, that is freeilie as thei lift, to studie the tonges and fciences, tho thei three fhall neyther be fo many as thei fhould, nor yet be fo good and perfitte as thei might. For

Law, Phyfick and Divinitie, need fo the help of tonges and fciences as thei can not want them, and yet thei require fo a hole mans studie, as thei may parte with no tyme to other learning, except it be at certain tymes to fetch it at other mens labor. I know Univerfities be instituted onlie that the realme may be ferved with Preachers, Lawyers, and Phyficians; and fo I know likewise all woods be planted onlie eyther for building or burnyng, and yet good husbands in felling, ufe not to cut down all for tymbre and fuell, but leave alwaife ftanding fome good big ones, to be the defence for the new fprings. Therfor if fome were fo planted in *Cambridge* as thei fhould neyther be carryed away to other placefe, nor decay there for lack of living, nor be bownd to professe no one of the three, but bend them felf holie to help forward all, I believe, Preachers, Lawyers, and Phyficians fhould fpring in number, and grow in bignes more than commonlie thei do; and though your maftership get me this priviledge, yet, God is my judge, Scripture fhould be my cheefe studie, where in I wold trust, eyther by wryting, or preaching, to fhew to others the way, both of truth in doctrine, and trew dealing in living, yea, if I do not obteyn this fute of libertie in learning, where I am fure I cold do moch good, than I befeche your maftership help to beftowe fom litle benefice on me, where I might in a corner occupy the fmaull talant which God hath lent me. And if I fhall be neyther fo luckye as to injoye the firft, nor judged fitte to be caulled to the fecond, then there is a third kynd of living, wherein I cold find in myne harte to leed my liffe for a while, if your wifdom will me not otherwife, and that is in lying abroad in fome ftange contrye for a yeare or two. This laft day as I tauked with *A. Sigor. Marco Antonio Damula*, the ambaffador of *Venice*, to whom I am exceeding moch beholden, he faid unto me, if I had defire to live for a yeare or two in *Constantinople*, *Damafco*, or *Cayro*, he wold provide I fhould be in place where I fhould be partaker of weightye affairs. I faid my defire was bent moch that waye, fave onelie I wold not be in place, to receyve any wagefe more than the benefite of a table mary, in reading with fome great man, whan leyfor fhould give leave the courfe of the *Greke* ftories or other part of learning, I cold indouon myfelf, but I wold live freeilie by the benefit of my Prince and Contrye.

He

He said if he had known my purpose before *Navagerius* went last ambassador to the *Turke* he could so have placed me, as I should hereafter cond him much thank. Therfor Sir if I do not obteyn neyther of my requests at home, I trust I could do the King's Majestie good service and your mastership moch pleasur abroad, by diligent advertisements of affairs from thens, if by your means the Kings Majestie for a yeare or two would bestow som honest stipend on me that myne interteynment from home might so give me credite abroad as I might have both libertie to lerne and leysor to wryte such things as were worthis to come to your knowledge. Sir, my trust is ye will not iudge me unconstant for this diversitie in choice of my living, but rather one that would level live as I find myself fittest to serve my Prince and contry, for as God be my judge, I had rather folowe fitnessse in my selfe, than serche proffet in any living, otherwise I wold not preferre such a kind of living at *Cambridge* as I do, when Divins, Lawyers, and Physicians have such easie preferments to so goodlie

promotions as they have. And I might without suspition of folie declare myne own opinion of myne own fitnessse, than I could say I have mist where I thought myself somewhat fit to serve, and that was the place which your mastership did obteyne of the Kings Majestie for me, but your goodnes that wold do that, I know will do me as good a torn when occasion shall serve thereunto. Thus as I wrote ons I ween to your Mastership. I have made my lotes and set them in order, as I wishe them to chance, and if it please your wisdom to draw for me ever as I know ye can discerne the fittest, so shall I esteem it to be the luckiest, what so ever shall come first to your hand. And think not that your ientlenes doth more bolden me now to make this sute, than it doth bind me for ever to be at your commandment as God knoweth, who have you and all yours in his keeping. I wold be glad to here that ye have received thies lettres. From *Bruxelles* the 24 of March 1553.

Your Masterships to command,
R. ASCHAM.

MEMOIRS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDMUND BURKE.

(Concluded from Page 164.)

WITH these free and constitutional sentiments Mr. Burke undertook the charge of being one of the Representatives for Bristol in the year 1774; and it is very well remembered, that in the course of his six years representation, which was full of the most important and critical business, "neither ambition nor avarice jostled him out of the strait line of his duty—nor that grand foe of the offices of active life—that master-vice in men of business—a degenerate and inglorious sloth, made him flag and languish in his course*."

In 1780, Mr. Burke stood candidate for Bristol again; but some points of his parliamentary conduct, such as his behaviour to his constituents—his support to the Trade of Ireland—and above all his voting on Sir George Saville's Bill in favour of the Roman Catholics, seemed to give offence; and though he

vindicated himself from those charges in a most eloquent and masterly manner, such was the prejudice of the majority in favour of narrow principles, that he lost his election, and he took his seat in the new Parliament for Malton, in Yorkshire.

The Spring of 1782 opened a new scene of great political crisis. The American War had now continued near seven years; and partly from the ill success and the principle of this war, not only the great mass of the people from without, but very nearly a majority from within, began to be heartily tired of it. The Minister was attacked *en force*, and on the several Motions which Opposition brought before the House, relative to the extinction of this war, they were lost only by a very small majority. Finding matters in this train, Opposition were determined to put the subject at

* Vide his Speech to the Electors of Bristol on that occasion.

issue. Accordingly on the 8th of March, Lord John Cavendish moved the following Resolutions :

" That it appears to this House, that since the year 1775 upwards of one hundred millions of money have been expended on the army and navy on a fruitless war.

" That it appears to this House, that during the above period we have lost the thirteen Colonies of America, which anciently belonged to the Crown of Great Britain (except the ports of New York, Charles Town, and Savanna), the newly acquired colony of Florida, many of our valuable West-India and other Islands; and those that remain are in the most imminent danger.

" That it appears to this House, that Great Britain is at present engaged in an expensive war with America, France, Spain, and Holland, without a single Ally.

" That it appears to this House, that the chief cause of all these misfortunes has been the want of foresight and ability in his Majesty's Ministers."

The debate on those Resolutions lasted till two o'clock in the morning, when the House divided on the order of the day, which had been moved by the Secretary at War, and which was carried only by a majority of *ten*.

The defection on the side of Administration gave heart to the Minority, and they rallied with redoubled force and spirits on the fifteenth of March, when on a Motion of Sir John Rous, " That the House could have no further confidence in the Ministers who had the direction of public affairs," it was negatived only by a majority of *nine*. The Minority followed their fortune, and on the 20th of the same month (the House being uncommonly crowded) the Earl of Surrey (now Duke of Norfolk) rose to make his promised Motion, when Lord North spoke to order, by saying, " he meant no disrespect to the Noble Earl; but as notice had been given that the object of the intended Motion was the removal of his Majesty's Ministers, he meant to have acquainted the House, that such a Motion was become unnecessary, as he could assure the House, *on authority,—that the present Administration was no more!* and that his Majesty had come to a full determination of changing his Ministers; and for the purpose of giving the necessary time for new arrangements, he

moved an adjournment," which was instantly adopted.

During this adjournment a new Administration was formed under the auspices of the Marquis of Rockingham, on whose public principles and private virtues the nation seemed to repose after the violent struggle by which it had been agitated with the securest and most implicit confidence. The arrangements were as follow: The Marquis of Rockingham First Lord of the Treasury, the Earl of Shelburne and Mr. Fox joint Secretaries of State, Lord Camden President of the Council, Duke of Grafton Privy Seal, Lord John Cavendish Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Burke (who was at the same time made a Privy Counsellor) Paymaster-General of the Forces.

Upon the meeting of Parliament after the recess, the new Ministry, which stood pledged to the country for many reforms, began to put them into execution. They first began with the affairs of Ireland; and as the chief ground of complaint of the sister kingdom was the restraining power of the 6th of George the First, a Bill was brought in to repeal this act, coupled with a resolution of the House, " That it was essentially necessary to the mutual happiness of the two countries that a firm and solid connection should be forthwith established by the consent of both, and that his Majesty should be requested to give the proper directions for promoting the same." These passed without opposition, and his Majesty at the same time appointed his Grace the Duke of Portland Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom.

They next brought in Bills for disqualifying revenue officers for voting in the election for members of Parliament; and on the 15th of April, Mr. Burke brought forward his great plan of reform in the Civil List Expenditure, by which the annual saving (and which would be yearly increasing) would amount to £72,368. It was objected by some members that this Bill was not so extensive as it was originally framed; but Mr. Burke entered into the grounds of those omissions which had been made either from a compliance with the opinions of others, or from a fuller consideration of the particular cases; at the same time he pledged himself, that he should at all times be ready to obey their call, whenever it appeared to be the general sense of the House and of the People

to go through with a more complete system of reform.

This Bill was followed by another for the regulation of his own office. The principal object of the latter Act was to prevent the possibility of any balance accumulating in the hands of the paymaster general. These, he said, had amounted to the enormous sum of *one hundred thousand pounds*, the interest of which would be annually saved to the Public. He also stated (with a liberality peculiarly honourable to a man of his circumstances), that as Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, he enjoyed the profits arising from the clothing of the pensioners; the profits of this contract had usually amounted to 700l. per year, but by the bargain he had made with the contractor it would amount to 600l. more. This sum of 1300l. per year he meant to resign his claim to, and appropriate it to some public service.

The lateness of the season not affording time for the completion of all the plans of reform and regulation, which were in the contemplation of the new Ministry, in order to prevent their being neglected or forgotten in any subsequent change of circumstances, Lord John Cavendish, in a Committee of the whole House, moved ten resolutions:—the first of which related to the Collection of the Land, House, and Window Taxes; the second to the Consolidation of various Tax Offices; the four following to the offices of Paymaster General, and the Treasurer of the Navy; the seventh and eighth to the Regulation or Abolishing of sundry Officers in the Exchequer; the last was a self-denying resolution, by which the Minister bound himself, in in case of a vacancy, in any of the aforementioned offices, during the ensuing prorogation of Parliament, not to dispose of the same without subjecting them to the future regulations of the House.

Whilst the new Ministry were thus engaged in carrying on their measures, an event took place which deranged all their plans, and finally caused a resignation amongst most of the principals. This was the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, which happened on the first of July 1782. This nobleman, who joined to considerable talents the most amiable manners and unshaken integrity, did not sufficiently calculate the strength of his constitution; he had ambition for business, and, we believe, on the purest motives—the *power of doing good*; but his frame was not equal to

the weight of public affairs: the consequence was, that his health (never regular) gradually declined from his first entrance into office, and he fell a martyr to what he conceived his duty.

On the death of Lord Rockingham, Lord Shelburne (now Marquis of Lansdowne) was appointed first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury; and this giving umbrage to the Rockingham part of the Cabinet, who stated, “that by this change the measures of the former Administration would be broken in upon,” Mr. Fox, Lord John Cavendish, Mr. Burke, and others, resigned their respective offices; when Mr. Pitt succeeded Lord John Cavendish as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the present Lord Sydney Mr. Fox, as Secretary of State, and Col. Barré Mr. Burke, as Paymaster General of the Forces.

By this change Mr. Burke fell once more into the ranks of Opposition, and continued so till after the peace of 1783, when Mr. Fox, joining his parliamentary interest with that of the late Frederick Lord North, they turned the minorities against the Minister, and after some ineffectual struggles by the latter, a change in Administration took place in the April following, by which the Duke of Portland became first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, Lord John Cavendish Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Burke Paymaster General of the Forces, and Mr. Fox and Lord North joint Secretaries of State.

As this union of political interests has been marked with some alperities, it may be necessary to make some reflections on the part which Mr. Burke took in it, as one of this Cabinet. It is well known to those in the least conversant in the politics which immediately preceded those times, how uniformly the Minister (Lord North) was baited for his conduct throughout the whole course of the American war; every thing that could attach to a bad Minister (except corruption in his own person) he was charged with; and as Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke were the two leading champions of the House of Commons, in their several speeches will be found invectives of such a nature, as to men judging of others in the ordinary habits of life, perhaps would be thought insurmountable barriers to their coalition. But it should be remembered, that forming an Administration upon a broad bottom of political interest is quite a different thing from contracting a private friendship;

ship; in the former many things are to be conceded, in regard to times and circumstances, and the opinions of others; in the latter the question of right and wrong lies in a narrower compass, and is more readily judged of by the parties and their friends. Mr. Burke, therefore, may say, "that in his several attacks on Lord North, he considered him as a principal promoter and encourager of the American War: a war which he held destructive of the interests and constitutional rights of this Country. As a *Minister*, therefore, he reprobated his conduct; but the American contest being over, and other measures about to be pursued, which, in his opinion, might heal the bruises of this war, he coalesced with him as a *man*, who (benefiting himself by his former mistakes) might still render important services to his Country."

Such a defence as this may very well be admitted in favour of Mr. Burke and others; but Mr. Fox stood pledged upon different ground. He not only inveighed against the Minister in the grossest terms of abuse, but against *the man*; whom, he said, "he would not trust himself in a room with, and from the moment *that he ever acted with him*, he would rest satisfied to be termed the most infamous of men." After such a particular declaration as this, emphatically and deliberately announced in a full House of Commons, even those acquainted with the *short memories* of politicians never expected to see contradicted; but scarce nine months had elapsed, when Mr. Fox thought *otherwise*, to the astonishment of many, and, we trust, a lasting example to the nation how far they can in future depend on this Gentleman's political declarations.

It had hitherto been the fate of the Administrations in which Mr. Burke was connected to be short-lived. His destiny here pursued him, as towards the close of this year, the introduction of the last East India Bill, which was carried through the House of Commons, being rejected in the House of Lords, opened a way for the dismissal of the Ministry: it was thought by some that this Bill trenching too much on the prerogative, and that by the great powers which it gave the House of Commons it might be a means of making the Administration too strong for the Crown. These reasons may have prevailed on his majesty to dismiss his Ministers, as we find a new arrangement took place in De-

cember 1783, when the Right Hon. William Pitt was appointed first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c.

We are now to look for Mr. Burke in the Opposition once more; where we shall find him in the full possession of those powers which so justly entitled him to the character he maintained in the world. To detail the progress of that high character through all the political business he went through would be as much beyond the abilities of the Compiler of these Memoirs, as it would be incompatible with the nature and limits of this work; his talents will be shewn in a general and minute review of his public life, as exemplified in his speeches, his political and other publications, and then he will be found one of the greatest ornaments of the age he lived in.

Referring therefore at large to these documents, the next great political object of Mr. Burke's attention was in the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq. Governor General of Bengal. Whatever merit or demerit there was in this procedure, it originated with him; he pledged himself to undertake it long before Mr. Hastings' return from India, and was as good as his word on his arrival; Parliament, however, sanctioned his motions for an Impeachment, and from that time to its final determination it was their own act and deed.

In the prosecution of this tedious and expensive trial the variety and extent of Mr. Burke's powers, perhaps, never came out with greater lustre; he has been charged by some with shewing too much irritability of temper on this occasion, and by others of private and interested *pique*; but though we acknowledge there appear to be grounds for the first charge (which is too often the concomitant of great and ardent minds in the eager and impassioned pursuits of their object) we have every reason to acquit him of the other. It was on the contrary his political interest to forego the impeachment, and his friends, we believe, strongly advised him to that measure, but we have every reason to think he felt it his duty to act otherwise; and though the subsequent decision of the House of Lords has at least *officially* shewn he was in an error, we must suppose it an error of his understanding, not of his heart.

If there needed any additional proof of this opinion, we refer to a Letter of his addressed to Joseph Moser, Esq. about a year before his death, and published in

this Work in the month of July last; wherein he says, with his usual warmth and openness of temper whenever he touched upon this subject, "I am surprised at your speaking of such a person as Hastings with any degree of respect; at present I say nothing of those who choose to take his guilt upon themselves; I do not say I am not deeply concerned—God forbid I should speak any other language." At this period Mr. Burke clearly saw his dissolution in prospect, and it is impossible to suppose he would have made such a voluntary declaration to a friend, if he was not impressed with a clear conviction in his own mind that his prosecution of Mr. Hastings was founded in justice.

We are now arrived at a period, though late in the political life of this great man, which in our opinion does him the greatest honour; we allude to the early and active part he took in cautioning his countrymen "to keep the distemper of France from the least countenance in England, where *he was sure some wicked persons* had shewn a strong disposition to recommend an imitation of the French Spirit of Reform."

Mr. Burke, whose active and inquisitive mind led him to find out with promptitude every thing which affected the interests of his country, early discovered in the *orations at the Old Jewry*, and the *Corresponding and Constitutional Societies*, a deep design of connecting the affairs of France with those of England, and thereby drawing us into an imitation of their conduct. He likewise saw several of his parliamentary friends giving a *side wind assistance* to those clubs, not perhaps with a view to go all lengths with them, but to avail themselves of the confusion which such a reformation would make, *by forcing themselves into Administration*. His politics were not of that complexion; the French had shewn themselves "too able Architects of their own ruin" to be followed as models for English Reformation; he therefore sounded the tocsin of alarm, by publicly announcing the grounds of his apprehensions, and at the same time as publicly *seceding from acting with men* whose views he conceived were too favourable to French politics.

His first Speech on this subject was on the 9th Feb. 1790, in the debate on the Army Estimates, wherein he shewed how "the French made their way through the destruction of their Country to a bad constitution;" whereas we, in our Revo-

lution, commencing with *reparation*, not with *ruin*, raised Great Britain above the standard even of her former self. He followed up this Speech (which was afterwards published) by another publication of much greater extent, entitled "Reflections on the Revolution in France;" wherein he lashes with an open and manly satire all those wretches who by their acts, orations, or writings, had attempted to sow the seeds of French principles in this Country; and at the same time predicted with great political acumen most of the miseries which the French Revolution has since produced.

There are some speculative men, and others tainted with Republican principles, who think that Mr. Burke's zeal was too violent, and that its breaking out so prematurely was the cause of the many publications which followed in favour of the French Revolution. That Mr. Burke's Pamphlet was the occasion of producing many others of a contrary way of thinking, we readily admit; but so far from this being against Mr. Burke it turns to his advantage, as it shews how ready his adversaries were to defend a doctrine which they were silently and most industriously spreading throughout all ranks of people, and which they were too artful to let off in *publications*, till the time was too late for theoretical disquisition, and arms perhaps were to decide the question.

His great and comprehensive mind saw "that the Rights of Man were easily learned, and that their influence were in the passions;" the timely force and eloquence therefore of his writings were no less creditable to his political abilities and integrity, than useful to his Country. By these "he enabled men to see their danger without astonishment, and provide against it without perplexity." And we have both reason and gratitude to acknowledge, that (next to the steady arm of Administration) none have been more instrumental in saving Great Britain from those ravages and depredations which France, in her pestiferous ideas of liberty, has inflicted on surrounding nations.

On political subjects there is, generally speaking, too much reason to suppose that men are subject to be warped by their passions or their interest; but Mr. Burke has given an irrefragable proof of his sincerity on this subject, particularly in those Letters published since his death, entitled "Three Memorials on French Affairs during the Years 1791, 1792, and

and 1793." Here he evidently shews the *Amor Patriæ*; and this (though he was then verging towards the grave) seems to have roused all the powers of his great mind to such an elevation of research, that most of what he has there *predicated* has since *become history*: it is a valuable legacy to posterity, and will remain a lasting monument of his great political acumen, as well as his unwearied labours for the good of his country.

But there is a time when all must rest from their labours. In 1792 Mr. Burke retired from Parliament (where he had acted with so much distinguished éclat for twenty-seven years) in favour of his only child Richard Burke, a young man of the most promising talents, and great amiableness of temper. By this change he derived the pleasing hope of seeing his own fame revived by the additional lustre of him who was most dear to him. But Providence ordered it otherwise: his son had scarcely taken his seat, when his constitution (originally tender and delicate) yielded to a decline, and notwithstanding every medical assistance, he expired in the arms of his disconsolate parents in the Summer of 1794.

This blow was preceded by the loss of Mr. Burke's only brother, who died suddenly about two years before this period: a man who was only *second* to such a brother in many of his natural and acquired abilities. This accumulation of family distress preyed so much on his constitution, that his physicians sent him to Bath for relief—but "Who can medicine to a mind diseased?"

To a man of his sensibilities, his sorrows were too rooted to be cured by medicine, or mere philosophy. In religion he found his only consolation; and with this comfort he returned to Beaconsfield, where he distributed his time either in the conversation of a few select friends, or in reading, or having read to him, some of our best Writers on the moral and religious duties*. It was in this last act, on the 8th July 1797, that he felt the immediate approach of death; when, giving with a steady composure some private directions relative to his family, he sunk down on his bed, and, after a short struggle, passed quietly, and without a groan, into eternal rest, in that mercy which he had just declared "he had long sought for with

unfeigned humiliation, and to which he looked up with a trembling hope."

Edmund Burke in his person was about five feet ten inches high, erect, and well formed; with a countenance rather soft and open; and except by an occasional bend of his brow, caused by his being near-sighted, indicated none of those great traits of mind by his countenance which he was otherwise well known to possess. The best print of him is from a half-length by Sir Joshua Reynolds, painted about thirty years ago, when Mr. Burke was in the meridian of life.

Of his talents and acquisitions it would be difficult to speak, did we not trust to his long and justly established fame to fill up the deficiencies of our description:

"From his cradle

He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;
Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading."
The richness of his mind illustrated every subject he touched upon. In conversing with him he attracted by his novelty, variety, and research; in parting from him, we involuntarily exclaimed, "What an extraordinary man!"

As an orator, though not so grand and commanding in his manner as Lord Chatham, whose form of countenance and penetrating eye gave additional force to his natural and acquired talents, yet he had excellencies which always gave him singular pre-eminence in the senate. He was not (though it was evident he drew from these great resources) like Cicero, or Demosthenes, or any one else; the happy power of diversifying his matter, and placing it in various relations, was *all his own*; and here he was generally truly *sublime and beautiful*. He had not, perhaps, always the art of *concluding* in the right place partly owing to the vividness of his fancy, and the redundancy of his matter; and partly owing to that irritability of temper which he himself apologizes for to his friends in his last notice of them; but those speeches which he gave the Public do not partake of this fault, which shew that in his closet his judgment returned to its usual standard.

As a Writer he is still higher; and judging of him from his earliest to his latest productions, he must be considered as one of those prodigies which are sometimes

* He had been listening to some of Addison's Essays, in which he ever took delight, a little before he died; and the testimony of such a man as Burke should be an additional recommendation of this most excellent Author, whose *Life, Style, and Moral Writings* have been so eminently serviceable to his countrymen. given

given to the world to be admired, but cannot be imitated; he possessed all kinds of styles, and gave them to the head and heart in a most exquisite manner: *pathos, taste, argument, experience, sublimity*, were all the ready colours of his *palette*, and from his pencil they derived their brightest dyes. We do not wish to adulterate; but what praise can we withhold from a man whose writings broke the fascinating links of party, and *compelled all* to admire the brilliancy of his pen?

As a senator he was uniformly attached to the party he set out with; and though his private fortune was far from being established, and though different Administrations would be proud to detach him, he rose and fell with his party.

He has been charged with not being always constant to his own declarations and definitions; but before he is judged on this ground, times and circumstances should be well weighed. In our mixed Constitution there are times when the power of the Prince, or the People, may be alternately too much or too little, and the Politician who *now* speaks in favour of the one, and *then* of the other, may be equally consistent. There was a period, not very remote from the present, when the power of the Crown was thought "to have increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished;" but now that *Democracy* is taking such

hideous strides in Europe, every Englishman feels it his duty to rally round the Throne, as the best support of Freedom, Subordination, and Liberty.

He was a firm professor of the Christian religion, and exercised its principles in its duties; wisely considering, "That whatever disunites man from God, disunites man from man." He looked within himself for the regulation of his conduct, which was exemplary in all the relations of life; he was warm in his affections, simple in his manners, plain in his table, arrangements, &c. &c. and so little affected with the follies and dissipations of what is called "the higher classes," that he was totally ignorant of them; so that this great man, with all his talents, would be mere lumber in a modern drawing-room; not but he excelled in all the refinements as well as strength of conversation, and could at times badinage with great skill and natural ease; but what are these to a people where cards and dice constitute their business, and fashionable phrases, and fashionable vices, their conversation.

"Take him for all in all," Edmund Burke must be considered as a man of great and extraordinary talents, who justly acquired in his own day the applauses of his Countrymen, and who will always hold an elevated rank amongst the Statesmen and Philosophers of Europe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE Critick of Pope, in your Magazine for July, has displayed, I think, a correct taste and judgment in dissenting from the writer of Fitzosborne's Letters, who considers the Night-piece in the Eighth Book of the Iliad inferior to the Version which Pope has made of it. It is the duty of every translator to endeavour not only to transfuse the beauties of the original into his work, but to preserve, as much as possible, the author's thought and mode of expression. Some accommodation to the age which he translates for is certainly necessary, but too much latitude should be as studiously avoided as too close an interpretation. The Horatian precept, *Nec verbum verbo curabis*, &c. is a very good one; but the same writer in another place observes, *Est modus in rebus*.

Pope often brings his Version to such a great degree of refinement, that it reflects, in many places, a distorted image

of the original. No Ovidian graces or decorations will, in my opinion, atone for the majesty and noble simplicity of the Father of Poetry.

Pope's Translation of the Comparison at the end of the Eighth Book of the Iliad, notwithstanding the glow and harmony of its vernication, is by no means equal to the beauty of the original. Homer's simplicity, which is a characteristic quality of this fine passage, is very poorly compensated by the luxuriance of Pope. The efficacy of the simile too is obviously diminished, as your Correspondent has remarked, by making the Moon, instead of the Stars, the principal object. It is strange that Pope should so egregiously mistake the original, and not less so that Melmoth should so warmly commend it. The Greek runs, in the order of construction, ἀργεννέα ἀστρα φαίνεται ἐν σπῆραι ἀμφὶ φάεινν Ἰδμενν, of which "the Moon resplendent lamp of night, &c." is no translation

translation at all: the meaning of it is, *the very beautiful Stars appear in the Heavens shining round the lucid Moon.* This makes the comparison most exquisitely apposite. It implies, as used by Homer, that the fires which the Trojans made in their camp illuminated all the Trojan plain, even to the shores of the Hellespont, which the Stars, by being represented as the principal object, very forcibly convey. Nay, that Pope palpably misinterprets the text, a citation from Eustathius will shew. The Moon, says Eustathius, is meant by Homer in only the first quarter. When it is at the full, the Stars, far from appearing bright, are obscured as Sappho has remarked.

Αέρες μὲν ἀμφὶ καλὰν Ἑλλάδα
 Ἀψ' ἀποκρυπτοῦσι Φαιῶν εἶδος
 Ὅπότε ἄνελθοῖσα μάλα λαμπρῆν.

The Stars their brightness lose around their
 Queen,
 When she with all her glory lights the world.

But, considering the passages with regard only to their respective beauty, the original is infinitely superior. The *os roundum* of the Greek cannot be preserved in a translation; and the beautiful conciseness of

—— γένηται δὲ τὴ φρενὶ ποιμήν,

far from being surpassed, is not equalled even by

The conscious swains rejoicing in the sight,
 Eye the blue vault, and bless the useful light.

Yet, after all, I am ready to acknowledge that Pope's Homer, as it is, I think, with singular propriety called, is a very wonderful performance; and that we can only apply to him what Abiancourt incurred, we must call his Translation *La belle Infidelle*.

I am, &c.

J. D.

Salisbury, Sept. 8, 1797.

AN ACCOUNT OF MR. CHARLES MACKLIN.

[Continued from Page 168.]

AT the conclusion of his engagement with Mr. Sheridan he returned to England, and became the Manager of a Company of Comedians at Chester, which Mr. Gentleman describes as an excellent one*. Here he performed with success during the summer months; but on the return of the winter (1750-1) he was restored to the London Theatre at Covent Garden, and performed Mercutio in

the famous run of Romeo and Juliet; a part for which he must have been very unfit. At his benefit this season he produced his daughter before the public in the character of Athenais in Theodosius, and spoke an occasional prologue introductory to her appearance†. The next season (1751-2) he still continued at Covent Garden, and at his benefit afforded the public an entertainment, the

* See Hitchcock's View of the Irish Stage, vol. i. p. 211. and Preface to the Gentleman's Modish Wife.

† Miss Macklin had performed the Duke of York in Richard the Third, so early as the 20th of December 1742. In the season of 1751-2 she performed Jane Shore twice, and Lady Townley once. On her father's relinquishing the Stage in 1753, she engaged at Drury Lane, and performed with Mr. Garrick with great success until 1760, when she changed to Covent Garden, and quitted the Theatre about 1776. She was an actress highly accomplished (her father having spared no expence in her education), and was received with great favour by the public while at Drury Lane; but after her removal to Covent Garden she appeared to perform with but little animation, and gradually sunk in the estimation of the Town. She died the 3d of July 1781, and left the bulk of her property to a female friend. To her father, then of the age of more than fourscore, she bequeathed only a trifling annuity during his life. A letter to her from Mr. Macklin, very honourable to his paternal character, is to be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, May 1793, p. 410. For the good sense it contains, and the spirit of conscious integrity which appears to pervade it, we think it deserves to be read.

nature or reception of which is, we apprehend, entirely forgotten *. He performed only one more season (1752-3) as a regular member of either Theatre; and at his benefit had the opportunity of shewing the accomplishments of Miss Macklin, in the character of Lucinda in *The Englishman in Paris*, then acted for the first time, in which he himself performed the part of Buck.

At this time, when, according to his own calculation of his age, he could not be less than 54 years old, he determined to quit the Theatre, and adopt a new plan of life. Having first settled his daughter at Drury Lane Theatre, he obtained from Mr. Garrick the use of

the House for a night, and on the 20th of December 1753, after the play of *The Refusal*, took leave of the Stage in form, with the following Epilogue, written by Mr. Garrick:

POOR I, tofs'd up and down from shore to shore,

Sick, wet, and weary, will to sea no more;
Yet, 'tis some comfort, tho' I quit the trade,
That this last voyage with success is made,
The ship full laden, and the freight all paid.
Since then, for reasons, I the Stage give o'er
And, for your sakes, write Tragedies no more;
Some other schemes, of course, possess my brain,

For he who once has eat, must eat again.

* Mr. Macklin seems to have been always attentive to produce some novelty at his benefit. The following is the Play Bill of this year:

“FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. MACKLIN,

At the Theatre Royal in COVENT GARDEN, on Wednesday the 8th, of April, will be presented a Comedy, called

THE PROVOK'D HUSBAND; or, A JOURNEY TO LONDON.

The Part of Lady Townly to be performed by M^{rs} MACKLIN
(Being the first Time of her appearing in Comedy);

The Part of Sir Francis Wronghead to be performed by Mr. Macklin,
And the Part of Lord Townly to be performed by Mr. Barry.

After which will be exhibited,

A New DRAMATIC SATIRE, of Two Acts, called

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE; or, PASQUIN TURN'D DRAWCAINSIR;
CENSOR OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Written on the Model of the Comedies of Aristophanes, and the Pasquinades of the Italian Theatre in Paris:

With Choruses of the People, after the Manner of the Greek Drama.

The Parts of the Pit, the Boxes, the Galleries, the Stage, and the Town to be performed by THEMSELVES, for their Diversion.

The Parts of several dull disorderly Characters in and about St. James's to be performed by Certain Persons, for Example.

And the Part of Pasquin Drawcainsir to be performed by his CENSORIAL HIGHNESS, for his Interest.

The Satire to be introduced by an Exordium; and to conclude by a satirical-panegyrical-ironical-comical-original Peroration upon the Virtues and Vices, Wisdom and Folly, Judgment and Prerogative of the Town.

N. B. As several of the Town have prejudged the Pit, Boxes, and Galleries acting their Parts themselves to be of the same species with Mr. Woodward's LICK AT THE TOWN last year, or that it can mean only the ordinary approbation or disapprobation of the audience, Signor Pasquin thinks it incumbent on him to assure the Public, that all those conjectures are entirely groundless. And farther he assures the Public, that the Pit, &c. acting their parts, has no other meaning than the common literal Sense; and that really and bona fide the Audience are interwoven in the Drama, and are to be part of the Dramatis Personae, whom he hopes to make act their parts to a numerous and polite Audience, and with universal applause: but those of them who are to perform in the Pit and Galleries, he hopes will be at the Theatre betimes, for particular reasons; and those who are to act in the Boxes, he requests that they would send their servants by Three o'clock to keep their places.

☞ The Letters from the Town and the Village have been received; and the Town may depend upon having places kept for them upon the Stage.—The Hint concerning the Robin Hood Society will be complied with

Boxes 5s.

Pit 3s.

First Gall. 2s.

Upper Gall. 1s.

To begin exactly at Six o'clock.

Vivat Rex.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Macklin, at his Lodgings, in Bow-street, Covent-Garden; and of Mr. Page, at the Stage-Door, of whom places for the Boxes may be taken.”

H h 2

And

And lest this lank, this melancholy phiz,
Should grow more lank—more dismal than
it is,

A scheme I have in hand will make you stare!
Tho' off the Stage, I still must be the player.
Still must I follow the Theatrical plan,
Exert my comic powers, draw all I can, }
And to each guest appear a different man. }
I (like my liquors) must each palate hit,
Rake with the wild, be sober with the cit,
Nay, sometimes act my least becoming
part—the wit.

With politicians I must nod—seem full—
And act my best becoming part—the dull.
My plan is this—man's form'd a social crea-
ture,

Requiring converse by the laws of nature;
And as the Moon can raise the swelling
flood,

Or, as the mind is influenc'd by the blood,
So—Do I make myself well understood?
I'm puzzled, faith—let us, like BAYES, agree
it,

You'll know my plot much better when you
see it.

But truce with jesting; let me now impart
The warm o'erflowings of a grateful heart:
Come good, come bad, while life or mem'ry
last,

My mind shall treasure up your favours past;
And, might one added boon increase the store,
With much less sorrow should I quit the
shore;

To mine, as you have been to me, prove
kind,

Protect the pledge my fondness leaves behind.
To you, her Guardians, I resign my care,
Let her with others your indulgence share.
Whate'er MY fate; if this my wish prevails,
'Twill glad the FATHER, tho' the SCHEMIST
fails.

The plan of life which he adopted was to open a Tavern in the Piazza, Covent Garden, to be conducted with some degree of novelty, and to add to it a species of entertainment something resembling the Lectures of Orator Henley, or the Disputing Society at the Robin Hood. Accordingly, on the 11th of March 1754, notice was given, that Mr. Macklin's house and rooms in the Piazza were finished, and would be opened the ensuing week. Two of the rooms were described as fifty by twenty-five feet high; which, with other apartments, formed a suite of rooms 230 feet deep. The whole judged by all who had seen it to be much the most complete design, and the apartments the most elegantly fitted up, of any place of public entertainment in Europe. To

this account it was added, " 'Tis said none will be admitted but by subscription."

His Tavern and Coffee-house were accordingly opened, at first with some appearance of success, but minute economy necessary for such an undertaking was probably wanting. At the beginning of the succeeding winter, the second part of his plan was brought into execution, which cannot be better described than by his first Advertisement, dated the 22d of November 1754.

"AT MACKLIN'S Great Room in Hart-street, Covent Garden, this day, being the 22d of this instant November, will be opened

"THE BRITISH INQUISITION.

"This Institution is upon the plan of the ancient Greek, Roman, and modern French and Italian Societies of liberal investigation. Such subjects in Arts, Sciences, Literature, Criticism, Philosophy, History, Politics, and Morality, as shall be found useful and entertaining to Society, will be there lectured upon, and freely debated; particularly, Mr. Macklin intends to lecture upon the Comedy of the Ancients; the use of their masks and flutes; their mimes and pantomimes; and the use and abuse of the Stage: he will likewise lecture upon the rise and progress of the modern Theatres, and make a comparison between them and those of Greece and Rome; and between each other, he purposes to lecture also upon each of Shakspeare's plays; to consider the original stories from whence they are taken, the artificial or inartificial use, according to the laws of the Drama, that Shakspeare has made of them. His fable, moral character, passions, manners, will likewise be criticised; and how his capital characters have been acted heretofore, are acted, and ought to be acted. And as the design of this enquiry is to endeavour at an acquisition of truth in matters of taste, particularly theatrical, the Lecture being ended, any Gentleman may offer his thoughts upon the subject. The doors will be opened at five, and the Lecture begin precisely at seven o'clock every Monday and Friday evening.

"Ladies will be admitted. Price one shilling each person.

"The first Lecture will be on HAMLET.

"N. B. The Question to be debated after the Lecture will be, Whether the people of Great Britain have profited

by their intercourse with, or their imitation of the French nation *?

"There is a public ordinary every day at 4 o'clock, price 3s. each person to drink port, claret, or whatever liquor he shall chuse.

"N. B. This evening the public subscription card-room will be opened. Subscriptions taken in by Mr. Macklin."

A contemporary diurnal writer asserts, that on this first evening there were eight hundred persons present. Curiosity would undoubtedly carry many; and the novelty of the entertainment would certainly attract some. A short trial was sufficient to prove that it could not be supported. Ridicule was early employed against it. Foote, then in possession of inimitable powers, first teased Macklin in his rooms, and afterwards exposed his undertaking at the Haymarket Theatre, where he was introduced (the Inquisitor, as he was called) contending with Dr. Rock, and Tiddy Doll, for the Inquisitorial dignity; which being allowed, the entertainment was concluded by a St. Giles's oration, in imitation of that then exhibiting at Covent Garden, in the tragedy of Coriolanus. In return for this abuse, Mr. Macklin, with equal virulence, but less humour, retorted on Foote a charge that

he had been guilty of robbing a friend of his portmantua, and was by no means sparing of opprobrious terms. This contention soon disgusted the public; and both the combatants found, at the conclusion, that they had belaboured each other without any emolument to themselves. Both the Theatre and the Inquisition were ill attended. On the 10th of January, 1755, Macklin's exhibition closed; and on the 25th he appeared in the Gazette, among the bankrupts, as vintner, coffee man, and chapman. He afterwards attempted to revive his Oratory, but without effect.

Failing therefore in the scheme he had adopted, he was induced to return to the theatre; and in 1757 † went to Ireland with Mr. Barry, and appeared to interest himself much in that performer's intended new theatre in the Irish Metropolis. On the 28th December 1758, Mrs. Macklin died; and on the 12th December 1759, he returned to Drury Lane, and performed Shylock; after which he produced for the first time his popular farce of "Love A-la-Mode," which at first met with some opposition, but afterwards was received with unbounded applause; and for many years afterwards he derived very great emolument from it.

(To be concluded in our next.)

POLITICAL TALKING.

IN A TECHNICAL WAY.

— "AND what d'ye think," says a *Tradesman*, "of the times?" "Think," cries another, "why, I think that our *affairs* are in a shocking *bad condition*; and unless we have soon fresh *clerks* and new *books*, depend on't, we shall have *lost by composition*." "O fie! my dear sir," replies the *chaplain*; "you talk rashly. Never fret for fear of evils from first to last imaginary. The times are big with wonderful events. Do not you observe how all nations are conspiring to kick *popery* out of the world, just as its type *Jezabel* was kicked out of a window? Besides, we are dependant on a *higher power*, and are commanded to be subject to those above us, as punishers of *vices*, and encouragers of *virtue*. Then let us be so, lest we incur the dreadful wrath of him who sees

our actions, conceal them how we will. And, indeed, What are we? Whence came we? Where are we going?" "Going," squeaks out an old chitty-faced *Barber*; "why, I suppose you are going to preach, like a loyal dog as you are; I am going to jail, and my lads are going to fight the French. Where else do you suppose we can go to? Rot those above us, say I. They are not content with fousing us up to the *ears in fuds*, but they also *shave* us pretty closely into the bargain. O, had I but the *dressings* of 'em, how I would *belabour* their *lanthorn jaws*: I'd warm their *whiskers*; I'd *frizzle* their *woigs* for 'em, I warrant you. Nay, every lump on their *brush-like chins* should be quickly lopped off. Why, their *pates* are as empty as *powder bags*, and ten times more useless." "Pry'thee, friend,

* In the Gentleman's Magazine 1754, p. 568, is a copy of George Alexander Stevens's speech delivered on this question.

† Hitchcock's View of the Irish Stage, Vol. I, p. 289.

hod ti tongue," answers a good looking Farmer; "the times are better 'an we deserve. An really, I think, aur great men are terrible clever fellows, tho', as you may say, they in't alas lucky. 'We are taxed,' as somebody said, 'ten times as much by our extravagance, idleness, and bad management, as by the taxes of the country.'" "Very good," quoth *Peter Pennyhorn*. "And as I was going to say," continued the farmer, "it is our best way to make ourself as easy as we can about sitch like things. For my part, I don't envy the fine folks a bit. I alas think they have feeble troublesome times on't; an', as our cud school master says, *reas-borers an' pack-horses; Gentlemen an' slaves* are o' varra useful i'ther way." "And so they are," splutters a fuivelling snottetey-noted *Staymaker*; and a——" "I have mony a time thought," adds the worthy rustic, scratching his head, "that you mud learn a vast deal fray things you fee's i' th' *fields*. *Pismires* will shew us *carefulness and hard-working*; *bees*, *good order and management*; and *sheep*, *good manners*. I'll assure you, Sir, I have often laughed to see 'em," continues this noble prop of the nation, who now begun to be very chatty. "Yes," says he, "I have often laughed (drinking 'his gla's, and noding health) to see the *top* lead the *flock* to a gap, or any okard pleece, and there stand *flock* still, till ivery yan of 'em is gitten safely over. Like a complisant fellow as he is. An mear an' that," says he very blichly. "I have often observed, that whenever I buy a fresh *cow*, the oud one's mun o fight her, to kna which mun be t'maitter. They are meastly yan aboon another, just as we are. But its varra queer, the head beast is meastly best-natured; whilst the cowards will be down-right tyrants to them that are still beneath them; and a— a——" "It has been a devilish *bard beat*," bawls out a young *sportif-man* hastily; "and I'll bet you *six* to

four Gallio beats the field; split my ears if it won't be a *dead-go* for old *Squire Bull* and his *favourite eight year old*." "Mr. Bull," returns a mild-looking young man, "is now old, and we must expect to see his health decline apace." "To be sure," says Dr. *Waddle Waddle*, "he is not very young; and, what is worse, he has made rather free with his constitution. Yet, depend on't, he is a chip of the old block, and will crack a bottle or run down a fox with the best of 'em. He is scarce got well from his late *inflamotary fever*; yet I hope a few *febrifuge mixtures* and *lenitive applications* will soon bring him to rights." "O, yes, and make him as *sound as a roach*," calls out a *fishmonger*. "Never," retorts a blustering carrot-faced inkle weaver, "whilst he continues guinea-man. He is a stupid blockhead, that's plain; and hang me if I don't think every Republican a wise man, and every loyalist a herrid fool. Had I but the head *seat*, I'd roar them into their ranks; I'd swith 'em with a cat-o'-nine tails, that I would. Why, I'll tell you what I'd do: Make every head manufacturer a magistrate, and every minister a pig-driver." "Do hold your vile stuff," replies a long-nosed Logician; "I say, you know nothing at all about the matter; and yet to know that you know nothing is knowing what you do not know; and not to know that you know even that, is not to know whether you know anything or nothing, and that is to know for ought you know"—"A plague of such knowing," cries Lenny Longhanks, taking his gla's—

"Here's a health to the King and our good Constitution;

"A little reform, but no Revolution;

"And so good night to you."

"Amen," quoth the Chaplain.

Kirkby-Lonsdale.

E. W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT is now more than a century since that great philosopher Locke made the following observation:

"Faith and Truth, especially on all occasions of attesting it upon the solemn appeal to heaven by an oath, is the great bond of society: this it becomes the wisdom of magistrates carefully to support, and render as sacred and awful in the

minds of the people as they can. But if ever frequency of oaths shall make them be looked on as formalities of law, or the custom of swearing of truth (which mens' swearing in their own cases is apt to lead them to) has once dipped men in perjury; and the guilt, with the temptation, has spread itself very wide, and made it almost fashionable in some cases, it will be impossible for society

(these bonds being dissolved) to subsist : all must break in pieces, and run to confusion."—*Letter to a Member of Parliament* 1691.

I am not such a *laudator temporis acti* as to suppose there is a greater quantity of evil in the world now than there has ever been ; on the contrary, I think it probable that good and evil, in the aggregate, bear generally the same proportion to each other. But as fashion is allowed in every thing else to bear *sovereign sway*, so there may be a fashion even in crimes and virtues ; and if this remark has any foundation, one may say, that if charity (public at least) be the fashionable virtue, PERJURY is the prevailing vice of the present day. It is indeed a crime most dreadfully conspicuous, so that oaths seem now to be regarded as matters of mere form, which numbers daily take as things of course, without considering the import of the words they utter, or the wickedness of swearing either to what they know to be false, or to what they do not know to be true.

Of this the general depravity of mankind, and an almost universal desertion of religious principles, have been assigned as causes ; and certain it is, that when religious principles have lost their influence over mens' minds, nothing remains to counteract the suggestions of interest, whenever it tempts them to break any other commandment, as well as that which prohibits FALSE-SWEARING.—These causes, I have no doubt, operate considerably in producing the evil which is so much complained of. But there is a particular one, which I believe has hitherto escaped public animadversion, though it hath a direct and manifest tendency to destroy the foundation of those religious notions, which give to an oath its only strength and sanction.

We all know the influence of bad examples, and how greatly it is increased by the dignity of station, or character, in those who exhibit them. It is also generally said, and I believe it to be generally true, that the example of the PROFESSORS of religion hath a more powerful effect on the mind of their disciples, than the doctrine they preach. A CLERGYMAN'S duty, therefore, requires, that he not only keep himself free from guilt, but that his character, like that of Cæsar's wife, should be even above suspicion. What, then, is to be expected, if he lay himself open to reproach in this respect ? It is not unusual for lay-

men to ask with what face the Clergy can preach against *Perjury*, when so many of them buy their livings ? "*Pudet hæc opprobria dici, et non potuisse reselli.*"

The numberless advertisements of presentations, and the bare-faced manner in which they are often sold, afford, it must be confessed, but too fair a pretence for this insinuation. For to suppose that in all those cases they are purchased by friends or relations, and freely given to the clerk, without expectation of re-payment or remuneration of any kind, implies such a measure of disinterested benevolence in the world, as Christian charity would, indeed, willingly hope, but a very moderate degree of experience will find it difficult to believe.

If, then, it be admitted, that MANY CLERGYMEN BUY their livings, which I suppose is too notorious to be gravely denied, I would desire you to read the following *oath*, which every one of them must solemnly take before his Institution.

"I do swear, that I have made no simoniacal payment, contract, or promise, directly or indirectly, by myself, or by any other to my knowledge, or with my consent, to any person or persons whatsoever, for or concerning the procuring and obtaining of this ecclesiastical dignity, place, preferment, office, or living of ; nor will at any time hereafter perform or satisfy any such kind of payment, contract, or promise, made by any other, without my knowledge or consent : So help me God, through Jesus Christ." Every man, who hath the least respect for religion, must be shocked at supposition that any Preacher of the Gospel should be capable of purchasing a benefice, and afterwards of taking this oath, without any apparent consciousness of having perjured himself.

I am not ignorant that the Courts of Law are favourable to this kind of traffic, provided the purchase be made before an actual vacancy, and even before the incumbent is sick and about to die. But is that sufficient to satisfy a man's conscience ? Is there the least ambiguity in the expressions which this oath contains ? Is there the remotest possibility of evading the force of so clear and comprehensive a form of words ? Indeed, if there were any, I should think that a very accommodating conscience which could satisfy itself with a mere evasion. Be that as it may, the design of the oath is obvious, and cannot be mistaken ; and it is comprised (as I before observed) in so plain and clear a form, as will puzzle the

most

most expert casuist to make his escape either from the letter, or the spirit of it. The having "made no payment, contract, or promise, directly or indirectly, by myself or by any other, to my knowledge or with my consent, to any person or persons whatsoever, for or concerning the procuring and obtaining of this benefice," are *strong words*, Mr. Editor, and, as I should conceive, *difficult to be swallowed by any conscience* that is not convinced of their being strictly true. But, as if the composers of the oath had foreseen the future depravity of the Christian world, and effectually to shut up every avenue that might lead to this wicked merchandize, a clause was added, which they not unreasonably thought would preclude every evasion. "Nor will, at any time hereafter, perform or satisfy any such kind of payment, contract, or promise, made by any other without my knowledge or consent."

If this oath has failed to produce the intended effect; if ecclesiastical benefices are frequently bought, and by those who know they must *solemnly swear* that they neither have bought them mediately or immediately, nor will repay any others who may have bought them without

their previous knowledge, I deem it no imputation on the sagacity of those who imposed it; for before the fact had become notorious, it might have justly be considered a libel, not only on the *Clergy alone*, but on *human nature itself*, to have supposed it possible.

To propose the remedy for an evil pregnant with such pernicious consequences, is not the intention of this letter. I hope that will be done by some other correspondent more adequate to the task. The foregoing thoughts are respectfully offered to the consideration of every *Clergyman*, who is deliberating about the *purchase of a living*, in any manner whatsoever; and if but *one* be hereby prevented from doing it, I shall enjoy the satisfaction of not having written them in vain.

It would be trespassing too far on your pages, at present, to suggest some reasons why the *parson who sells a presentation* is highly culpable, though not, perhaps, in so great a degree as the *clerk who buys it*; but if you insert this in your useful Miscellany, I shall trouble you farther with a letter on that subject.

O. D.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

As modern imitations of Sterne have found place in your late Magazines, it is possible you may make room in some future one for the enclosed Reflections, written in his style in the last century, if the Preface is to be credited.

The story is taken from page 6 of a small pamphlet entitled, "Occasional Reflections in a Journey from London to Norwich and Cambridge." Printed by A. Baldwin, Warwick-Lane, MDCCLXI.

N. B. In punctuation, capitals, and the x in reflection, the inclosed copy resembles the print.

An Admirer of Sterne.

BYDESDALE.—CROWN.

April 23.—Date of the Year wanting.

I HAVE little compassion, for Common Beggars: But, there are some men, I cannot pass, without an Alms. One of These I overtook, this morning; travelling on the Road. He ask't me Nothing. Indeed there was no Occasion for it; his Countenance sufficiently Express'd his Wants. Or, was he *Querulous*, in his Story: which he told, at my Request. After two or three Questions, I gave him a Pittance.—He had lost one of his Eyes, by Sickness; and, the same Distemper had Impaired the Other. The best Service, they could do him, Now, was, to Weep withal: Which he did, plentiful-

ly, at this time; in seeming Joy. May be, they had not done him the like Office, long before.—He had pass'd Sixty Years of Age. If they had been Four-score, I should not have pitied him, so much. The greatest Comfort, to a wearied Traveller, is to be near his Journey's end.—His Son, a Child of Eight Years old, was his Companion, and his Guide: Tho', many Steps Behind Him, in his Ways of Sorrow. My next Thoughts were on Him. I wish, I had improved them, as I ought: But they advanc'd my Charity, no farther, than, to make my Shilling Five. The Old Man found Speech,

Speech, enough, to thank me for it ; and wish'd me a Reward, in Heaven. I told him ; he had not well consider'd, what he said ; there were no Crown Purchases, in Heaven : They are, All, of Greater Value. And, so, bad him God's Speed.— My next Reflexion was on myself ; upon this Occasion. I found, The Devil was never so Effectually our Enemy, as under the Disguise of a Friend. When He appears with Fire-brands, in his hand, we Fly from him. But who can Resist, or Leave him ; when he bids us Love our Selves ? This was the Case : He repre-

sented That, unto me, as my Interest, which was my Duty ; with my Danger, in Neglecting it. To be sure, not in Kindness to Me, or the Other Man : But, when he perceives, that, he cannot wholly Prevent a Good Action ; he labours to Destroy the little Merit, in't, by Corrupting the Intention ; and directs it all, to Self-Advantage.— What a wretch am I ; who never spare a Shilling to my Brother ; but, when I dare not withhold my Hand ; beside the Baser Hopes of Triple Interest, for it !

THE LIFE OF CARDINAL LANGHAM.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

[Continued from Page 157.]

IN September 1368, the Pope promoted Langham to the dignity of Cardinal*. Even the enemies of this Prelate, and enemies he certainly had, have not stated that he had by any means sought this elevation. On the contrary, they tacitly subscribe to the truth of what has been asserted by other writers, namely, that his Holiness, struck with the character of the man, and perhaps pleased with his spirited conduct and assiduity in the execution of his constitution respecting pluralities, thought that it was paying a compliment to the Sacred College to have so zealous a defender of the rights of the Church a member of it.

But although it is evident that Urban was thus well disposed towards the new

Cardinal, it does not, upon this occasion, appear that the King felt the same sentiments in his favour. Whether the pride of Edward was hurt because he had not been consulted upon his promotion, or that that peevishness of disposition, which the misfortunes attendant upon this period of his life had engendered, had already begun to operate, must be left to conjecture. Stimulated by some passion inimical to his former favourite, he ordered the temporalities of his Archbishoprick, as if the see were vacant, to be seized†. Langham, observing that the tide of monarchical attachment, which had long since risen to a flood, was ebbing fast away, did not use any efforts to oppose its current. He did, indeed,

* Ciaconii Vitæ Pontificum, Roma 1601.

† Some obloquy has been thrown upon the character of Edward the Third by the Monks, who, as I have already observed, were the only writers of those times ; he has, for this transaction, by them been accused of sacrilege ; but it does not appear that they had any foundation for so dreadful a charge. By the promotion of an Archbishop to a seat in the Sacred College, the vacation of his See was a thing of course. He was considered as being discharged by the Pope from an obligation to attend a particular church, that he might be employed in the service of that which was universal ; and it was a special favour when his Holiness permitted him to hold his preferments in commendam. Sometimes, indeed, a person covenanted before he accepted the red hat, to retain those dignities of which he was in possession. In the year 1383, Walter de Wardlow would not accept of that much-envied tegument, but upon condition that he might keep the Archbishopric of Glasgow (Baluzius, Vol. I. col. 1312). In 1426, when Henry Beaufort, the opulent Bishop of Winchester, and great uncle to Henry the Sixth, was raised to the dignity of Cardinal, it was debated in Council, “ whether, by accepting of it, he had not forfeited his situation as a Privy Counsellor.” (Anstis's Register of Garter) ; and although, in consideration of his near affinity to the King, he was allowed to continue at the board, the same provision was made in his case as is now adopted with respect to Magistrates in any cause in which they are directly or collaterally interested. He was to withdraw when any matter of debate arose which regarded the Papal See.

appear in the King's presence, but not with a view to deprecate his wrath; he merely attended at Court to ask leave to retire to Otford*; which being granted, he reduced his establishment, repaired to his rural mansion, and continued for some months to live very privately.

He remained in this situation till, his affairs calling him to the Papal Court, he set out for Montefiascone, where he was honoured † with the title of St. Sixtus, and a short time after provided with ecclesiastical dignities in this kingdom, to the amount of more than 1000 pounds *per annum*, an immense sum in that age. They consisted of the Deanery of Lincoln, the Archdeaconry and Treasurership of Wells, the Archdeaconry of York, and the Prebendary of Wistow in that Cathedral ‡.

The death of Pope Urban § happened at a period, as it was thought, critical to the affairs of the Cardinal, as well as to those of the two kingdoms of England and France, as he had just appointed him to mediate a peace between them.—But Gregory the Eleventh, who succeeded Urban, as sensible of his merit as his predecessor, confirmed his appointment,

may even enlarged his powers ||. This treaty failing, as had been foreseen by the Cardinal, he proceeded from Melun, the place where he had met Cardinal de Beauvois, to England with the sense of the French Court upon the negotiation.

Although Langham had been unsuccessful in the principal business of his legation, he had, whilst abroad, an opportunity of displaying his diplomatic talents, which had a more fortunate issue. Through his mediation a peace was made betwixt the King and the Earl of Flanders. They had been at variance upon the account of the Earl's breaking his engagement to marry his daughter to Edmund Earl of Cambridge, and betrothing her to Philip, the brother of Charles the Fifth, King of France.

In the beginning of the year 1372, Cardinal Langham left England in order to return to the Pope, and pursuing his journey by the way of Canterbury was very generous to the monks of Christ Church in that city, giving to each of them a piece of gold **.

When he arrived at Avignon, he found that his conduct had, during the course

* A town in the West of Kent, rendered famous by a battle, in which Edmund Ironside conquered Canute the Dane, who lost five thousand of his men. The Archbishops of Canterbury had, from a very early period, a mansion in this place, which Warham, who held the See in the reign of Henry the Seventh, and died in 1532, demolished, and on its site erected a magnificent palace, which coming into the possession of Archbishop Cranmer, he exchanged it with Henry the Eighth.—*Antiquit. Britain. Godwin's de Præflu. Anglia. Athen. Oxon. &c.*

† Baluzius de Papis Avenionensibus, Vol. I. col. 1042.

‡ Archives.

§ A. D. 1371.

|| This treaty, it appears, was only a pretence of the French Monarch, Charles the Fifth, furnished *the Wise*, to gain time. The punishment of the citizens of Limoges for their treachery, was the last warlike exploit of Edward the Black Prince. He had a short time antecedent to the period of this treaty retired to England, under the pressure of an incurable distemper, and with him the spirit of his troops seems to have flown. Du Guesclin soon after appeared upon the theatre of war. The hopes of the French revived. Cardinal de Beauvois affected to enter into a treaty with Cardinal Langham, but whoever considers the operations of these two great men with attention, will have occasion to remark, that their meeting seemed a collision of diamonds. They had both been *Chancellors* of their respective kingdoms; and, during the four days that their consultation lasted, so well exercised their professional abilities, "that," say the historians, "they did not gain the least advantage over each other, neither did the treaty advance a single step." Baluzius, Vol. I. Fabian, Froissart, &c.

** It is rather hard to conceive of what use the Cardinal's donation to the Augustine Monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, could be. This order, of which the *bare-leg'd* Jeronimites was a branch, it is well known, was a mendicant one; and although the Church above-mentioned was, from adventitious circumstances, perhaps one of the richest in the world, the brotherhood did not dare to make any personal display of opulence. It is therefore very unlikely that a prelate, who had been their Archbishop, would so much transgress the rule of their order as to furnish them with this temptation to break a solemn vow. The author from whose work (*Anglia Sacra*) I have quoted this passage, we may suppose is mistaken, and that the donation was generally to the Church, rather than individually to the Monks.

of his mission, been misrepresented to the Pope, and his brother cardinals, inasmuch as it had been stated to them that he had not, during his residence in France, properly supported the dignity of his office. He found, however, no difficulty in repelling this charge, and, it appears, so much to the satisfaction of the Pontiff, that he in the same year elevated him to the dignity of Cardinal Bishop of Præneste.

Witlessy, Archbishop of Canterbury, dying in July 1374 *, the Brotherhood of Christ Church, who retained a grateful remembrance of the Cardinal's generosity to them, made a postulation † for him, which gave great offence to the King, he having, as has been stated, superseded him, and it was not without considerable difficulty and expence to them that Edward was induced to remit the sentence of banishment which he had pronounced against them for their insolence. For once the Pope coincided with the Monarch, and allowed his interference in the affairs of the Church to be necessary. Gregory would not confirm the postulation. His reason for this refusal is said to have been, because Langham was so able and indefatigable a man in business, that in the delicate situation of the affairs of the Holy See his presence was absolutely necessary at Avignon ‡.

The year 1375 was rendered remarkable by the mortality occasioned by the plague in England: in consequence of which the Cardinal obtained from the Pope two § bulls, granting to all those that died penitently within six months subsequent to their date, full pardon for

all sins whatsoever; a clause which, it will be understood, did not generally enter into those instruments, because there were many sins exempted from the absolution of ordinary priests, and reserved to Bishops, or even to the Pope himself, to pardon.

It appears by some letters which passed upon the occasion, and which are still extant ||, that the attention of Langham was next engaged in founding some chantries at Kilburn ¶, the monastery of which was a cell to that of Saint Peter, and also in rebuilding the church at the former place.

Towards endowing this edifice he gave 1000 marks, to purchase an estate of forty marks *per annum*; and for rebuilding the west part of the Abbey at Westminster, 600 marks. So much was the heart of the Cardinal set upon the completion of these and some other architectural designs, that when the Pope began to make preparation to leave Avignon, and to transfer the Holy See again to Rome, he took every opportunity to shew his aversion to going thither, and had actually made overtures, through the medium of his friends at Court, to soothe and repress the indignation of his Monarch, and to procure for himself an invitation to England.

This invitation did arrive at Avignon; but, alas! at a time when it could be of no use to the Cardinal; for while the negotiation was pending, he received a paralytic stroke as he sat at dinner, under the consequences of which he languished two days, and then expired. This event happened July 22, 1376. His body was, according to the direction of his will, first deposited in a new-built church of

* Anglia Sacra, vol. i. p. 794.

† A postulation, in the Roman Church, was the nomination of a person to some sacerdotal dignity, who was, in a certain degree, disqualified, either by being under age, of a mean family, or, as was the case of Langham, already in the possession of some ecclesiastical benefice and dignity which the Monarch thought incompatible with Archiepiscopal elevation. When this happened, the brotherhood *postulated*, that is, besought the person to whom the confirmation belonged to approve of the election, although not strictly canonical.

‡ It will be recollected, that as early as the year 1180 there arose a schism in the Church of Rome which harraressed and disturbed Italy for more than three centuries. During this contention the opposite parties, who assumed the names of *Guelphs* and *Gibelines*, each, in their turns, encouraged pretenders to the Papedom. The Pontifical See, in consequence of the distraction which reigned at Rome, was removed to Avignon, where the Pope resided more than seventy years. It was translated to the former place by Gregory the Eleventh, about the year 1378.—Blonde.—Sigonius, &c.

§ Ad Murimuth Continuatio, p. 132.

|| Archives.

¶ In his will, the probate or copy of which, it has been observed, is still preserved in the Archives, we find the following bequest to the monastery of Kilburn: "Item, Monachum de Kelbourne, Londoniensis Diocesis, lego unum vestimentum viride cum dalmatica quod erat coc. in capella."

the Carthusians, near the place of his decease, where it remained for three years. It was then, with great state and solemnity * removed to Saint Benet's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, where his tomb with his effigy upon it, and the arms of England, the monastery of Saint Peter, and the Sees of Canterbury and Ely engraved in tablets around it, still remains. The following epitaph, extracted from Flete, expresses his several preferments, and the time of his death.

“SIMON DE LANGHAM sub petris his
tumulatus

Istius ecclesiæ Monachus fuerat, Prior, Abbas,
Sede vacante fuit electus Londoniensis
Præsul et Antistes Hely, sed postea primus
Totius regni, magnus regisque Minister,
Nam Thesaurarius et Cancellarius ejus,
Ac Cardinalis in Roma presbiter iste
Postque Prenestrinus est factus episcopus,
atque

Nuncius ex parte Papæ transmittitur isthuc.
Urbe dolente pater, quem nunc revocare ne-
quimus

Magdalene festo, milleno septuageno
Et ter centeno sexto Christi ruit anno.
Hunc Deus absolvat de cunctis quæ male
gessit,
Et meritis matris sibi cælica gaudia donet.”

Part of the prose inscription on the verge of his tomb is still legible, and the following recital of his preferments and dignities is to be traced :

“Hic jacet Dominus SIMON DE
LANGHAM quondam Abbas hujus loci.
Thesaurarius Angliæ, electus London.
Ep. Elien. Cancellar. Angliæ, Archiep.
Cantuar, Presbyter Cardinalis et postea

Eq. Prenestrin *****. The rest is obliterated.

By his will he bequeathed a large donation to the support of the fabric of the Abbey at Westminster. The whole of his benefactions to this place, including the sums he paid to discharge the debts of his predecessors, and what he gave in his life-time for the celebration of his anniversary, to found chantries, and to the fabric, amounted to the enormous sum of 10,800*l.* as we learn from the subsequent verses :

“Res Æs de Langham tua Simon sunt data
“quondam,

“Octingentena librarum millia dena.”

The character of this Prelate, as given by Flete †, is, “that he was a man of great capacity, very wise, and very eloquent :” a character which, even allowing for the prejudice of Monachism toward so eminent a benefactor to the Church, will not be disputed, if we consider also that he filled some of the highest departments of the State, under a Monarch who is, by all historians, allowed to have been as eminent for his wisdom and discernment as he was for his courage and military glory. The laws that were made, the countries that were conquered, the heroic actions that were performed, both by armies and individuals, and the magnificence that was, in consequence of those actions, displayed by the citizens ‡ of London, serve to shew that the reign of Edward the Third was a period when this nation had arrived at a height of estimation in the European scale which it hath never since attained : therefore the

* The charge of his funeral, exclusive of the expence of his tomb, was near 100*l.*

† As this writer has been often quoted, it may be necessary to observe, that John Flete, the second historian of the Abbey (Sulcardus was the first), became a Monk about the year 1421, and died Prior of the Monastery in 1464. He wrote his history at the request of the Brotherhood, and intended to have continued it down to the year 1443. But whether, like many other authors, he had intended more than he was able to perform, or that part of the work is lost, is uncertain. What is now extant descends no lower than 1386.

‡ Of the opulence of the citizens of London at this early period of commerce an instance occurs that is not to be paralleled in any history in the circumstance of Sir Henry Picard, a vintner, having the singular honour of entertaining, in the year 1363, in one day, four Kings, viz. Edward the Third, John King of France, David King of Scots, and the King of Cyprus. This person had been Lord Mayor in the year 1357, and the feast was given at his house in the Vintry, at which Edward Prince of Wales, and many of the Nobility, also attended. Sir Henry Picard, upon this occasion, kept his hall for all comers that were willing to play at dice and hazard, and Lady Margaret kept her chamber to the same effect. This solemnity is mentioned as the most glorious that had ever been seen. The Kings, &c. went in grand procession ; the Mayor and Aldermen met them in their formalities ; the city pageants were displayed ; and in the streets through which they passed the Citizens hung out plate, tapestry, armour, &c.—Barnes, p. 526. Stow, p. 165. Lon. 1618.

advancement of such a man as Langham to the most principal posts in administration, while it reflects honour upon the character of the monarch, is equally creditable to that of the Minister. But if a further confirmation was wanted of the abilities and integrity of the Cardinal, it is to be discovered by observing the good disposition of two Popes, whose genius and talents eminently qualified them for the station they filled, and those turbulent times in which they lived, toward him.

Urban and Gregory, who seem to have been born to soothe the passions and soften the asperity of two factions, the most ungovernable both in their principles and actions, found, in their endeavours to curb and repress the licentiousness of numerous hordes of fierce, enthusiastical, and armed polemics, an able assistant in Langham; nay, perhaps, his mildness, superior learning, and unbounded liberality, might have been greatly instrumental in forwarding that reconciliation which was

nearly effected at the time of his decease.

Having, therefore, said thus much in his commendation, let me, to sum up the whole, observe, that the pen of malignity has not, in tracing the course of his active life, been able to affix the slightest stigma upon his character, except in the affair of Wickliff. And who, at this distance of time, can say, that he might not, in the tenets of the latter, discern principles inimical to his order, or indeed to his church?

Self preservation is the great law of nature. To that tendency may be attributed many of the actions of mankind that are morally, nay religiously, reprehensible: therefore, blessed is the memory of that man, but supremely blessed the memory of that Minister, of whom his posterity may say, that he has, in a long and busy period of existence, committed but one fault, been only accused of one error!

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 1181.

Ψευδήριον δὲ νησιωτικὸς στόνουξ
Πάχυνος ἔξει σεμνὸν, ἐξ ὀνειράτων
ταῖς δεσποτείαις ὠλέναις ὠγκωμένον,
ὅς δὴ παρ' αὐταῖς τλήμνος ἔανει χάας,
ρεῖδρῳ Ἐλῶρου πρόσθεν ἐκτερισμένης,
Τριαύχενος μῆνιμα δειμαίνων θεῶς.

THE subject of this prophecy is Hecuba, the wife of Priam. She was stoned to death by Ulysses, whose captive she became after the taking of Troy. He, to expiate his crime, and appease the manes of the murdered queen, was warned by Hecate in a dream to erect a cenotaph on cape Pachynus, and to pour libations on the tomb near the banks of Helorus. A cenotaph was raised at *both* places, viz. at the cape and near the river, not many miles distant from each other, on the southern coast of Sicily. Canter, who follows the scholiast, has rendered πρόσθεν by *ante*, as if it were a preposition that governs ῥεῖδρῳ. But πρόσθεν is here taken, as in other places, adverbially, and connects with ἐκτερισμένης in this absolute form; τλήμνος πρόσθεν ἐκτερισμένης. For the *last* ceremony that was performed at the tomb was the sprinkling, or pouring libations over it. This ceremony was delayed some days *after* the other rites of sepulture were performed. Therefore Cassandra adds, Οδοσσεύς ἔανει χάας, τλήμνος Ἐκάβης ΠΡΟΣΘΕΝ

ἐκτερισμένης. Ρεῖδρῳ is governed of αὐταῖς its preceding substantive; παρ' αὐταῖς ῥεῖδρῳ Ἐλῶρου. The line ὅς δὴ——— should be placed, as it is here, immediately after the line ταῖς——. This transposition shews the connexion of these lines with each other. For the relative δὲ respects the antecedent substantive τοῦ δεσπότητος, hid in δεσποτείαις. The grammatical order seems to be this: Πάχυνος δὲ, νησιωτικὸς στόνουξ, ἔξει σεμνὸν Ψευδήριον, ὠγκωμένον, ἐξ ὀνειράτων, ταῖς ὠλέναις τοῦ δεσπότητος [Οδοσσεύς], ὅς δὴ ἔανει χάας παρ' αὐταῖς ῥεῖδρῳ Ἐλῶρου, τλήμνος [Ἐκάβης] πρόσθεν ἐκτερισμένης. i. e. Pachynus verò, insularis scopulus, habebit venerandum cenotaphium, aggestum, e somniis, manibus heri [Ulyssis], qui quidem fundet libamina juxta ripas fluentium Helori, misera [Hecubâ] prius exequiis donatâ. Thus the sense of the passage, and the construction of the words, are rescued from that obscurity, in which interpreters, as well they who commented as they who translated, have involved it.

THE
LONDON REVIEW
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR OCTOBER 1797.

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

An authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China; including cursory Observations made, and Information obtained, in travelling through that ancient Empire, and a small part of Chinese Tartary.— Together with a Relation of the Voyage undertaken on the Occasion, by his Majesty's Ship the *Lion*, and the Ship *Hindustan*, in the East India Company's Service, to the Yellow Sea, and Gulph of Pekin; as well as of their return to Europe; with Notices of the several Places where they stopped in their Way out and home; being the Islands of Madeira, Teneriffe, and St. Jago; the Port of Rio de Janeiro, in South America; the Islands of St. Helena, Tristan d'Acunha, and Amsterdam; the Coast of Java, and Sumatra, the Nanka, Pulo-Condore, and Cochinchina. Taken chiefly from the Papers of his Excellency the Earl of Macartney, Knight of the Bath, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China; Sir Erasmus Gower, Commander of the Expedition, and of other Gentlemen in the several Departments of the Embassy. By Sir George Staunton, Bart. Honorary Doctor of Laws of the University of Oxford, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy to the Emperor of China, and Minister Plenipotentiary in the absence of the Ambassador. In Three Vols. London. G. Nicoll, Bookseller to his Majesty, Pall-Mall. 1797.

THE public has been long in expectation of this work, but not without discovering its impatience. Though the directors of the mechanical part of it declared repeatedly in the public papers, that it was advancing with all convenient expedition, a publication, almost without a name, passed rapidly into three editions, which, as it was asserted merely, without any evidence in the first instance, had most of its materials supplied by some humble associate of the expedition. The immense extent of that empire concerning which these Volumes treat, the regard due to its antiquity, its state of voluntary disjunction and separation from the rest of the habitable globe, the rare and useful articles of commerce and manufacture with which it abounds, the overflowing and unexampled population which it teems with in every part, and above all the wisdom of those laws, and of that administration, which has produced those wonderful effects, by methods wholly untried by, and indeed unknown to the inhabitants of Europe, have all united to stimulate, at the same time that they justified the general curiosity.

That we may delay our readers as little as possible from that information concerning this publication which they have a right to expect from us, we shall say merely, that it is divided into Chapters; to each of which is prefixed, a full table of contents; that the nautical part is supplied by Sir Erasmus Gower, the natural history by Dr. Gillan and Mr. Barrow; the former chiefly confining himself to the fossil kingdom, the latter to the vegetable and animal. To Mr. Barrow also the book is indebted for some important geographical details. The military architecture and history which is found in this work is furnished by Captain Parish, who has given the most exact account that is now to be found in Europe of that stupendous and original monument of antiquity, *the wall of China*. The portions of this undertaking that have been supplied by the chief conductor of the expedition are not distinctly pointed out, unless the *directions* for the behaviour of his people on their arrival on these almost untroubled shores, may be considered as coming from his hand. They are probably,

probably, like the rest of the book, the joint production of himself and the Secretary of Embassy; in which *the great man* may not always desire to be observed, even where he is actually present; eminent persons of the present day differing, *in this respect*, from those of antiquity, that they seem more fearful of the *censure* that may fall than desirous of the *praise* that is conferred on authors.

As we proceed in our account of this work, we shall refer occasionally to "Bell's Travels," so far as they are concerned with the same tracts. This is a book of merit and reputation, and may often serve to confirm and to explain, if not to overturn, doubtful facts. I know not that it would be reasonable altogether to overlook Æneas Anderson's "Narrative of the British Embassy to China." *Mulum ille*, like his predecessor of Troy, *et terris jactatus et alto*; and though not yet honoured with the notice of his dignified partners in the expedition, he can now join to the general patronage of the public the Right Honourable *Colonel* in whose regiment he serves, and to whom his book is now dedicated.

The subject of the *First Chapter* of Sir George Staunton's work is, *the Occasion of the Embassy*. He considers in this chapter the privileges granted by the Chinese Government to the Portuguese, who were the first Europeans that visited China by sea. Favour also was shewn to the Dutch, in consequence of assistance supplied by them for the reduction of a formidable enemy, named Coshing-Ga, whose fleets infested the eastern coasts of China towards the middle of the last century. Many unfavourable impressions in the mean time were excited against the English in the minds of the Chinese. On occasion of some compliment or rejoicing, the guns which were fired by one of those British vessels which navigate between India and Canton killed, for want of sufficient precaution, *two Chinese* in a boat near the vessel in the river of Canton. The Viceroy of the province instantly demanded the person of the gunner who committed the fact; and being prepossessed by an ill opinion of the English, who were represented by their European rivals in trade as prone to every kind of wickedness, seized on one of the principal supercargoes, to secure his main object. Each party appeared in arms, and in considerable force; and nothing but the delivery of the unhappy gunner could avert the mischief.

So strong, from various causes, have

been the prejudices of the Chinese against this country, that nothing but a succession of British subjects, residing in a dignified station at Peking, whose cautious conduct and courteous manners would be calculated to gain the esteem of the upper, and respect of the lower classes of the Chinese, seemed likely to produce the confidence necessary to a desirable alliance with them. The admittance of such, however, in the first instance, must be a matter of some difficulty and hazard. A British subject in the service of the East-India Company, who had attained the language of the country, was punished by express order from Peking, for having attempted to penetrate to that capital, with a view of presenting, in obedience to his superiors, a memorial of grievances from the British factory.

It was presumed that better success might attend an Envoy of rank, invested with a Royal commission; and it behoved the Administration of this country to select a person of tried prudence, as well as of long experience in distant Courts and countries, to enter upon a business of such difficulty and delicacy; and who would be contented with his securing future success, without enjoying the splendour of instant advantages.

The subject of *Chapter the Second* is the *Preparations for the Embassy*; and of these the most interesting parts relate to the measures taken to procure suitable *Chinese Interpreters*. By the means of Cardinal Antonelli, prefect of the congregation for propagating the faith, letters of powerful recommendation were obtained to the Italian Missionaries in China, as well as to the Curators of the Chinese College at Naples. The College at this capital was found to contain several young men from China. Some had already resided in that College many years; and the Latin and Italian languages were sufficiently familiar to them. Due care had been at the same time taken, that they should not, by disuse, forget their own; they being all intended for the priesthood. By the assistance of Sir William Hamilton, his Majesty's Minister at Naples, two Chinese, of amiable manners, and perfectly qualified to interpret between their native language and the Latin or Italian, which the Ambassador understood, accompanied the Secretary of Embassy on his return to England, in May 1792, in order to embark for China.

They began early to be of use in suggesting, from what they recollected of their own country, some of the fittest pre-

preparations for an expedition thither.— In the choice of presents, according to Eastern manners so indispensable, for the Emperor and his Court, they mentioned what they thought might be most acceptable. It would have been vain to think of surpassing, in public presents of mere shew or complicated mechanism, either as to workmanship or cost, what had been already conveyed to China through private channels. It was thought, that whatever tended to illustrate science, or promote the arts, would give more satisfaction to a prince whose time of life would naturally lead him to seek, in every object, the utility of which it was susceptible. *Astronomy* being a science peculiarly esteemed in China, the latest and most improved instruments for assisting its operations, as well as the most perfect imitation that had yet been made of the celestial movements, could scarcely fail of being acceptable.

Specimens of the best British Manufactures, and all the late inventions for adding to the conveniencies and comforts of social life might answer the double purpose of gratifying those to whom they were to be presented, and of exciting a more general demand for the purchase of similar articles.

In the *Third Chapter* we have an account of the *Passage to Madeira, and some notices of that Island*. Our Author observes on the *sea-sickness*, with which most of their fresh-water passengers were afflicted when they got clear of the land, that none of the Midshipmen, though they had no other lodgings by the regulations of the Navy than that of swinging in hammocks over the coillings of the cables, near that part of the ship which is called the cock-pit, and where hot and confined air, and sometimes noisome scents might be apt to provoke nausea in the stomach, seemed to suffer from this malady, though some of them were of very tender years, now on their first voyage, and of constitution apparently delicate. They probably were preserved, in some measure, from every complaint, by their extraordinary activity and exertions in their new employment, and by the elevation of their spirits on being liberated from the shackles of a school, and gratified with a subordinate authority in the ship. They were the first to ascend the tops of the masts, or to clamber on the beams called yards, suspended across them, holding only by a rope, and in such apparent peril, that a young spectator, reflecting on the quick

alarms of maternal tenderness, exclaimed, in the language usually spoken by the Chinese interpreters, *si mairès nunc vident!* “were their mothers to see them in that posture!”

The *Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Chapters* of the book treat, in succession, of the passage to Teneriffe, and to St. Jago:—The course across the Atlantic to Rio de Janeiro in South America; and the passage to the Southern part of the Indian Ocean; with a view of the Islands of Tristan d’Acunha, and of St. Paul and Amsterdam. In none of these chapters does any thing seem to occur with which we should wish to detain our readers.

The *Seventh Chapter* describes the *entrance into the Straits of Sunda; the Visit to Batavia and Bantam, in the Island of Java; the appearance of the Southern Extremity of the Island of Sumatra, and the Passage through the Straits of Banka to Pulo-Condore*. At Batavia the Ambassador received dispatches from the Commissioners of the English East-India Company at Canton, who had been employed to announce the Embassy regularly to the Chinese Government. These dispatches stated, that it was with no small trouble and difficulty that the Chinese merchants, who were the only interpreters, could be brought to comprehend the particulars of the letter, and the real object of the Embassy. It ended, however, in a promise that a letter should be forwarded to the Emperor, and the result made known. Accordingly, some time afterwards, “his Imperial Majesty’s pleasure was published upon the subject, in an edict declaring his satisfaction at the intended Embassy, and giving orders that pilots should be properly stationed to conduct the ships, in which the Ambassador and the presents from the King of Great Britain were expected, into the port of Tien-Sing, or any other they might think more convenient.”

The Commissioners added, “that the impression looked for from the Embassy had already taken place on the Officers of Government at Canton. Less interruption to foreign trade, and a more ready attention to the representations of the Commissioners, was very apparent; and the Hoppo was already said to have in contemplation to abolish the extravagant charges at Macao, by which means one of the principal impositions upon foreigners would be suppressed.”

Batavia is inhabited by great multitudes of Chinese, who make themselves useful in that vast emporium of the East.

An

An indifference to their fate which was testified by an Emperor of China, affords a singular instance of a peculiarity of thinking prevalent in that Empire. It is recorded in this chapter.

"In the year 1740, a considerable number of Chinese, residing in different parts of the country, joined in a revolt under the command of a man who said he was descended from an Emperor of China; and who, being joined also by several Javanese, attacked Batavia, but was repulsed. A fire, some days afterwards, took place among the Chinese buildings of that city, and several of the owners were accused of opposing, with arms, the extinguishment of it, with a view, as was attributed to them, of the conflagration's spreading to the whole town, that, in the confusion, they might assassinate the Europeans, and become masters of the place. The alarm was such, that the Dutch Government gave instant orders to put all the Chinese heads of families to death; and the sailors from the vessels in the road were brought on shore, and induced, for the sake of plunder, to share in putting this bloody edict into execution. The unfortunate Chinese made not the least resistance. This dreadful deed was not approved by the Directors of the Company in Holland; and much apprehension being entertained that the fact would excite the indignation of the Emperor of China, deputies were sent to him the following year, to apologize for the measure, as founded upon necessity. Those deputies were agreeably surprised in finding that the Emperor calmly answered, that *he was little solicitous about the fate of unworthy subjects who, in the pursuit of lucre, had quitted their country, and abandoned the tombs of their ancestors.*"

In this Chapter we have an account of the famous *Upas*, or *poison-tree* of Java, the wonderful tales of whose malignant energies have derived a credit which does not belong to them, from the formality with which they have been introduced to the public by a celebrated physician and botanical poet. The facts here stated place the whole question in its true light.

"Concerning the supposed poison-tree, of which the account by Foersch attracted little notice, at least in England, till it was admitted in a note of Dr. Darwin's celebrated poem of the "*Botanic Garden*," enquiries were made by Dr. Gillan, and others belonging to the Embassy. Foersch had certainly been a surgeon

for some time in Java, and had travelled into some parts of the interior of the country; but his relation of a tree so venomous as to be destructive, by its exhalations, at some miles distance, is compared there to the fictions of Baron Munchausen, or as a bold attempt to impose on the credulity of persons at a distance; yet, as it was thought a discredit to the country to be suspected of producing a vegetable of so venomous a quality, a Dutch dissertation has been written in refutation of the story. It appears from thence that information was requested, on the part of the Dutch Government of Batavia, from the Javanese Prince, in whose territories this dreadful vegetable was asserted to be growing; and that the Prince, in his answer, denied any knowledge of such a production. Rumphius, indeed, a respectable author in natural history, of the last century, mentions a tree growing at Macassar, to which he gave the name of *toxicaria*; and relates, that not only the red resin contained a deadly poison, but that the drops, falling from the leaves upon the men employed in collecting this resin from the trunk, produced, unless they took particular care in covering their bodies, swellings and much illness; and that the exhalations from the tree were fatal to some small birds, attempting to perch upon its branches. But many particulars of this account, however far removed from that of Foersch, are given not upon the author's own observation, and may have been exaggerated. It is a common opinion at Batavia, that there exists in that country a vegetable poison, which, rubbed on the daggers of the Javanese, renders the slightest wounds incurable; though some European practitioners have of late asserted, that they had cured persons stabbed by these weapons; but not without having taken the precaution of keeping the wound long open, and procuring a suppuration. One of the keepers of the medical garden at Batavia assured Dr. Gillan, that a tree distilling a poisonous juice was in that collection; but that its qualities were kept secret from most people in the settlement, lest the knowledge of them should find its way to the slaves, who might be tempted to make an ill use of it."

We cannot avoid remarking from this quotation, on the side of Dr. Darwin, that the mystery with which the policy, perhaps wise, of Batavia thinks it necessary to cover all enquiries upon this subject, has prevented, seemingly, so decisive

an investigation of it as the precision of speculative philosophy demands: though we confess that Foersch's account is too improbable to be admitted, even upon much stronger evidence.

In the Straits of Sunda, the voyagers visited two small islands called the Cap and Button; and in one of them were found two caverns, running horizontally into the sides of the rock, and in these were a number of those *birds' nests* so much prized by the Chinese epicures. They seemed to be composed of fine filaments, cemented together by a transparent viscous matter, not unlike what is left by the foam of the sea, upon stones alternately covered by the tide; or those gelatinous animal substances found floating on every coast. The nests adhere to each other, and to the sides of the cavern, mostly in rows, without any break or interruption. The birds that build these nests are small grey swallows, with bellies of a dirty white. They were flying about in considerable numbers; but they were so small, and their flight so quick, that they escaped the shot fired at them. They feed on insects, which they find hovering over stagnated pools, between the mountains; and for catching which their wide opening beaks are particularly adapted. They prepare their nests from the best remnants of their food. They are placed in horizontal rows, at different depths, from fifty to five hundred feet. The colour and value of the nests depend on the quantity and quality of the insects caught, and perhaps also on the situation where they are built. Their value is chiefly determined by the uniform fineness and delicacy of their texture; those that are white and transparent being most esteemed, and fetching often in China their weight in silver. These nests are a considerable object of traffic among the Javanese; and many are employed in it from their infancy. The birds, having spent near two months in preparing their nests, lay each two eggs, which are hatched in about fifteen days. When the young birds become fledged, it is thought time to seize upon their nests, which is done regularly thrice a year, and is effected by means of ladders of bamboo and reeds, by which the people descend into the cavern; but when it is very deep, rope-ladders are preferred.—This operation is attended with much danger; and several break their necks in the attempt. The inhabitants of the mountains generally employed in it, begin always by sacrificing a buffalo; which

custom is constantly observed by the Javanese on the eve of every extraordinary enterprize. They also pronounce some prayers, anoint themselves with sweet-scented oil, and smoke the entrance of the cave with gum-benjamin. Near some of these caverns a tutelary goddess is worshipped, whose priest burns incense, and lays his protesting hands on every person preparing to descend into the cavern. A flambeau is carefully prepared at the same time, with a gum which exudes from a tree growing in the vicinity, and is not easily extinguished by fixed air or subterraneous vapours. The swallow, which builds these nests, is described as not having its tail feathers marked with white spots, which is a character attributed to it by Linnæus; and it is possible that there are two species or varieties of the swallow, whose nests are alike valuable.

Of the *Malay inhabitants* of the southern extremity of Sumatra an impartial account is given by Sir George Staunton; from which, if they do not appear *less formidable* than they have been represented by former travellers, they discover occasionally some *generous* and *hospitable qualities*, which they were not thought to possess.

Our Author acknowledges that most of those who were seen by the passengers of the *Lion* and *Hindostan* had countenances which indicated no controul of the mind over the sensual and vulgar passions; yet some degree of considerate civilization seems occasionally to direct their conduct. Of this the following instance is narrated:

“Sir Erasmus Gower, previous to his departure for Batavia, caused a board to be nailed to a post, erected on the Sumatra beach, on which board were written directions to the Jackall, in case she should call there in his absence. On his return, he perceived that the board had been taken down, and the nails, which it seems were valuable to the Malays, carried away. And here a mere savage would have rested satisfied with the gratification of his own wants, and little solicitous about the object for which the board had been placed there by strangers; but the Malay, willing to reconcile that object with his own, took care, after removing the nails, to replace the board with wooden pegs; and it was found in this condition, inverted, indeed, through ignorance of the language written on it. That letters are not absolutely unknown amongst them was evident from the

the circumstance of some gentlemen of the Lion meeting, as they were walking through the woods in a conspicuous path, two lines, probably in the Malay language, cut on the thin bark of a bamboo, tied across a post."

In the next paragraph there is an account of a seaman belonging to the Lion, who, by chance, was left alone on shore with a considerable quantity of linen to be washed, and strolling, unthinkingly, to a neighbouring village, was hospitably treated and assisted. The very next day some of the Malays murdered one of the most valuable artificers belonging to the Embassy, who went with a small bundle of linen in his hand to wash in a part of the river a little above the shore. Such is the precariousness of the manners and principles of savages.

Dr. Swift has amused his readers, in the "Voyage to Laputa," with a ridiculous scheme of a certain *fanciful projector* to form apparel from *spiders webs*. Sir G. S. tells, that in the Java forests were found, in some open spots, webs of spiders woven with threads of so strong a texture, as not easily to be divided without a cutting instrument; so different were they from those flimsy nets spun by such insects in this country.

Chapter the Eighth treats of Cochin China, on the coast of which country our *Navigators* experienced considerable difficulty in procuring a *pilot* to conduct them in those unexplored tracts.

"Many canoes were seen fishing between the ships and the land. The nearest were hailed; but not caring to approach strange vessels, they immediately made sail, and scudded away directly before the wind. One of these canoes was, however, overtaken at length by a boat dispatched by the Hindostan, and a fisherman was conveyed on board. He was an old man, with sunken eyes, his head thinly covered with a few grey straggling hairs, and a countenance haggard with age and terror. He left in his boat two young men, probably his sons; for as he was extremely apprehensive of intended mischief, when the messenger from the ship insisted upon taking some one person from the canoe, he preferred freeing them from the danger, though by exposing himself to it. When he got to the Hindostan, he appeared as if petrified at the sight of the spacious deck, the great guns, the number of people, and, above all, at the height of the masts, from which he could scarcely withdraw his eyes, as if fearful lest they should fall upon him. Of

the Chinese on board, none could render themselves intelligible to this poor man, or understand a word of what he uttered. Questions were written in the Chinese character before him; but he made signs to testify that he knew not how to read or write. The sounds of the words Cochin China and Turon were perfectly unknown to him; these names not having been given by the inhabitants of the country, but by early European navigators and geographers. He repeatedly threw himself upon his knees, and wept, notwithstanding the pains taken to soothe and satisfy him; and when, in the working and tacking of the ship, her head happened to be turned from the land, his alarms increased, and he fell into an agony of grief, imagining there was an intention to quit the coast and carry him off for ever. Victuals were offered him, of which he ate reluctantly and sparingly; but when a few Spanish dollars were put into his hands, he shewed he had a knowledge of their value, by carefully wrapping them up in a corner of his tattered garments. After repeated efforts, he was at length made to comprehend the object for which he had been brought on board; and being now somewhat tranquillized, he pointed out the entrance into the bay of Turon, which is not readily perceived by strangers."

We shall not detain our readers with the nautical description of the entrance into the bay of Turon. However useful it may be, and, indeed, important, it does not belong to our province. We shall hasten on to the poor Cochin Chinese, whose fate must have excited some anxiety.

"The fisherman, by way of describing where the Hindostan ought to anchor, bent his left arm to represent the mountains which overlooked the bay, and dropped down the fore-finger of his right hand, to mark the relative proper spot for anchoring; but tornadoes, or sudden squalls of wind from different points, and accompanied by lightning and thunder, drove the ships again to sea; nor were they able safely to come to an anchor within the bay till the twenty-sixth of May. The old Cochin Chinese was now dismissed, with a compensation for his fright as well as for his services. When he was carried to the shore, he jumped from the boat, almost with the alertness of youth, and hastening away, came never afterwards near the ships.

The affrighted and aged mariner was one, it seems, of a great multitude, who procure their maintenance on that spot

from the contributions of the sea. The harbour of Turon abounds with fish.—In some of the boats the fisherman, his wife, and children continue with him, sheltered under a circular roof, instead of a flat deck. Round the young childrens' necks are tied broad pieces of gourd, or calabash, to keep their bodies afloat, and their heads from sinking, in case of their falling overboard. As often as the fisherman come on shore, they implore their deities for the safety of their families and their success in fishing, by erecting small altars to them among the branches of larger trees, or other elevated places, on which they make offerings of rice, sugar, and other victuals, and burn short pieces of odorous and consecrated wood.

Our people were received kindly and hospitably at Turon; though a small portion of fear seems to have blended itself with, and perhaps might secure, the attentions of the natives. In returning from a short walk the European visitors were attracted by a very singular diversion.

"The Gentlemen's attention was soon afterwards arrested by a remarkable instance of agility in some Cochinese young men. Seven or eight of them standing in a circle were engaged in a game of shuttlecock. They had in their hands no battledores. They did not employ their hand or arm any way in striking it; but after taking a short

race, and springing from the floor, they met the descending shuttlecock with the sole of the foot, and drove it up again, with force, high into the air. It was thus kept up a considerable time; the players seldom missing their stroke, or failing to give it the direction they intended. The shuttlecock was made of a piece of dried skin, rolled round, and bound with strings. Into this skin were inserted three long feathers spreading out at top, but so near to each other, where they were stuck into the skin, as to pass through the holes little more than a quarter of an inch square, which are always made in the center of the Cochinese copper coins. Two or three of these served as a weight at the bottom of the shuttlecock, and their sound gave notice to the players when it was approaching to them.

"It is not at sportive games alone that these ingenious and active people apply their feet, as others do their hands. The lower, and at least some of other ranks, generally go bare-footed, and their toes have thus freer motion, and more contractile power, than those which are always inclosed in shoes; and serve jointly with the foot, as auxiliaries to the hands and fingers in the exercise of many trades, particularly that of boat-builders."

(*To be continued.*)

Memoirs relating to the French Revolution. By the Marquis de Bouille. Translated from the French Manuscript. 8vo. Cadell and Davies.

IT has seldom happened that the public have been gratified with authentic accounts of the causes which produce great events, by the actors themselves, until time has swept away both the contending parties. This has not been the case with the French Revolution, the most important transaction that ever perplexed the astonished world. The present Author professes to have had no intention of causing any publication on the French Revolution to appear in his lifetime, but that he has been induced by the slanders of some democratical writers to alter his determination.

"The more marks of esteem and good will I have received," says he, "from the English nation, the more I think it my duty to refute the attacks made upon my moral character by writings destined to serve as materials for history. It is for the purpose of vindicating myself that

I publish, at this time, and in the English language, that part of my Memoirs which comprises all the history of France from my return from the Colonies in 1783, to the entry of the Prussian and Austrian armies into Champagne."

The transaction for which he has been censured is the quelling the insurrection at Nantes; from all blame in which affair it is but justice to acknowledge he has acquitted himself in a very satisfactory manner.

In the course of this volume we find many amiable traits in the character of the unhappy King of France, many circumstances to shew the weakness and folly of La Fayette, whose good intentions seem to be admitted, though he is described as one whose only desire was to be conspicuous on the theatre of the world, and to make himself the subject of conversation; many errors of Neckar, and

and many of the villanies of Orleans.— In short, a good deal of secret history, told without affectation, and with no ornament of language.

We shall not select any thing particularly regarding the French Revolution, though there are many curious facts which might be produced. The following account of the King of Sweden, to whose service the Marquis had devoted himself, will exhibit proofs both of the Quixotism as well as the virtues of that romantic Monarch :

“ In the night of the sixteenth and seventeenth of March the King of Sweden was assassinated, and with him fell his projects. By his death we were deprived rather of a useful friend than a powerful ally. By me, as an individual, his loss was most sensibly felt ; not only his shining and heroic qualities had excited my esteem and admiration ; I likewise felt for this prince an attachment which a knowledge of his openness and generosity, joined to that interest he ever took in my affairs, had inspired me with. I proposed attaching my fate to his, and (if I may be permitted so to express myself) uniting with his, my own fortune and existence. Even had the monarchy been re-established in France, I doubt whether that could have separated me from him. It perhaps may not be displeasing to my readers, if I insert some few particulars relative to the latter part of the life, the tragic death, the person and character of this Monarch : on the authenticity of them they may depend.

“ The King of Sweden, purposing to leave his dominions on a long and dangerous expedition which he meditated against France, had, in the month of January 1792, convened the States of his kingdom at Gesslé, seventeen Swedish miles from Stockholm, for the purpose of ensuring tranquillity during his absence, and of remedying the disorder into which his finances had been thrown, by his last war with the Russians. The Diet was neither long nor tempestuous. —The habitual discontent shewn by the nobility, since the abolition of the Senate and their other prerogatives, still displayed itself, but without violence ; it was restrained by the three other orders, who were entirely in the King's interest. These, in the course of the Diet, even adopted a measure in which the first order took no part ; they appointed a deputa-

tion to wait upon the King, to thank his Majesty for having, in the Diet of 1789, abolished the Senate ; and to confirm the sanction already given to the act for this purpose, which was called *the Act of Safety*. By it the royal authority received a considerable augmentation, as it destroyed the only body which could obscure or counterbalance* the King's prerogative, and render him arbiter of peace and war. This act, and this procedure on the part of the three inferior orders, were the more remarkable, as they were one ground of the conspiracy which broke out shortly after.

“ Some days before the closing of the Diet, the four orders united, appointed a new deputation to the King, thanking him for the care he had bestowed on the education of the Prince Royal, and requesting that he might be examined in the different branches of instruction he was then pursuing. The examination took place in presence of the King and the deputies from the four orders. It was premised by a discourse from his Majesty, addressed to the members of the deputation, praying them to attend to the trial his son was about to undergo, that they might judge of his progress since his examination by the last Diet.

“ Thus it is, that under this government the State and the Sovereign are united in one object, and the successor of the Monarch is brought up as the child of the nation, to which he is responsible for the education and virtues of his son. The States of the kingdom had been the infant's sponsors, and they watched over his improvement with a truly parental care, knowing how much their happiness would depend on his future character.— The royal youth was interrogated by a bishop, upon the Lutheran religion, which is that of the country ; he was then examined by his preceptor in the Latin language, in ethics, and in history. On all these points he received plaudits, which excited in him tears of joy, announcing an amiable disposition, and a happy prelude for his future subjects.

“ The Diet closing on the 23d of February, the King immediately returned to Stockholm, overjoyed at having happily brought to a conclusion an assembly in which there were so many malcontents ; he now hoped that he should be able to devote his whole attention to his projects of glory and ambition. Some add that he

* The Estates themselves derive their Existence from the King, who has the right of con-voking them.

was no less delighted at having finished the Diet before the beginning of March, an epoch the danger of which had been foretold to him, as to Cæsar, and which nevertheless proved equally fatal to him as to that great man.

“ Meantime the malcontents were forming projects of the most dangerous nature against the King; and so little secrecy did they observe, that their measures were known, and every body expected an approaching explosion. That an alarming conspiracy existed was evident; but who were the principal persons concerned, remained yet to be discovered. Baron d’Escar, then at Stockholm in quality of agent for the French Princes, had been apprized of a plot formed against the life of his Swedish Majesty, and had communicated the information to the Superintendent of the Police, who received and counter-signed his deposition, but took no precautions in consequence. A foreigner of distinction who was then at Stockholm, and frequently saw the King in private, having a few days before received a letter from Germany, which mentioned a report prevalent there that the King of Sweden had been assassinated, acquainted his Majesty with it, beseeching him to be more on his guard, and to profit by the warning he received from all quarters, representing to him that he had much to apprehend from his incensed nobility.—The King replied, that he would rather blindly deliver himself up to his destiny, than torment himself with the numberless precautions which these suspicions would render necessary: ‘ Were I,’ said he, ‘ to listen to every story of plots, I could not drink a glass of water; besides, I am far from giving credit to any report which accuses my subjects of meditating an attempt upon my life: the Swedes, though brave in war, are timid in political affairs; and as success can hardly fail to attend my expedition against France, it is my intention to send all the trophies I take into Sweden, which will be the means of increasing my power by procuring me the general confidence and respect.’ ”

“ Such were the romantic notions of this Prince, and their natural effect was to flatter his imagination, on fire for glory, exalt his courage, and lay asleep his prudence.

“ His measures at the same time awakened the animosity of the malcon-

tents: who, to the thirst for vengeance occasioned by the suppression of the privileges of the nobility, the extension of the royal authority, the disorder which reigned in the finances, and the disproportion between the temper and projects of the King, and the limits of his power, joined the apprehensions excited by this expedition, which was openly treated as a mad attempt, likely to swallow up all the resources of Sweden, both in men, money, and ships.

“ Such then were the grounds upon which this conspiracy was entered into; not but that in part it originated in the ambition of some daring individuals, who are always the main spring of such an enterprise. To this may be added, an ill-conceived hatred; ingratitude, so common and so convenient in our days; a want of public spirit, and a sordid attachment to self-interest; that rage for liberty which a very sensible writer calls the hypocrisy of our age; and lastly, the reading of the French papers, and the example of the revolutionary movements in France. Probably even that spirit of fanaticism which, as the King in his discourse to the Diet said, ‘ has shaken empires to their foundation, and given birth to so many *Seydes* *,’ contributed, if not to the origin, at least to the encouragement of criminal attempts; a fact avowed by some of the guilty: and to this was confined the influence of the French Revolution and its agents on this event.

“ Whilst the Diet was sitting at Gefle, the conspirators had made several attempts to execute their project, but without success, though the King was more indebted to his good fortune than his vigilance for his escape. Even after his return to Sweden, three of the principals in the plot had repaired to Haga, a country-seat of his Swedish Majesty, about three miles from Stockholm, where he passed part of the winter with few guards and a thin retinue. Approaching the palace about five in the evening, they placed themselves in ambush near the King’s apartment, which was on the ground floor, armed with carabines. Here they waited for an opportunity to dispatch him, when this Prince, who was just returned from a long walk, came in his morning gown to repose in his library, the windows of which formed a door opening into the garden. Here having thrown himself into an arm-

* A Fanatical character in Voltaire’s Tragedy.

chair, he fell fast asleep, and the assassins, concluding him dead of an apoplexy, without waiting to see whether this was really the case, immediately went away. Finding their courage fail them in this and several subsequent attempts, they relied on the mask alone for boldness sufficient for the deed: however, it is well known, that on the fatal night, had the assassins been once more defeated in their purpose, so weary were they of their repeated disappointments for six months together, they would have renounced their project. But the time was now come, when Gustavus, like one of his predecessors, and that the person he most admired, was to be cut off in a manner as tragical, and at as early an age.

"This catastrophe took place at a masked ball at the opera, on the night of the 16th and 17th of March.

"The King, while supping before the ball with a small number of persons belonging to his household, received an anonymous letter written in French, by which he was cautioned not to enter the ball-room, as it was intended there to assassinate him. The author of the letter professed neither to admire nor approve the King's political or moral conduct; and as a man who scorned disguise, he said he thought himself obliged to tell him so: he however advised the King, if he persisted in his intention of going to the ball, to be upon his guard when he found himself pressed by the crowd, as that was to be the signal; and on every occasion to beware of the chamber on the ground floor at Haga.

"By what motives the author of this letter was actuated, it is impossible to know; whether he thought by this means to absolve his conscience with respect to the King, without violating his engagement to his party, or whether, knowing the boldness of the King's character, he intended this anonymous warning as a bait to his courage: certain it is, as such it operated: his Majesty shewed the letter to two or three persons who were at supper with him, passed some jests upon it, and, in spite of their representations and intreaties, determined still to go to the masked ball.

"He entered the room without the least embarrassment, walking arm in arm with Baron de Essen, his master of the horse. Scarce, however, had he made two turns when he found himself violently pressed by a crowd, as mentioned in the anonymous letter; immediately the assassins coming behind his Majesty

on the side unguarded, a pistol was discharged at him, and the contents, which were case-shot, lodged in his left side below the reins; they then instantly disappeared: in a moment the ball room was filled with smoke, and cries of Fire! fire! still added to the confusion. The King, by a motion which he made at the instant the pistol was fired, deprived it of its intended effect, which was to kill him upon the spot: he fell, however, on a bench, and directly ordered all the doors to be shut, and every person to be unmasked. He was then led into one of the apartments of the opera-house, the conspirators not making the least attempt to finish their bloody work: the King at this moment received several foreign Ministers, displaying the greatest courage and equal generosity; for, having asked if the assassin was taken, and being answered in the negative, he exclaimed, 'God grant he may not.' The wretch, however, after the commission of the horrid deed, had dropped his arms, and an attendant of the King's picked up one of the pistols; a knife likewise, resembling that made use of by the infamous Ravallac, was found in the ball-room. The officers of the guard having caused the doors to be immediately shut, four persons only had time to escape, two of whom were conspirators, men distinguished for their rank. All present were then compelled to unmask, and to give in their names. The last person who quitted the ball-room was the assassin; who, as he passed the Lieutenant of the Police, said to him with effrontery, 'I hope, Sir, you have no suspicion of me;' the latter looked attentively at him, but made no attempt to stop him.

"Whether it be that the national character partakes of the climate, or whether it arose from consternation or indifference, no noise, no tumult, announced this great event, either during that night or the following morning; a proof of what the conspirators might have effected had they possessed the courage to undertake it. But according to their plan the King should instantly have fallen; and if the delay which took place was not the means of saving his Majesty's life, yet there is not a doubt but it preserved the state from a convulsion, the horrors and dangers of which are beyond all calculation. In order that public affairs might experience no obstruction, and to avoid the disagreeable enquiries after the criminals, of whom he would never hear speak, the King immediately

diately appointed a council of regency, and at the head of it placed his brother the Duke of Sudermania.

"On the ensuing morning the assassin was found out by means of his arms, the maker having pointed out the person to whom he sold them. His name was Ankastroem, a Swedish Gentleman, and formerly an officer in the guards. He was arrested in his own house, where he had remained, having taken no kind of precaution for his safety. Without hesitation he owned the arms, and acknowledged the crime: weary of life, he said, and desirous to avenge himself on the King for an unjust sentence * pronounced upon him, he had conceived this project, which he had long secretly entertained, and for which he expected to receive an ample reward from the nation †, or at least in dying, to have the consolation of having rendered a signal service to his country.

"He at first denied the existence of any plot, and displayed great haughtiness in his answers; but a few days after, he made a full confession, declaring the names of the principal conspirators, the plans of the conspiracy, and the sum he was to receive for the King's assassination ‡. He said, the project had been formed ever since the month of October, that three attempts had been made to put it in execution, two at Stockholm, and one at Gesslé. The whole of his deposition consisted of thirty-three articles. When the King should be killed, it was proposed in like manner to dispatch some of the principal *Grandeens* of the kingdom, particularly Barons de Taube and Armfeldt, intimate friends of the King; Count de Ruth, *Grand Marshal* of the last Diet; Count Wachmeister, and the Commanders of the different troops composing the garrison of Stockholm; to carry their heads upon pikes through the streets after the French manner; and then, with the artillery of the Queen's regiment and that of the regiment of the blue guards, upon both which they thought they could depend, either to keep the people in awe, or gain them over to their party. The Duke of Sudermania was to be deprived of his liberty, and perhaps of his life. Lastly, they proposed rendering themselves masters of the young King's person, intending then to compel him to sign and pro-

claim a new constitution analogous to the principles of the conspirators, and favourable to their interests.

"The same day that Ankastroem was taken into custody, the author of the anonymous letter was likewise arrested as he was coming out of the King's apartments, where he had passed part of the day. His name was M. de Lillienhorn, Major of the blue guards, brought up and supported by his Sovereign, who had drawn him from wretchedness and obscurity, and loaded him with his favours. A few days after his arrest he confessed that he was engaged in the conspiracy; seduced by the hope of obtaining, after the revolution, the command of the national guard of Stockholm, and purposing then to act the part of M. de la Fayette.

"In the mean time the King's wound experienced frequent changes, which, added to the unskilfulness of his surgeons (usual in Sweden), soon left no hopes of his recovery. Amidst his sufferings he displayed unexampled courage and resignation. Not a groan, not a murmur escaped him; he preserved to the last that presence of mind, that generosity which he had shewn at the first moment. He had several interviews with his family, and once with his court. He caused to be summoned not only his friends, but even those who had been of the number of his enemies, though they would have shrunk with horror from the idea of being engaged in so base a conspiracy; of this number was the celebrated Marshal Persen, to whom he was reconciled; as well as to Count de Brake, first Nobleman of the kingdom, and head of the Opposition: to the latter he obligingly said, 'I am now consoling for my misfortune, since it again brings round me my old friends.' Neither his discourse nor his actions gave any reason to believe that he thought himself so near his end; but when he felt its approach, he sustained it without weakness, as he met it without surprise. That tranquillity of mind, which never even in death forsook him, enabled him to add to his will, a codicil relative to the education of his son. Speaking of this young Prince, he said, 'He will not be of age till he is eighteen, but I hope he will be a King at sixteen.' He was desirous that his son should imitate his own example, and, like him,

* He had been condemned to death for treason, and had been pardoned by the King.

† His first expression was from the Opposition.

‡ Forty-eight thousand rix-dollars.

not lose a moment of royalty. He himself exercised the functions of his station to the last, signing, a few minutes before he expired, a *brevel*, appointing Baron Armfeldt, his favourite, Governor of the city of Stockholm. Addressing himself to this Gentleman, he said, 'Give me your word of honour that you will serve my son as faithfully as you have served me.' Having confessed to his high almoner, he said to him, 'I doubt whether in the eyes of my Maker I have any great merit, but at least I have the consolation to reflect, that, wilfully, I never injured any person.' It was his intention to receive the sacraments according to the forms of the Lutheran Church, and to take leave of the Queen, whom he had never once seen since his wound: wishing to acquire strength to support him on so trying an occasion as this last, he was preparing to take some repose, when he expired, just as he had said to Borgenfjerne, the Nobleman in ordinary, Adieu! He died on the 19th of March 1792, about eleven o'clock in the morning, being forty-two years of age.

"Such was the death of this extraordinary Prince, whose life had been distinguished by so many brilliant actions, and who had hitherto been so successful. He may be ranked with the most celebrated Kings of Sweden, whom he resembled as well in their good fortune as in their tragical end."

The Marquis appears from this Work to have been a Royalist on principle, but no friend to Despotism; to have preserved his allegiance to his Sovereign, without injuring his fellow subjects. He does not suppose it possible for the kingdom of France ever to return to its ancient state, and warns the inhabitants of Great Britain of the miseries which would await their country by an adoption of the pernicious principles of their neighbours. He concludes his introduction in the following manner:

"May England long enjoy the fruits of her happy Constitution, and continue to remain an instance of a wise and mo-

derate Government, equally distant from despotism and anarchy. May she, amid the riches poured in upon her daily by her commerce and the industry of her subjects, may she preserve that public spirit to which she is indebted for her prosperity, her greatness, and the advantage of being this day first in the scale of nations!

"An Empire like England, whose situation renders her independent, whose riches enable her to maintain the best and most powerful armies in Europe, and which supplies the wants of every nation; such an Empire may become the general arbiter, and secure the general tranquillity; it would even find an advantage in preserving the peace of Europe, I mean the improvement of its commerce. But instead of being useful, its power would become pernicious, unless accompanied by rectitude of conduct, and fidelity to its engagements: these virtues belong to the powerful; insincerity, perfidy, and falshood are only the resources of the weak.

"But should corruption ever introduce itself into the manners of the English Nation; should the veneration for religion be diminished, public spirit become extinct, and private interest predominate; should the thirst of riches destroy the patriotic passion, a spirit of innovation prevail, and sacrilegious hands be laid upon the fundamental laws of the Constitution; then may the spectacle of the dissolution of one of the most flourishing Empires in the world offer itself to their eyes, and warn them of their temerity. I see that a general error obtains with respect to the causes which have destroyed France; consequences have been taken for principles: it is neither the worm that slowly consumes the body, nor the vulture which voraciously devours it, that engenders its corruption: it is not the men whom we have seen at the head of the Revolution that were the causes of it; on the contrary, the natural consequence of a Revolution was to produce such men."

The Life of M. Zimmerman, Counsellor of State, and Chief Physician to the King of England at Hanover, &c. &c. Translated from the French of S. A. D. Tissot, M.D. F.R. S. London. 3s. Vernor and Hood. 1797.

THE subject of the Memoirs now before us has long been distinguished on the continent as a medical writer; in this country he is better known by his philosophical works. Of these two have

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been translated into the English language, and have been received with just and general approbation, viz. A Treatise on Solitude; and an Essay on National Pride.

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The life of a physician, devoted with incessant application to professional practice and to literary pursuits, cannot be expected to afford much incident to elevate or surprise the reader. In truth, there is little more in this small volume than a picture (faithfully drawn it is fairly to be presumed) by a familiar friend and correspondent of M. Zimmerman. He is exhibited to us as a man of extraordinary benevolence and urbanity; in the active exercise of almost every virtue, but through the greater part of his life the prey of an hypochondriac malady.

Of the death of this worthy man, we have the following account :

“ Deeply impressed with the importance of his cause, Zimmerman gave himself up to labours that rapidly destroyed his health; not only in as much as an unremitted occupation of the mind hurts it more than any thing else, but also because when he was employed in any work his manner of living was changed in a very prejudicial manner: he rose very early in the morning, and wrote a long while before he began visits, and in the evening, after having finished the professional business of the day, instead of easing and diverting his mind in society, he again went to work, and remained at it frequently till a very late hour. His mind was thus in continual action, and his body had not the repose it required; he bore up however very well for several years; and on the 4th October 1794, he wrote me a letter in which there is the same strength of expression, the same justness of thought, and the same precision of arrangement, as in those preceding: he there clearly pointed out the progress of the Society*, which became daily more dangerous: ‘She is mistress of almost every press, of every bookseller, of every German journal, and of all the courts. The causes of the disasters of this last campaign are the same as those of the events at Châlons in 1762.’— This letter also contained the most lively expressions of his joy at hearing of my cure; yet there was one sentence bearing traces of the most profound melancholy, which gave me the greatest pain: ‘I run a risk yet of becoming this year a poor emigrant, forced to abandon his house with the dear companion of his life, without knowing where to direct his course, or where to find a bed to die on.’ The invasion of the Electorate, the sack-

ing of Hanover, and the necessity of abandoning it, was certainly at that time to be feared, if the negotiation had not saved what the armies did not defend; but Zimmerman’s manner of expressing his fears announced the greatest depression. I saw therein a mind whose springs began to fail, and which dared no longer say, as it could have justly done, *I carry every thing with me*. I neglected nothing in order to raise his spirits, and entreated him to come to me with his wife, to a country that was his own, where he would have remained in the most perfect security, and enjoyed all the sweets of peace and friendship. He answered me in December, and one part of his letter resembled those of other times; but melancholy was still more strongly marked, and the illness of his wife, which he unfortunately thought more serious than it really was, evidently oppressed him: he had been obliged to take three days to write me details which at another time would not have occupied him an hour, and he concluded his letter with, ‘I conjure you, perhaps for the last time, &c.’ The idea that he should write no more to his friend (and unfortunately the event justified him), the difficulty of writing a few pages, the still fixed idea of being forced to leave Hanover, although the face of affairs had entirely changed; all, all indicated the loss I was about to sustain.

“ From the month of November he had lost his sleep, his appetite, his strength, and became sensibly thinner; and this state of decline continued to increase. In January he was still able to make a few visits in his carriage; but he frequently fainted on the stairs: it was painful for him to write a prescription: he sometimes complained of a confusion in his head, and at length gave over all business. This was at first taken for an effect of hypochondria, but it was soon perceived, that his deep melancholy had destroyed the chain of his ideas. What has happened to so many men of genius, befel him. One strong idea masters every other, and subdues the mind that is no longer able either to drive it away, or to lose sight of it. Preserving all his presence of mind, all his perspicuity and justness of thought upon other subjects, but no longer desirous of occupying himself with them, no longer capable of business, nor of giving advice, but with pain, he had unceasingly before his eyes *the enemy*

* The Illuminated, against which he had strenuously contended.—REV.

plundering his house, as Pascal always saw a globe of fire near him, Bonnet his friend robbing him, and Spinello the devil opposite to him. In February he commenced taking medicines, which were either prescribed by himself or by the physicians whom he consulted; at the beginning of March he desired my advice; but he was no longer able himself to describe his disorder, and his wife wrote me the account of it. I answered her immediately; but of what avail can be the directions of an absent physician in a disorder whose progress is rapid, when there must necessarily be an interim of near a month between the advice asked and the directions received? His health decayed so fast, that M. Wichman, who attended him, thought a journey and change of air would now be the best remedy. Eutin, a place in the Dutchy of Holstein, was fixed upon for his residence. In going through Luneburgh on his way thither, M. Lentin, one of the physicians in whom he placed most confidence, was consulted; but Zimmerman, who, though so often uneasy on account of health, had, notwithstanding, had the wisdom to take few medicines, and who did not like them, always had a crowd of objections to make against the best advice, and did nothing. Arrived at Eutin, an old acquaintance and his family lavished on him all the caresses of friendship. This reception highly pleased him, and he grew rather better. M. Hensler came from Kiel to see him, and gave him his advice, which was probably very good, but became useless, as it was very irregularly followed. At last, after a residence of three months, he desired to return to Hanover, where he entered his house with the same idea with which he had left it; he thought it plundered, and imagined himself totally ruined. I wrote to intreat him to go to Carlsbad; he was no longer capable of bearing the journey. Disgust, want of sleep, and

weakness, increased rapidly; he took scarcely any nourishment, either on account of insurmountable aversion, or because it was painful to him; or perhaps, as M. Wichman believed, because he imagined he had not a farthing left. Intense application, the troubles of his mind, his pains, want of sleep, and lastly (as I have just said), want of sufficient nourishment, had on him all the effects of time, and hastened old age: at sixty-six he was in a state of complete decrepitude, and his body was become a perfect skeleton. He clearly foresaw the issue of his disorder; and above six weeks before his death he said to this same physician, 'I shall die slowly, but very painfully;' and fourteen hours before he expired, he said, 'Leave me alone, I am dying.' This must have been a sweet sensation for a man in the midst of so many incurable evils, and who had lived as he had done. This excellent man died on the 7th of October 1795."

To this volume a portrait of Dr. Zimmerman is prefixed; it has much of character in it, though there is no intimation as to the picture from which it has been engraved, and the public are therefore left to the honour of the bookseller as to the degree of credit to be given to it as a resemblance of the original. At the same time, it is but fair to observe, that we have no reason to dispute its authenticity.

"M. Zimmerman (says M. Tissot) was tall, well made, had a firm and easy gait, an elegant address, a fine countenance, and an agreeable voice: his genius sparkled in his eyes; and if the small pox had left its indentions upon him, it was only in such a degree as adds to the physiognomy what it takes from the skin."

There is another translation of this Life published in 8vo. by Mr. Dilly, in the Poultry.

Poems by the Rev. Henry Rowe, LL. B. Rector of Ringshall, in Suffolk. 2 vols. Pages 263. Cadell and Davies, 1796.

CONTENTS of Vol. I. :—Eton College—The King's Recovery, 1789—Reflections on the Ruins of a Monastery—On a little Girl playing with her Shadow—On the loss of Vision—On the Victory over the French Fleet, June 1794—Cupid Triumphant—The Maid of Albion—On the intended Marriage of the Prince of Wales—The Happy Village.

Contents of Vol. II. :—On a distant View of Oxford—The Year 1794—Vanity of Human Wishes, Extempore—On the Death of a Parrot—The Poet's Lamentation—Clovas Soliloquy—The Philanthropist and the Hermit—To a Lady, on her offering to become Sponsor for the Author's Infant Daughter—Dives and Lazarus.

EXTRACTS.

From the Ode on the Victory over the French Fleet.

"Thundering spoke th' embattled cloud ;
Angels bore the flaming sword ;
Rites sacred, tainted, scream aloud ;
Man denies Jehovah God.

"Say, Montague, when clos'd the eye,
When bid a last adieu,
Didst thou not joyous heave the sigh,
When victory round thee flew ?

"Did not thy soul, Oh ! could'st thou say,
Oppress'd with Nature's load,
Bur'd from th' imprison'd cell of clay,
Soar glorying to its God ?

"Drifted o'er rocks to bounds extreme,
Far as Neneus' daughters roam,
Like orient sands, a showering stream
Falls glittering in the foam.

"Albion, for thee the labouring breast
Thy victories shall pursue,
E'en thought itself, by praise oppress'd,
Resign'd, full blown, to you,"

From the Ode on the intended Marriage
of the Prince of Wales.

"What land or what nation now under the
sun,
Throughout the known world has Great
Britain undone."

Lo England from Brunswick's transplanted a
Rose,
By nature so fragrant, new sweets shall dis-
close."

From the Ode to a Lady.

"I know not how to praise, for your virtues
are such,
Tho' I fain would say something I fear to
say much ;

Well assur'd that philanthropycencies alone
Feels more blest in the gift when the giver's
unknown :

Then, O pardon my Muse, for ideas sub-
lime

Bids the sentiment chaste flow from thee
Catherine."

Say ! what banquet more rich, &c."

It is impossible to praise such poetry ;
yet the lines from Milton, with which,
by way of Motto, Mr. Rowe introduces
his Odes, and which allude to his own
unfortunate situation, viz. that of im-
prisonment for debt, with a numerous
family, in the King's Bench prison, are
beautiful and affecting :

—————"Thus with the year
Seasons return ; but not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of even and morn,
Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose.

These Lines are also quoted by Mira-
beau, in the description he gives of the
dungeon of Vincennes, in his *Lettres de*
Cachet. There is, in the midst of
much ungrammatical and unintelligible
rant, the appearance, in these volumes,
of an alertness of thought and vigour of
conception which might have produced
something less intolerable, if the author
had been better educated, or not educated,
at least, at a public college and university.
At Eton and Oxford he has learned the
Greek and Roman Mythology ; which,
with somewhat of the *costume* of vulgar
poets, as, "Say, Montague (though he
was dead,) and "Say Etona," though it
never lived, clothes effusions of warm
images, and far-fetched conceits, in the
livery as it were of poetry ; but which
are more like the ravings of madness
than the sentiments of nature.

*An Address to the County of Kent on their Petition
to the King for removing from the Councils of
his Majesty his present Ministers, and for
adopting proper Means to procure a speedy and
a happy Peace ; with a Postscript, by Lord
Rokeby. 8vo. Debrett. 1797.*

THIS writer seems to give up the idea of
an honourable peace ; he expects what he calls
a *happy* one, though all his efforts tend to
produce one of the most ignominious kind,
sacrificing the honour of the nation to French
arrogance, and the property of it to French
rapacity. This address is, in truth, nothing
but a stale repetition of common place oppo-
sition cant, not recommended by any bril-
liancy of composition or novelty of thought,
except the happy scheme of a plan which

cannot be too warmly reprobated, of distin-
guishing parties by some mark or symbol : a
practice which, wherever adopted, has been
the signal for assassination. This panic-
struck Peer seems to be resident in Kent ;
but we hope he does not claim the honourable
distinction of a *man of that county*. If there is
any circumstance in the French Government
deserving of imitation, it is the firmness with
which they have encountered difficulties ; for
by firmness alone, not degrading concessions
or unmanly whinings, can peace be secured.
Instead of crouching to the enemy, or despond-
ing in so dastardly a manner, it would better
become a *MAN OF KENT* (if he is one) to
address his countrymen in the following ener-
getic lines of Lord Lyttleton, which never
could

could be applied with more propriety than in the present times :

“ Rouze, Britons, rouze ! if sense of shame be weak,

Let the loud voice of threat’ning danger speak.
Lo ! France, as Persia once, o’er every land
Prepares to stretch her all-oppressing hand.
Shall England sit regardless and sedate,
A calm spectatress of the general fate ;
Or call forth all her virtue, and oppose,
Like valiant Greece, her own and Europe’s
foes ?

O ! let us seize the moment in our pow’r,
Our follies now have reach’d the fatal hour ;
No later term the angry gods ordain ;
This crisis lost, we shall be wise in vain,

*An Appendix to Observations on HAMLET ;
bringing an Attempt to prove that Shakespeare
designed that Tragedy as an indirect Censure
on Mary Queen of Scots. By James Plumptre,
M. A. Cambridge printed. 8vo. Deigh-
ton. 2s. 6d.*

Our readers will recollect our account of the “ Observations on Hamlet,” (Vol. xxix. p. 184.), with which the Author is by no means satisfied. In the present Appendix he returns to the charge, and to prove his position produces, 1st, Some observations on Dramas, which professedly allude to the occurrences and characters of the times in which they were written, and an answer to objections brought against the hypothesis ; 2dly, some farther arguments in support of it ; and, 3dly, an answer to the objections brought against Dr. Warburton’s hypothesis respecting an allusion to Mary Queen of Scots, in the celebrated passage in the “ Midsummer Night’s Dream.” After perusing the whole with attention, we see nothing to alter our former opinion, that Shakespeare had not the intention Mr. Plumptre supposes. The coincidences we consider as entirely accidental ; but any one who, like Mr. Plumptre, can perceive a resemblance between Hamlet and James the First, will find no difficulty in giving credit to the whole of that Gentleman’s hypothesis, unfounded as we consider it to be in fact.

The Church. A Poem. By the Rev. John Sharpe, B. A. late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. 4to. Verner and Hood. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Sharpe has in this Poem undertaken the ungrateful task of “ holding up to observation some of those follies which have brought the clergy into disrepute ;” and declares, that the fate of his performance “ can

in no wise injure his peace or his reputation, as they are secured to him by the consciousness of rectitude.” It has long been one of the favourite schemes of the enemies of the present establishment to degrade the Clergy, and to charge the whole body with the offences of a few. We believe that the conduct of the clergy, as a body, is exemplary and proper, and that by their exertions at the present moment the torrent of infidelity and republicanism has been stemmed and rendered harmless. We therefore think the present attack to be ill-timed, to say the least of it ; though we do not hold ourselves bound to defend or palliate the misbehaviour of individuals. Mr. Sharpe has collected the ten times repeated common place charges against his brethren which, early in the present century, were founded by Tindal and Gordon, and which have lately been re-echoed by Paine and Priestley. To persons of a certain cast, Mr. Sharpe’s performance will afford some pleasure, as being the work of a graduate of one of the Universities, though we cannot ourselves commend the subject, or the manner of treating it. The best part of it, we think, is the eulogium on the Bishop of Landaff.

Vindiciæ Regiæ ; or, A Defence of the Kingly Office. In Two Letters to Earl Stanhope. 8vo. Wright. 2s. 1797.

The Author of this pamphlet is a Clergyman, and expostulates with the democratic Peer on account of having made a proselyte of one of his parishioners. He first controverts his adversary’s arguments against the kingly office as derived from scripture with great success, and then exposes the practices of different nations who have adopted or submitted to a republican yoke. His concluding advice to the noble Democrat we fear will not be accepted.

A Description of the Town and Fortress of MANTUA ; together with a true and concise Account of the Military Operations and Events attending its Blockade and Siege till its Surrender to the French. Embellished with Three Engravings. 4to. Printed at Liverpool, Verner and Hood. 1s. 6d.

This is said to be a translation from a German pamphlet published at Frankfort on the Maine, and appears to be written with impartiality. It may therefore be recommended for the information it contains, though we do not observe any circumstances which were not already known.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER 20.

MR. LITCHFIELD, who has performed two or three times at the conclusion of the last season at Covent Garden Theatre, appeared on the same stage in the character of Marianne, in *The Dramatist*, and shewed that she had talents well adapted to support some characters of sprightliness and humour.

21. Mrs. Walcot, from Edinburgh, appeared the first time in London at Drury lane, in the character of Mrs. Rigid, in *The Will*. She appears to have good sense and feeling, and promises to be no inadequate representative of those characters formerly performed by Mrs. Hopkins.

22. Mrs. Coats, from Dublin, appeared the first time in London at Covent Garden, in the character of Clarinda, in *The Suspicious Husband*. Mrs. Coats may be considered as a handsome woman, passed the bloom of youth, with a good figure, easy and attractive manners, and a voice strongly indicating the country she came from. She performed with spirit and propriety.

23. Mr. Wheatley appeared the first time at Covent Garden, in *Laertes*, in *Hamlet*. A young performer, who has much to learn before he can be worthy of notice.

27. Mr. Clarke appeared the first time at Covent Garden, in the character of Mr. Page, in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. What is said of the preceding performer may well be applied to the present.

OCTOBER 6. Mrs. Abington, after an absence of six years, appeared at Covent Garden, in the character of Beatrice, in *Much Ado About Nothing*, and performed it with the same spirit, sensibility, and propriety with which she had been accustomed, and afforded the public an entertainment which it had despaired of. Previous to her appearance, the following Address, written by Mr. Colman, jun. was admirably spoken by Mr. Murray.

WHENEVER the mind assumes a pensive cast,

And Memory sits musing on the past ;
When Melancholy counts each friend gone by,
True as Religion strings her rosary,
The eye grows moist for many in silence laid,
And drops that bead which Nature's self has made.

To friends alone, then, is the tear-drop due ?

Oh, no ! to public virtue—Genius too :
Fondly we dwell on merit Death has cross'd,
On talent we have witness'd, and have lost.
Here, on this mimic scene, alas the day !
How many fleeting time has snatch'd away !

His fatal scythe, of late, the hoary sage
Has swung with ampler sweep along the stage.

Tardy no more, he treads the Drama's ground,
But strides like Mars, and mows with fury round.

Companions of his course, on either hand,
Death glares—and gentle Hymen waves his brand.

Here Death to a chill grave some actor carries,

Here Hymen beckons—and an actress marries.

Thinn'd thus, of brilliant talent, and of worth,

Is then our Drama threaten'd with a dearth ?
Not so, we trust—for Judgment sure can find

Full many a favourite still left behind.

Many, whose industry and modest sense

Your smiles have mellow'd into excellence ;
Whose sparks of merit, fann'd into a flame
By Candour's breath, now kindle into fame.
And if, while glancing o'er Thalia's ground,
The critic eye some casual void has found,
Can she not fill the chasm in her train,
And lure some favour'd vot'ry back again ?
E'en now the Muse on high her banners rears ;

Thalia calls—and ABINGTON appears :

Yes, ABINGTON—too long we've been without her,

With all the School of Garrick still about her.

Mature in pow'rs, in playful fancy vernal—
For Nature, charming Nature, is eternal.
And, oh ! while now a favourite returns,
Whose breast for you with grateful passion burns,

Keep up Thalia's cause !—scorn, scorn to drop it !—

And cheer her Priestesses, who now comes to prop it.

7. THE CHIMNEY CORNER ; a Musical Entertainment translated from the French, as it is said, by Mr. Wallis-Port

Porter, was acted the first time at Drury Lane : The Characters as follow :

The Governor,	Mr. Suett.
Darcy,	Miss De Camp.
Hilario,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Gregory,	Mr. Wewitzer.
Henry,	Master Elliott.
Charles,	Master Chatterley.
Louisa,	Miss Leak.
Annette,	Mrs. Bland.

Scene, Franconia.

The plot is as follows :

Louisa, a young lady of large expectations, whose father was abroad, is entrusted, during his absence, to the care of an old Governor, who is strictly charged not to admit Darcy, Louisa's lover, into the castle where he resides. She has for her attendant in this confinement Annette, a confidential domestic in the Governor's family, and who was married to Hilario.

Hilario is a worthy husband, fond of his wife and children, but subject to occasional jealousies. Whilst he is expressing the happiness of the married life most feelingly, a drunken servant brings a love-letter from Darcy, which he says is designed for Annette, but which was in reality intended for Louisa. He curses his fate, and resolves to leave his faithless wife, and go abroad.

The lover is admitted into the castle in the evening, as a poor traveller who had lost his way. Just on his discovery to Louisa the Governor returns home. He had been attacked by robbers, and was rescued by an unknown person. He persuades himself that, old as he is, Louisa is in love with him, and resolves to make her an offer. On the point of doing this, he suddenly finds Darcy in the same room, and concealed behind a large picture.

Darcy announces his passion—proves himself to have been the deliverer of the Governor in his late attack, and produces a letter from Louisa's father, giving his consent to the marriage. The Governor resigns her; and Hilario, understanding that the love-letter was never intended for his wife, is once more restored to his former raptures.

This piece is said to have been translated merely for the purpose of giving Mr. Kelly an opportunity of shewing his talents as a composer; and it cannot be denied that it is not ill adapted to the intended purpose. The overture was by Mr. Shaw. There is something that the mind revolts at in seeing a female personating a man. We cannot, therefore, but disapprove of Miss De Camp's assuming the male habit. Master Elliott, whose

musical abilities have been heard at oratorios, performed for the first time on the stage, and sung with great taste.

12. Miss Betterton, from Bath, appeared the first time at Covent Garden, in Elwina, in Percy. This Lady is in person small, but elegant; her voice articulate and flexible, with something occasionally of a provincial accent. She evinced attention and spirit in the performance, with judgment above her years. There appeared too much labour in various parts, such a management of her powers as may be acquired by instruction, but does not result from natural feeling. On the whole, however, she exhibited talents which promise hereafter to ripen into excellence. Mr. Holman and Mr. Pope, and especially the latter, performed the characters of Percy and Douglas with great ability.

13. Mrs. Spencer, late Miss Campion, from Dublin, appeared the first time in London at Covent Garden, in the character of Monimia, in The Orphan. The stage has long been in possession of an actress capable of expressing disdainful majesty, contemptuous resentment, violent rage, or inflexible haughtiness; but since the time of Mrs. Cibber it has wanted one who could impress on the audience the character of gentleness, diffidence, or artless innocence. In this light Mrs. Spencer promises to be very successful. Her person, voice, gesture, and conception of the character, were such as to afford the public great expectations. She was received with great applause.

14. Miss Humphreys appeared the first time at Drury Lane, in the character of Lady Emily, in the Heiress. This Lady has a good figure, with an expressive face. Her deportment not quite easy, and her voice not well modulated; but on a first appearance this may arise from an effort to be heard. In many parts of the character she was successful; but in those scenes where the manner is everything, because the matter is nothing, she was, as might be expected, not equally happy. On the whole, however, her performance deserved commendation, and received applause.

17. Miss Biggs, from the Bath Theatre, appeared the first time at Drury Lane, in the character of the Widow Brady, in The Irish Widow. She performed the part with great vivacity, spirit, and humour. Her deportment was easy, and her figure not ill adapted to the male habit. She was received with great applause.

POETRY.

SONNET

BY THE REV. GEORGE RICHARDS, A. M.

ON READING MR. SURR'S POEM OF CHRIST'S
HOSPITAL.

MY Surr, if yet thy faithful breast retain
Any kind mem'ry of a youthful friend,
In school-days lov'd, I shall not much offend,
When in no flatt'ring, no injurious strain,
I tell how much I love thy honest rhymes,
Which to my mind so sweetly have restor'd
Faint and nigh-faded images of times
Long past ; of haunts our footsteps have
explor'd
So oft together ; and that happy age
When, after Learning's pleasant labours
done,
And school-tasks ended with the setting
fun,
We trod, in puny majesty, the stage,
In boyish tones delighting to rehearse
Southern's (perchance) or gentler Otway's
verse.

QUONDAM CONDISCIPULUS.

THE FEMALE EXILE.

WRITTEN AT BRIGHTHELMSTONE, IN
NOV. 1792.

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH.

NOVEMBER's chill blast on the rough
beach is howling,
The surge breaks afar, and then foams to
the shore,
Dark clouds o'er the sea gather heavy and
scowling,
And the white cliffs re-echo the wild win-
try roar.

Beneath that chalk rock, a fair stranger re-
clining
Has found on damp sea-weed a cold lonely
seat ;
Her eyes fill'd with tears, and her heart with
repining,
She starts at the billows that burst at her
feet.

There, day after day, with an anxious heart
heaving,

She watches the waves where they mingle
with air ;

For the sail which, alas ! all her fond hopes
deceiving,

May bring only tidings to add to her care.

Loose stream to wild winds those fair flowing
tresses,

Once woven with garlands of gay summer
flowers ;

Her dress unregarded bespeaks her distresses,
And beauty is blighted by grief's heavy
hours.

Her innocent children, unconscious of sorrow,
To seek the gloss'd shell or the crimson
weed stray,

Amus'd with the present, they heed not to-
morrow,

Nor think of the storm that is gathering to-
day.

The gilt, fairy ship, with its ribbon-sail
spreading,

They launch on the salt-pool the tide left
behind ;

Ah ! victims—for whom *their* sad mother is
dreading

The multiplied mis'ries that wait on man-
kind !

To fair fortune born, she beholds them, with
anguish,

Now wand'ers with her on a once hostile
soil,

Perhaps doom'd for life in chill penury to
languish,

Or abject dependence, or soul-crushing toil.

But the sea-boat, her hopes and her terrors
renewing,

O'er the dim grey horizon now faintly
appears ;

She flies to the quay, dreading tidings of ruin,
All breathless with haste, half-expiring
with fears.

Poor mourner !—I would that my fortune
had left me

The means to alleviate the woes I deplore ;

But, like thine, my hard fate has of affluence
bereft me,

I can warm the cold heart of the wretched
no more *.

* This little Poem, of which a sketch first appeared in blank verse in a poem called "The Emigrants," was suggested by the sight of the group it attempts to describe—a French Lady and her children.

HOLMESDALE.

In the Valley of this Name, which forms a Part of the Estate of the late Lord AMHERST, is an Hermitage, where a Tablet appears with this curious Inscription :

WHILST neighbouring heights assume the name
Of conquer'd lands, well known to fame * ;
Here mark the valley's winding way,
And list to what old records say :—
“ This winding Vale of Holmeſdale
“ Was never won, or ever shall.”

The prophecy ne'er yet has fail'd,
No human power has prevail'd
To rob this valley of its rights,
Supported by its val'rous wights :
When foreign conquerors claimed our land, }
Then rose our steady Holmeſdale band,
With each a brother oak in hand :
An armed grove the conquerors meet,
And for their ancient charter treat ;
Resolv'd to die, ere they resign'd
Their liberties, and gavelkind.
Hence Freedom's sons inhabit here,
And hence the world their deeds revere.

In war, and ev'ry virtuous way,
A MAN of KENT still bears the day :
Thus may our Queen of Vallies reign,
Whilst Darent glides into the main ;
Darent, whose infant reed is seen
Uprearing on yon bosom'd green ;
Along his wid'ning banks, may Peace
And joyful Plenty never cease ;
Where'er his waters roll their tide,
May heav'n-born Liberty reside !

AN EPISTLE

FROM CAPTAIN DRAKE TO HIS FRIEND
J. COBHAM, OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

“ *Invocem portum. Spes et fortuna valeat,
“ Sub me lussitis, ludite nunc alios.*”

GIVE me a cot, a barn, or cell,
Where health and independence dwell,
And mind in tranquil state to flow,
I'd care not how the world may go ;
I'd give up all its splendid scenes,
Nor envy *Captains of Marines*
Of all their pageantry and sway,
With those *sweet comforts of the sea* !
Divested thus of future care,
I'd sit contented with my fare,
A humble board and friend sincere :
That friend in you, good Sir, I see ;
Then come, and spend some time with me.

The cot I've found—A sweet retreat !—
The rest † I must submit to fate ;
But I'm afraid, indeed 'tis true,
This place will have no charms for you ;
No luring bait to draw you here,
To quit those friends you hold so dear !
Besides, what will my charming Kitty
Say to leave sweet Dublin city,
To give up all its dissipation
For the dull country's recreation !
Enough—enough—I'll to my plan,
And try to tempt you if I can :—

Near a small country town doth stand
A neat built house, on rising land,
Which in a garden shaded lies,
With gravel'd walks for exercise ;
And as I'd wish to be exact,
And say no more than what is fact,
With stories two, and windows nine
In front—So neat—I wish it mine ;
With hall and parlours—cellars three,
Well stor'd with wine for you and me ;
And though the rooms are small and few,
Suffice to say—“ There's room for you.”
A house wherein I should not fear
To spend one thousand pounds a-year ;
From whence a valley, richly stor'd
With all that Nature can afford,
Is view'd extending far, till bound
By hills of Cambria stretching round :—
(But what is wonderful to see
On this great plain near Torporley
A mountain huge !—an Alpine hill !—
Rais'd by Nature's ‡ playful skill,
On which a Castle § once has been,
Whose walls and battlements are seen
Half broken—mouldering away,
And turrets sinking to decay !)
While nearer home my farm you see,
Of corn and pasture, snug round me ;
On this side fields, which look so green ;
On that a hanging-wood is seen ;
Close to my gate my cattle graze ;
My poultry roam in various ways ;
My ponds great store of fish produce,
As carp and tench, for table use ;
And on my grounds—I need not name
The vast variety of game !
Thus, my friend, you plainly see
How you'll fare when you're with me ;
And if you can make up your mind
To leave its anxious cares behind,
Resigning to the will of fate
Th' ambiguous politics of state !
Viewing the world as 'tis—A bubble !—
Full of discord, cheat, and trouble !

* The Heights of Montreal.

† Alluding to the Author's ill state of health.

‡ A *lusus Naturæ*.

§ Ruston Castle,

Thinking of nought but what you see
 Encircl'd round my farm and me ;
 Confin'd to lovely Nature's plan,
 You then may be the happy man ;
 For blest * is he—Old Horace wrote—
 Who, from dull business remote,
 Is pleas'd with his paternal lot,
 In peace enjoys his rural cot ;
 When dangers threaten from afar
 Dreads not the martial trump of war !
 Or, like the swain †—whom Virgil sings—
 Whose daily labour pleasure brings ;
 Whose life *becomes* a scene of bliss
 Were he to *know* his happiness :—
 Thus sung the bards of old we know
 Full two thousand years ago,
 To show in their immortal page
 The happy life—the golden age !
 Yet to reflect when it begins ;
 It's not the *place* our pleasure brings,
 From our *own minds* contentment springs : }
 But with description to have done ;
 Since I'm quit of sword and gun,
 Into this port my bark I'll steer,
 In ord'nary to lay up here.

SONNET

TO AN AGED PARENT, ON SEEING HIM
 SHED TEARS.

FOND Parent ! whom on earth I love most
 dear,
 Why steals the sigh of sadness from thy
 breast ?
 I too do grieve, to see thee sore oppress'd,
 Whilst down thy care worn cheek steals many
 a tear.
 Thou weep'st, my father !—the sad cause I
 guess ;
 Long hast thou journey'd o'er life's mazy
 wild,
 A sorrowing traveller, by false hope be-
 guil'd,
 And few there be who pity thy distress ;
 Nor plenty on thy cot hath ever smil'd.
 Robb'd of the blissful partner of each hour,
 All thy self-promis'd joys, alas ! are fled ;
 On thee life's wintry storms begin to low'r,
 And thou dost bend. So fades the summer
 flow'r
 At winter's keen approach, and droops
 its feeble head.
Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

- * “ *Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,
 “ Ut prisca gens mortalium,
 “ Paterna rura bobus exerceat suis,
 “ Solutus omni scenore ;
 “ Nec excitatur classico miles truci,
 “ Nec horred iratum mare* ”
 † “ *O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,
 “ Agricolas !* ”

SONNET

TO MR. R. CARLILE.

A CCEPT, O youthful Bard, the humble
 lays
 Of one who'd fain thy modest worth pro-
 claim :
 Could I in tuneful numbers sing thy praise,
 My soaring muse should tell the world thy
 fame.
 Hail, Nature's child (whom Learning's sons
 admire)
 She taught thee how to paint each scene
 with art † ;
 She taught thee how to tune th' harmonious
 lyre,
 And strike the finest feelings of the heart.
 Like thee, I've seen the tender budding rose
 Hiding its sweetness from refreshing show'rs,
 Blushing its infant beauties to expose,
 Till ripen'd age call'd forth its op'ning
 pow'rs :
 Then may thy genius, like a rose, burst forth,
 And Britain boast thy name amongst her sons
 of worth.
Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

UTRUM HORUM ?

OSMYN, who rul'd the Persian throne
 With high tyrannic sway,
 All night in fancied chains would groan,
 But rose a King by day.
 Caled, his slave, in bondage held,
 From friends and country torn,
 In dreams the regal staff would wield,
 And wake a slave at morn.
 Morn to the King restor'd the Crown,
 And made poor Caled cry ;
 Returning night threw Osmyn down,
 But rais'd the slave on high.
 This hail'd with joy the rising sun,
 That saw his beams, and griev'd,
 Night shed her blessings o'er the one ;
 The other day reliev'd.
 Ye casuists ! (tis a doubtful thing)
 An answer quick I crave,
 Pray tell me, Was the slave a King ?
 Or, Was the King a slave ?

CAIUS FITZ-URBAN.

HOR. C. 2.

VIRG. G. 1. 2.

† Alluding to the rural drawings of this young artist.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER XCVII.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[*Continued from Page 190.*]

JOHN SPEED.

THIS honest and faithful historian, after having attempted the explanation of an ancient prophecy, adds, very finely, " But why do I (weak man) thus open the curtain of God's most sacred tabernacle, to behold the mercy-seat of his divine mysteries in the accomplishment of these holy oracles, when as they who have worn the ephod, and in whose hearts Aaron's rod hath budded, with a religious reverence have feared to look into the same. Therefore, with the charge of Joshua, I will not approach near the ark, and with Job's hearers will lay my hand to my mouth."

With respect to prophecies, indeed, as well as any other mysterious matters, " fools rush in where angels dare not tread;" and much harm has been done to the interior fabric of religion by the foolish pains that have been sometimes bestowed to defend its outworks, and to explain that, which, according to that honour of human nature, Sir Isaac Newton, cannot be explained till the event renders it certain.

From this charge, however, must be exempted a little work on the subject of Prophecy, entitled " Practical Observations on the Revelations," written by an excellent and venerable lady of Bath, lately deceased, Mrs. Bowdler: a lady whose modesty would not permit her to put her name to a book, which did so much honour no less to her heart than to her head, and who kept, even from her own family, the secret of her publication. Mrs. Bowdler's Treatise is written with great elegance of style, and with a continual reference to the learned labours of Joseph Meade, and other approved com-

mentators, from whom she occasionally differs with great diffidence, and never without reason. The moral observations of her work are such as only an excellent understanding, joined to the extreme purity of intention, and a great knowledge of life and of manners, could inspire. Her observations on suicide are peculiarly excellent and original.

BOERHAAVE.

There is a tradition in Holland, that this great Physician used to tell his particular friends, that the great secret of preserving health, after temperate and moderate exercise, was to keep the head cool, the feet warm *, the intestines disengaged, and to have as little as possible to do with medicine.

He told an English Lady, " You English destroy yourselves by strong passions, strong punch, and by the too frequent use of bark †.

There is likewise a tradition, that Boerhaave kept himself warmly clad in his moist country. Lord Bacon attributes much of the healthiness of the inferior Irish to the wearing woollen next the skin in their damp climate: a precaution which might be perhaps adopted with great success in this country, where the prevailing disposition to scrophula induces a great bibulousness of the absorbent vessels of the skin; and where, perhaps, a flannel waistcoat worn next to that great strainer, and put on early in the autumn, together with warm covering to the legs and feet, would perhaps save many fees to the Doctor, and many nauseous draughts from the Apothecary; and prevent that disposition to cough which we but too often find fatal in the winter.

* It is the opinion of an acute and learned Physician of our times, that our ladies do themselves much hurt by keeping their feet so thinly clad as they do. He cured his own wife of an inveterate head-ach, by prevailing on her to wear lamb's-wool stockings under her silk ones.

† Sydenham himself was too sparing in his use of this divine remedy. He seems always to have given it as if he was afraid of it. Many of the Physicians of the Edinburgh School of this day act in the same manner. Practice is, however, so much better than theory in a conjectural art, which, according to Celsus, makes itself known merely by experiment.

LORD BACON.

This great philosopher, attentive not only to matters of great importance, but to the common conveniences of life, is said to have invented that convenient great chair which we call a Bee-hive Chair. His Lordship, who was perhaps a little whimsical in his health, used to make use of it himself, to counteract the predatory effects of the external air upon the vital spirits as he supposed. He thought too, that by oil and woollen cloathing much good was effected in that way; and used to repeat with pleasure the reply of the ancient Gymnosophist, who, to some one who asked him how he came to live to a very advanced age, replied, "By using honey internally, and oil externally." Respecting the use of woollen applied to the skin, a celebrated itinerant Lecturer in Philosophy tells this curious fact: he visited a town in America, which then appeared to him to be remarkably healthy; and was told, that the inhabitants some years ago were very much harraished with an epidemical disorder, and the town was nearly depopulated. Some Bostonian Saints, however, came to settle amongst them, (and who always taking pretty good care of themselves) wore woollen cloathing next to their skin, and escaped the general contagion. The inhabitants, observing this, made use of the same covering, and were never afterwards afflicted with their old complaint.

MARSHAL GASSION

was a scholar, and took to the profession of arms much against the will of his father, a President of the Parliament of Paris. The President, on presenting his son with his sword, said to him, "Remember, my son, what I have so often told you respecting the delicacy of that profession in which you have engaged yourself against my opinion. Know, then, that I shall become your greatest enemy, if I find that you fail in courage; and that I will be a second to any one with whom you shall pick a quarrel without reason."

FATHER PAUL SARPI.

The dying wish of this great patriot of Venice has not been fulfilled, "*Ejio*

perpetua!"—May it last for ever!—The power of the French, which, like a baleful comet, does mischief to the general system of the Universe; without affording to itself either superior heat or splendor, has demolished that Republic, which had continued twelve hundred years, and which our Harrington thought incapable of decay from any internal defect in its constitution. An inscription was some years ago put upon the Doge's palace at Venice, which has been but too fatally realized in our time:

Prudentia Patrum periit,
Imprudencia juvenum imperat,
Respublica recens ruit.

The prudence of our Senators is extinguished,
The imprudence of our young men governs,
The Republic is going headlong to ruin.

SIGISMUND, EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

A military man spoke very disrespectfully one day, in the presence of the Emperor, of the characters and offices of Magistrates; expatiating at the same time on the merit and utility of Men of the Sword like himself. "Hold your tongue, blockhead," replied the Emperor. "If all Magistrates behaved as they should do, the world would have no occasion for Men of the Sword."

Some Noblemen of Hungary entered the chamber of Sigismund with an intention of assassinating him, or at least of taking him prisoner. The Emperor, advancing towards them with a look of great dignity and intrepidity, exclaimed, "Is any one amongst you bold enough to attempt to lay his hands upon me? What have I done to deserve death? If you want to kill me, let any one of you approach me, and I will defend myself."

FRANCIS, EARL OF BEDFORD.

Lord Leicester, in his letters to the Secretary of State, in the Sidney Papers, when he has occasion to speak of this Nobleman (who took the popular side in the beginning of the disputes between Charles the First and his Parliament), universally calls him "*Higgledy, Piggledy,*" every thing in confusion, upside-down.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 4.

VERY early in the morning the Directory ordered the cannon of alarm to be fired. This occasioned an immediate assemblage of nearly two hundred members of the Council of Five Hundred ; when General Angereau arrived with an arret from *three* of the Members of the Executive Directory, Lepaux, Barras, and Rewbell, ordering the Councils to discontinue their meetings at the usual places, and *inviting* them to meet at other places named by the Directors. One of the Members, with becoming spirit, declaring that the Directory had no right to change, at its will, the usual appointed place of their sitting, and that nothing should make them yield but force, the General ordered his troops to advance, and the Hall was cleared. At eleven o'clock the two Councils met at the places appointed for them by the *Triumvirate*. Several messages were delivered, informing them of the orders given to arrest two of the Directory, Carnot and Barthelemy, and upwards of *sixty* Members of the Council of Five Hundred. On the same day, *thirty-four* of the Journalists were likewise arrested, their papers suppressed, and their presses destroyed. The Councils, after very trifling debates, sanctioned these proceedings, and, without allowing the accused persons a trial, ordered them all to be banished to whatever place the Directory might think proper. New powers were granted to the Directors ; the press was committed to the management of the police for a twelvemonth ; very severe laws were passed against Emigrants and others ; new oaths of fidelity proposed ; and various other measures adopted, suited to the new order of things.

We shall proceed to detail the particulars :

During the night of the 17th Fructidor (3d Sept.), the Committee of Inspectors, with several Members of both Councils, had assembled in the Hall of the Council of Five Hundred at the Thuilleries. At midnight, General Moulin appeared at the gate of the Pont-Tournaut, which leads into the garden of the Thuilleries from the square of the Revolution, at the head of a considerable detachment, and demanded admittance,

which was refused him by Ramel, Commander of the Guard of the Legislative Body ; but, upon the General's ordering two pieces of cannon to advance, and the grenadiers at the same time declaring against their Commander, the gate was opened, and Ramel arrested. The General then proceeded to the Menage, where the Members were deliberating, and found there Rovere, Bourdon de l'Oise, Pichegru, Willot, and several others, all of whom he immediately arrested. At the same time, Barthelemy was arrested at the Directory, but Carnot had contrived to make his escape. Before the execution of this blow, the Directory had taken care to have all the bridges, the square of the Revolution, the avenues leading to the Thuilleries, and the most considerable posts of the city, occupied by strong detachments of troops, with cannon. At seven, the arrested Deputies were conveyed in six or seven carriages to the Temple. At twelve, in consequence of an advertisement posted on the doors of both Councils, the Council of Five Hundred assembled at the Odeon, the ancient French Theatre near the Directory, and that of the Elders at the School of Surgery, not far from thence. During the whole day, the bridges and chief posts were guarded by the troops ; the streets, especially about the Directory and the Councils, were crowded with incredible numbers of inquisitive persons, who seemed to be guided by no other motive than curiosity. Not the least outrage was committed, and the utmost order and tranquillity reigned in every quarter of the city. At six in the evening the Directory answered the message of the Council of Five Hundred, by sending papers relative to the conspiracy. During the night, the Commission of Five made a report on the measures to be adopted in the present conjuncture, and proposed a project of a resolution. The same day, about twelve o'clock, Lafond Ladebat, President of the Ancients, and Simeon, President of the Council of Five Hundred, followed by some Members, appeared at the doors of their respective Councils, and demanded admittance ; which being refused them, they adjourned to a house in the Rue Saint Honore,

Honore, and drew up a protestation! but the fear of being arrested soon forced them to disperse. That day the Theatres shut up, but opened the next. The next, pursuant to an invitation given from the Directory, the Actors of the Opera celebrated the victory obtained by the Republic over the attacks of Royalty, by giving the *Offrande à la Liberté* and the *Marcellaise*. The law annulling the election of several Departments, and ordering the Emigrants to quit Paris, &c. having passed through the necessary formalities, was promulgated on the 6th, and posted upon the walls; so that the Emigrants are escaping as fast as they can. The inscriptions, which on the eve of the explosion were so low as *seven*, rose the two days following to thirteen—a rise ascribed to the firmness and vigour displayed by the Government. On the 6th they fell to ten, owing to some apprehensions of a new commotion.

SEPT. 4. The Executive Directory suspended the Central Administration of the Seine, and the Administrations of the Twelve Circles of Paris, from their functions, prohibiting each from deliberating, except the Central Bureau. On the same day, the Council of Five Hundred, at its evening sitting, after declaring urgency, adopts the following resolution:

I. The operations of the Primary, Communal, and Electoral Assemblies, in the Departments of Ain, l'Ardeche, l'Arriege, l'Aube, l'Aveyron, Bouches du Rhone, Calvados, Charente, Cher, Cote d'Or, Cotes du Nord, Dordogne, l'Eure, l'Eure and Loire, Gironde, Herault, Ile and Villaine, Indre and Loire, Loire, Haute-Loire, Loire Inferieure, Loir-et-Manche, Marne, Mayence, Mont-Blanc, Mortihan, Moselle, les Deux Nettes, Nord, Oise, Orne, Pas de Calais, Puy de dome, Lower Rhine, Upper Rhine, Rhone, Haute Saone, Saone and Loire, Sarthe, Seine, Lower Seine, Seine and Marne, Seine and Oise, Somme, Tarn, Var, Vaucluse, Yonne, are declared null and illegal. II. Those of the Electoral Assembly of the Department of Gers are declared legal and valid. In consequence, Citizen Duffrau is admitted into the Council of Elders, and Citizens Carriere, Lagarriere, and Sarau, into the Council of Five Hundred. The Administrators, Judges, Grand Jury, &c. appointed by the Assembly, shall enter upon the exercise of their respective functions.

III. The elections for the Department of Lot are in the same manner judged valid, contrary to a former decision, and the Citizens chosen, Lachiere for the Elders, and Poncet and Debrél for the Five Hundred, shall take their seats.

IV. The individuals appointed to public functions by the Primary, Communal, or Electoral Assemblies, without exception of those appointed to the Legislative Body, by the Departments above mentioned, shall, on the publication of this law, cease to exercise all their functions, under the penalties contained in the sixth article of the fifth title of the Penal Code.

V. The Executive Directory is required to fill up the vacancies in the tribunals, in virtue of the preceding articles, as well as those which shall become vacant by resignation or otherwise, before the election in the month of Germinal, 6th year. VI. The nominations made by the Directory, in virtue of the preceding article, shall, in every respect, have the same effect, and the same duration, as if they had been made by the Primary and Electoral Assemblies. VII. The law of the 1st Prairial last, which, in contravention of the seventy-eighth article of the Constitutional Act, admits into the Legislative Body the Citizens Job Ayme, Merlan, Terrand Vaillant, Garr, and Polissart, is repealed.

VIII. The 1st article of the law of the 8th Messidor last, bearing in contempt of the same article of the Constitutional Act, the recal of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Articles of the law of the 3d Brumaire, 4th year, relative to the relations of Emigrants, is likewise repealed. IX. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Articles of the said law of the 3d Brumaire, 4th year, are re-established, and shall remain in vigour till four years subsequent to the proclamation of a general peace. X. No person, the relation or connection of an Emigrant, within the degrees prescribed by the second Article of the said law, shall be admitted for the same space to vote in the Primary Assemblies, and cannot be appointed elector if he is not comprehended in one of the exceptions specified by the 4th Article of the same law. XI. No man can be admitted to vote in the Primary and Electoral Assemblies, till he has previously taken, in presence of the Assembly of which he is a Member, and deposited in the hands of the President, the individual oath of hatred to Royalty and to Anarchy, of fidelity and attachment to the Republic and Constitution.

Constitution of the 3d year. XII. The 2d article of the law of the 9th Messidor last, is repealed in so far as it concerns the Chiefs of the Rebels of La Vendee and the Chouans, to whom of consequence the provision of the article of the present law remains common.—Those are deemed Chiefs of the Rebels of La Vendee, and of the Chouans, who are pointed out as such by the law of the 5th July 1795. XIII. The individuals after-named, viz. Aubrey, Job Ayme, Bayard, Blain, of the Mouths of the Rhone, Boissy d'Anglas, Bourne, Bourdon of Oise, Cadroi, Concherry, Delahaye of the Lower Seine, Delarue, Doumere, Dumolard, Duplantier, Duprat, Gilbert Desmolieres, Henry Lariviere, Imbert Colomes, Camille Jordan, Jourdan of the Mouths of the Rhone, Gau Lacarriere, Le Marchand Gommecourt, Lemerer, Merzan, Madier, Millard, Noailles, Andre of La Lozere, Mac Curtain, Pavic, Pastoret, Pichegru, Polissart, Paire, Montaui, Quatremerre of Quincy, Saladin, Simeon, Vauvilliers, Vienot, Vaublanc, Villaret Joyeuse, Willot, all Members of the Council of Five Hundred; Barbe Marbois, Dumas Dumas, Ferrant-Vaillant, Lafond Ladebat, Lamant, Murraire, Murinais, Paradis, Portalis, Rovere, Troncon Ducoudray, all Members of the Council of Elders; Carnot, Barthelemy, Directors; Brotier, Ex Abbe; Lavillecurnois, Ex-Magistrate; Duverne de Presle, called Dunan; Cochon, Ex-Minister of Police; Duffonville, Ex-Clerk in the Police; Miranda, Morgan, Ex-Generals; Suard, Journals, Mailhe, Ex-Conventional; Ramel Commandant of the Guard of the Legislative Body—shall, without delay, be transported to the place which the Directory shall determine. Their property shall be sequestered after the publication of the present law; and they shall not be allowed to interfere with it till after an authentic return of their arrival at the place of their transportation. XIV. The Executive Directory is authorized to procure for them provisionally, out of their effects, the means of supplying their most urgent wants. XV. All the individuals inscribed upon the list of Emigrants, and not definitively erased, shall be obliged to quit the territory of the Republic, that is to say, from Paris, and every other Commune, of which the population is twenty thousand inhabitants, and upwards, in twenty-

four hours after the publication of the present law, and in fifteen days from every other part of the Republic. XVI. After the delay allowed by the preceding article, every individual inscribed upon the list of Emigrants, and not definitively erased, who shall be arrested within the Republic, shall be prosecuted before a Military Committee, in order to be tried within twenty-four hours, according to the second article of the fourth title of the law of 25 Brumaire, 3d year, relative to the Emigrants. The different provisions from the seventeenth to the thirty-fourth are solely relative to the mode of trying and punishing the Emigrants and Priests. XXXIV. The decrees of the 1st of August and 17th September 1793, and 21 Prairial, 3d year, which authorize the banishment of the Bourbons, including the widow of Orleans, and the confiscation of their effects, shall be executed, and all contrary provisions shall be of no avail. The Directory shall be authorized to determine the place of their transportation, and allow them, out of their estates, the necessary means of subsistence. XXXV. The Journals and other public papers, and the presses in which they are printed, are to be placed for a year under the inspection of the Police, which may prohibit them in terms of the 335th article of the Constitutional Act. XXXVI. The law of 7 Thermidor last, relative to private societies discussing political subjects, is repealed. XXXVII. Every private society discussing political questions, in which principles hostile to the Constitution of the 3d year, accepted by the French people, are professed, shall be shut up, and those of its members, who shall have professed such principles, shall be prosecuted agreeably to the law of the 27th Germinal, 4th year. XXXVIII. The laws of the 25th Thermidor last, and 13th Fructidor, present month, relative to the establishment and organization of the National Guard, are repealed. XXXIX. The power of putting a Commune in a state of siege is restored to the Directory. XL. The present Resolutions shall be printed, and sent to the Council of Elders.

Thibaudeau Detorcey, Lenormand, Bailly, Bovis, Blin, &c. who were originally on the list of those to be transported, were struck out, after their conduct had been rigorously examined and discussed. John Debry moved, that

that those thus struck out should not be allowed to sit in the Legislature, but this was set aside by the Order of the Day. Garnier moved, that a Committee should be appointed to consider of the licentiousness of the Journals.—Adopted. Merlin of Thionville moved, that Antonelle, and Lepelletier, who were nothing but factious wretches, should be transported likewise, and that the same day should destroy Royalism and confound Anarchy. The Order of the Day, however, was adopted, as they had no connection with the present subjects.

SEPT. 5.—Unanimous applause announced the arrival of a messenger from the Council of Eiders, announcing their approbation of the above Resolutions.

Bailleul brought up the Report of the Committee on the Journalists. He moved a Resolution to the following effect:—"The Proprietors, Editors, Publishers, and Assistants of the Journals hereafter mentioned, shall be transported, and their property sequestered. The sequestration shall not be removed until they arrive at the place of their destination. The Directory shall, in the mean time, furnish what is necessary for their subsistence."

Sallicetti moved, "That the Government should be permitted to make domiciliary visits, to discover the persons who came under the above Resolution."

After some debate, both the Resolutions were adopted with regard to the persons connected with the following Papers, who are thereby condemned to transportation:

L'Abreviateur	L'Aurore,
Le Gardien de la	L'Anti-Terrorist,
Constitution,	L'Accusateur Pub-
Le Journal des Co-	lic,
lonies	Les Actes des
Le Journal des	Apotres,
Journaux a	Les Annales Catho-
Bordeaux,	liques,
L'Invariable,	L'Argus,
L'Impartial Eu-	Le Veridique,
ropean,	La Tribune Pub-
L'Impartial Brux-	lique, ou Le
ellois,	Journal des E-
Le Grondeur,	lection.
La Gazette Uni-	Le Thé,
verselle,	Le Tableau de
La Gazette Fran-	Paris,
caise,	Le Spectateur du
L'Europe Literaire,	Nord,

L'Eclair,	Les Rhapsodies,
Le Dejeuner,	La Quotidienne,
L'Echo,	Le Precursseur,
Le Defenseur des	Le Postillon des
Vieilles Institu-	Armées,
tions,	Le Petit Gauthier,
Le Ori Public, ou	Perlet,
Les Freres et Amis,	L'Observateur de
Le Courier Repub-	l'Europe,
licain,	Les Nouvelles Po-
Le Courier Extraor-	litiques,
dinaire,	Le Miroir,
Le Courier de Lyons,	Le Messager du
Le Censeur,	Soir.
Le Memorial,	

The following Journals were sent to be examined a second time by the Committee:

L'Analyse des Jour-	L'Abeille,
naux,	Le Port Feuille,
Le Journal de Dames,	Le Tableau de
L'Historien,	France,
Le Courier des De-	Le Journal His-
partemens,	torique et Po-
La Correspondance	litique de
Politique,	France,
Le Belge Francais,	Le Journal Ge-
L'Auditeur Nation-	neral de France,
al,	Rue de Chatres.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED—SEPTEMBER 10.

On the election for Directors, in the room of Barthelemy, the number of voters being *two hundred and sixty-three*, Merlin de Douai had 224 votes, Merlin 214, General Massena 210, Garat 208, Gohier 201, Erneuf 201, Lecartier 200, General Angereau 195, Monge 167, and Charles Delacroix none. At the election of a Director in the place of Carnot, the number of voters was 238, of whom Francois de Neufchateau had 205, Massena 194, Angereau 192, Garat 190, Gohier 189, C. Delacroix 183, Monge 179, Lecartier 178, Erneuf 175, and Guerguere 155. Merlin de Douai and F. De Neufchateau swore hatred against Royalty, and took their places in the Directory under the discharge of cannon.

The Council of Five Hundred decreed a long Address to the Armies and the People, strongly expatiating on their recent and wonderful escape.

Villers, from the Committee of Finance, stated the ordinary and extraordinary expences of the year at 616 millions; and proposed that there shall be an anticipation of 100 millions upon the direct contributions of the 6th year, which

which shall be levied according to existing laws. The Land Tax shall be reduced to 228 millions. The Duty of Registration shall be amended, and applied to objects at present exempted. The Stamp Duty shall apply to Memorials, Petitions, Journals, Periodical Publications, and Posting Bills. The Hypothecary Code shall be put in force. All National Post-houses shall be suppressed. A duty of one-tenth shall be levied upon all private Posting-houses; and the Post-Office, with regard to letters, shall be farmed. The Counter-sign is abolished, under a reserve of indemnity by subscription in favour of Public Functionaries. The duty of Toll and Repair shall be levied. A National Lottery shall be established. The *Rentes Fencibles* shall be re-established. The Duties on Licences shall be maintained. The Receipts for the Forced Loan shall be accepted in payment, in certain proportions for Taxes that are due, and National Domains that are payable. The Public Debt liquidated, or to be liquidated, shall be repaid, two-thirds in Bonds payable to Bearer, exchangeable for Cash in payment of National Domains. The other third shall be discharged annually, without imposition, and without reserve. The repayment of the two-thirds for the perpetual debt, on the footing of five *per cent.* and ten *per cent.* for the annuitant. Pensions and provisions shall remain as before.

DOCUMENTS TRANSMITTED BY THE
DIRECTORY TO THE COUNCIL OF
FIVE HUNDRED, RELATIVE TO
THE CONSPIRACY.

Message to the Council of Five Hundred.
Citizens Representatives,

The Executive Directory transmits to you, without delay, the Letter written by General Moreau to Citizen Barthelemy, dated the 19th of this month (5th September).

(Signed) LAREVEILLIERE LEPAUX,
President.

LAGARDE, Secretary.

The Commander in Chief of the Army of the Rhine and Moselle, to Citizen Barthelemy, Member of the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

*Head Quarters, Strasburg, 19th
Fruetidor, 5th Year (5th Sept.)*

Citizen Director,

You will easily recollect, that on occasion of my last journey to Basle, I

informed you, that in the passage of the Rhine we had taken a packet belonging to General Klinglin, containing two or three hundred letters of his correspondents. Those of Vittershack composed part, but these were of less importance. Many of the letters are in cyphers, but we have discovered them, and are busy in decyphering them, which is a very tedious process. Nobody takes his real name; so that several Frenchmen who correspond with Klinglin, Conde, Wickham, D'Enghien, and others, are difficult to be discovered; such marks, however, have been found, as have already pointed out several individuals. I was resolved not to publish this correspondence, because the conclusion of peace was very probable, and the Republic ran no risk, the more especially as what had been discovered would furnish proof against very few, since nobody is named. But perceiving at the head of the parties who at present do so much mischief to our Country, and enjoying in an eminent situation the greatest confidence, a man deeply involved in this correspondence, and destined to perform an important part in the recal of the Pretender, the object to which it was directed, I thought it my duty to apprise you of this circumstance, that you might not be the dupe of his famed Republicanism, that you might be able to expose his conduct, and oppose the fatal blows which he aims against our country, since a civil war must be the necessary consequence of his designs. I confess, Citizen Director, that it is extremely painful to inform you of this treachery, the more especially as he whom I now denounce to you was once my friend, and would be so still, were I not now acquainted with his character. I allude to the Representative of the People, Pichegru. He was prudent enough to commit nothing to writing. He only communicated verbally with those who were entrusted with the correspondence, who apprized him of the projects entertained, and received his answers. He is there designed by several names; among others that of Baptist. A Chief of Brigade, named Baudouville, was concerned with him, and went by the name of Coco. He was one of the couriers whom he, as well as other correspondents, employed. You must have seen him very frequently at Basle. Their great movement was intended to have taken place at the beginning of the year

N n

Four.

Four. They calculated upon some defeat to be sustained by my army, which, being discontented with being defeated, should demand to be placed under the command of their old General, who then was to have acted according to the instructions he had received. He had received nine hundred louis to defray the expences of the journey which he had made to Paris at the time of his dismissal. Hence naturally arose his refusal of the Embassy to Sweden. I suspect the family of Lajolais of being concerned in this intrigue.

Nothing but the great confidence which I entertain of your patriotism and wisdom could have determined me to give you this information. The proofs are as clear as day. I doubt, however, whether they be judicial. I entreat you, Citizen Director, to be so good as to enlighten me with your advice in this very critical affair. You know me sufficiently to be convinced how much this confidence has cost me. Nothing but the dangers to which my country is exposed could have extorted this secret from me. It is confined to five persons, Generals Desaix, Regnier, one of my Aides-de-Camp, and an Officer entrusted with the secret department of the army, who continually follows the train of the information communicated by the letters which have been decyphered.

Accept the assurance of the distinguished esteem and inviolable attachment with which I am, &c.

(Signed) MOREAU.

In the night between the 22d and 23d Fructidor (8th and 9th September), the following persons set out from the Temple for their destination: the Deputies Declarue, Rovere, Bourdon, Willot, Pichegru, Aubry, Lafond Ladebat, Barbe Marbois, Troncon Ducoudray, and

Murinies. With them departed also, the Citizen Barthelemy, Ex-Director, together with his Valet-de-Chambre, who would not abandon his master; Dessonville, Agent of the Police; Ramel, Commandant of the Legislative Guard; Brothier, and Lavilleurnois. The carriages were under the escort of a numerous guard, and they took the route of Orleans.

A letter from Rochfort gives some details concerning the embarkation of the Deputies. The ramparts were full of people assembled to see them. On coming out of the carriage, they marched between two ranks of marines.—They did not speak much. Duverne de Preste, when bid to walk softly on the board that served as a bridge, answered, “I may as well drown here as in the open sea.” As soon as they were got into the boat the sailors cried out—“Long live the Republic! down with the tyrants and traitors!” The meadows were covered with Citizens, expressing contempt and hatred. The condemned deputies appeared fatigued; however none of them were sick.—Pichegru had a distracted look, like a man torn by remorse. Willot held up his head, spoke aloud, and complained of irregularity in the description of his person. Barthelemy played the man of modesty, and stood uncovered while the description of his person was reading. Willot thanked the troops, in the name of his fellow-prisoners, for the attention shewed them. Dessonville and Rovere are on very good terms. They said, that before three years they would come back to Paris. Lafond Ladebat preserved a proud and arrogant air.—Barbe Marbois seemed dejected, and appeared to be the greatest coward among them all.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 6, 1797.
Extract of a Letter from Capt. Fowke, of his Majesty's Sloop Swallow, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Cape Niccla Mole, April 13, 1797.

WE arrived here on the 11th of March. A few hours before our arrival, and about four leagues to the

N. E. of this port, we fell in with and captured the Port au Paix, a small French privateer schooner, mounting two swivels, and carrying seventeen men. She had been from Port au Paix four days, and had not taken any thing.

ADMIRALTY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 6, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships at Portsmouth, to Mr. Nepean, dated Royal William, Spithead, June 5, 1797.

ENCLOSED I transmit, for their Lordships' information, a letter which I received from Lieutenant Huggett, Commander of the Resolution brig, giving an account of his having taken Le Pichegru French privateer, the 3d inst. off the Start.

SIR,

*Resolution, at Sea,
June 3, 1797.*

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that with his Majesty's brig under my command, I this day chased and captured Le Pichegru French brig privateer, Start bearing North, distance seven leagues, having on board one long six-pounder and thirty-nine men, with a number of small arms; had been out two days from St. Maloes, and had not captured any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. HUGGETT.

Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart.

&c. &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 10, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Gunter, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Nautilus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, May 24, 1797.

I BEG you will be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the capture of the Adolphe lugger privateer, after being chased four hours by his Majesty's sloops Nautilus and Sea-Gull, and previously started from under the land, and chased by his Majesty's hired cutter the King George.

She had been out nine days from Boulogne; she is quite new, had taken nothing, this being her first cruize, pierced for twelve guns, part of which she threw overboard in the chase; had only five on board when taken, and eight swivels, with thirty-five men.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Stevens, Collector of his Majesty's Customs at St. Ives, to James Hume, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Customs in London, dated June 2, 1797.

BY a Letter which I received from Captain Richard John, of the Dolphin Revenue cruizer, stationed at this port (yesterday morning), he informed me

of his having captured a French lugger privateer from Brest, and put her into Mount's Bay; she mounted two carriage guns and eight swivels, with musquets, pikes, pole-axes, &c. in proportion, manned with thirty-six men, and officered from the Brest fleet: her name Captain John has omitted to send me.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. F. Newport, Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Dover, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated June 5, 1797.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that Mr. Dubois Smith, Commander of the Lively cutter, in the service of the Customs, sent in this morning a French lug-sail privateer, called the Flying Fish, which he took off Shoreham, with two swivel guns, a number of musquets, and twenty-four men: out three days from Morlaix, and had taken nothing.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

F. NEWPORT.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 17, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Richard Davies, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Astrea, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Yarmouth Roads, June 13, 1797.

I REQUEST you will acquaint their Lordships, that, on the 1st inst. off the Schaw, we fell in with and captured the Stulver Dutch privateer, of 10 guns and 48 men, belonging to Amsterdam, out eighteen days, and had taken nothing.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 24, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Payne, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Impetueux, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, June 13, 1797.

I TAKE this opportunity of acquainting you of the position of the detachment of the Western Squadron with me, by the Z-ée, a French privateer ship, copper-bottomed, mounting twenty guns, four of which she had thrown overboard in the chase, and one hundred and twenty men; she was chased by the Squadron, and captured by the Phaeton the evening before last, and had taken nothing since she left Brest four days ago.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 27, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to
N n 2 *Evan*

Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 14th of June, 1797.

SIR,

YOU have enclosed herewith, for their Lordships' information, a copy of a letter I have received from Captain Bazeley, of his Majesty's sloop Harpy, stating his having captured, on the 22d inst. the l'Esperance French row-boat, which had been two days from Dieppe, but had not taken any thing. — For particulars I refer their Lordships to his said letter.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

J. PEYTON.

Harpy, at Sea, June 23, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, that yesterday at noon, St. Vallery de Homme bearing S. E. three miles, we captured, after a chase of four hours, l'Esperance, a large French row-boat, belonging to Calais, 58 feet long, armed with 19 swivels, muskets, &c. manned with 32 men, and rowing 30 oars, two days from Dieppe, and had not taken any thing.

I beg, by this opportunity to inform you, that we have chased several vessels of the above description into different ports in the course of the last week.

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

HENRY BAZELEY.

Joseph Peyton, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 27.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Gunter, of his Majesty's Sloop Nautilus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, off Flackery, in Norway, June 12, 1797.

I BEG you will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that this morning his Majesty's sloop Nautilus, under my command, and Fox hired cutter (after a chase of ten hours), captured the Brutal, a Dutch lugger privateer, of six guns and thirty-two men, and the Syren French cutter privateer, of six guns and twenty-seven men, who were cruising in company for the homeward-bound Baltic convoy. — The catching of these two vessels gives me much pleasure, as they have infested this coast several months, and done an infinite deal of mischief.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 27.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. George Hough, belonging to the Diligence Custom house cutter, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Milford Haven, June 23, 1797.

SIR,

I BEG to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners

of the Admiralty, that on the 20th inst. St. Ives bearing S. W. ten leagues. I fell in with and captured, after a chase of twenty-four hours, L'Audacieux French lugger privateer, M. Jacques de Bon, commander, mounting one eighteen pounder and two swivels, and manned with 46 men, from St. Malo, out six days; had only taken a Danish brig, from Liverpool, bound to Hamburgh, which I had the satisfaction to retake also a few hours afterwards.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. HOUGH.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 27.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Robert Adams, Commander of the Viper Excise cutter, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Harwich, June 25, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the Viper Excise cutter under my command, being on a cruise yesterday, at ten A. M. Naze Tower appearing north, fell in with and captured L'Espoir, French privateer, under the command of Pierre Francois Codderin, and fifteen men. L'Espoir mounted two swivels, and well supplied with small arms. She had sailed from Dunkirk two days, without any success.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. ADAMS.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 30, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Penguin, in Cork Harbour, June 24, 1797.

SIR,

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Captain Parker, of his Majesty's ship Santa Margarita, has just sent in a very fine Spanish privateer brig, named San Francisco, alias Los Amigos, pierced for 14 guns, and 53 men, which she captured on the 21st instant, on this coast, off the Durseys, by her venturing too near. She is from St. Sebastian's, and had cruized twenty days between Scilly and Cape Clear, but luckily the frigate was the only English ship she met with since her being out. She sails remarkably well, is quite new, and might have done much mischief.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. KINGSMILL.

ADMIRALTY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 1, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Royal William, at Spithead, June 29, 1797.

ENCLOSED is a letter from Lieutenant Thomas Newton, commanding the *Telemachus* cutter, giving an account of his having yesterday captured the French privateer, *Le Succès*, of six guns, and forty-two men.

*Telemachus cutter, Spithead,
June 29, 1797.*

SIR,

I HAVE to inform you, that yesterday afternoon, the *Needle Point* bearing N. by E. about five leagues, I chased and captured the *Succès* French lugger privateer, mounting six carriage guns, two of which she threw overboard in the chase, and forty-two men. Came out the night before from *La Hogue*, and had taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS NEWTON.

*Admiral Sir Peter Parker,
Bart. &c.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 1, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl St. Vincent, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, May 19, 1797.

I ENCLOSE a report from Lieutenant Pngelley, commanding his Majesty's cutter the *Viper*, relating his capture of a Spanish privateer.

*Viper, Gibraltar Bay,
April 30, 1797.*

SIR,

HAVING received orders from Captain Bowen (of his Majesty's ship *Terpsichore*) to proceed with his Majesty's cutter under my command to Algiers, upon my return to Gibraltar on the 13th ult. being about seven leagues N. W. from Alboran, I fell in with and gave chase to a brig in the N. W. quarter; at one P. M. I fired a gun, when she hoisted Spanish colours, and fired a gun shotted, hove to, and gave us a broadside; at half past one we came close alongside of her, and brought her to action, which continued till ten minutes past three, when she hauled down her colours. During the action

she attempted several times to set us on fire, by endeavouring to throw on board us flasks filled with powder and sulphur. She is called the *Piteous Virgin Maria*, mounting ten carriage guns, four six and six four-pounders, with eight swivels; had on board at the commencement of the action forty-two men, and had been from *Malaga* six days.

I am happy to inform you, that I lost no men during the action; the enemy had one killed and seven wounded dangerously, one of which is since dead. The cutter received forty shot in the main sail, and her rigging was very much damaged and cut to pieces; a four-pound shot is lodged in her lower mast. In justice to the officers and men, I beg leave to observe, that they respectively did their duty to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. PENGELLEY.

To Sir John Jervis, K. B. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 1, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl St. Vincent, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, May 28, 1797.

ON the morning of the 24th inst. a brig corvette was observed approaching the squadron, under Spanish colours, and the signal was made for the *Romulus* and *Mahonesa* to take possession of her; they run along-side her under Spanish colours, and the mistake was not discovered until they hoisted English, by which means the *Nuestra Senora del Rosario*, of twenty guns and one hundred men, commanded by Don Juan Antonio de Carega, was captured without a shot fired.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 1, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Edward Bowater, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Trent, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Yarmouth Roads, June 27, 1797.

SIR,

YOU will please to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my having captured this day, ten leagues to the Eastward of Yarmouth, a French lugger privateer, named the *Poisson Volant*, mounting fourteen carriage guns and fifty men; the guns were thrown overboard during the chase, and

twenty-

twenty-eight of the men were in two prizes (a ship and a brig) she had taken some days before off Buckinefs.

The lugger is quite new, well found, and sails fast; left Havre de Grace eighteen days since.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD BOWATER.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 8, 1797.

Extract 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 L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, July 1, 1797.

SIR,

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Galatea has just brought in L'Argonaut French lugger privateer, mounting two brass six-pounders, ten swivels, and 36 men; fourteen days out from Granville.

Captain Byng acquaints me this lugger is quite new; had not made any prize; that he captured her yesterday between Cape Clear and Scilly, and that twelve days ago she had been chased by a frigate and three cutters, three leagues from the Lizard, but escaped under the Isle of Bas.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Munnings, Commander of the Repulse Revenue cutter, to the Collector and Comptroller of Colchester, dated June 28, 1797.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING on a cruize off Orfordness yesterday at three P. M. fell in with and gave chase to a French lugger privateer; at six P. M. she struck her colours, after attempting to board us. She proves to be the Tiger, of Dunkirk, commanded by Lewis Augustin Buen Chatening, with 2 two-pounders, 4 swivels, and small arms, and 28 men, burthen 30 tons, which I have just arrived here with, and am waiting for a party of soldiers to escort them to Colchester. She had been only ten hours from Ostend.

I am, &c.

G. G. H. MUNNINGS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Robert Adams, Commander of the Viper Excise cutter, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Harwich, July 5, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the Viper cutter, under my command, being on a cruize on the 2d inst. at one P. M. after a chase of two hours, captured on the shore near Clackton, in the Waller, Les Graces French lugger privateer, mounting one two-pounder and two swivels, in carriages, which were thrown overboard in the chase; the small arms remain on board. Les Graces sailed from Dunkirk on the 1st inst. under the command of Guillaume Gaspard Malo, and twenty-two men, and had taken nothing. The enemy fled into the country immediately on their landing; but being pursued by the cutter's crew, assisted to the utmost by the inhabitants and troops on the coast, the French Commander, with twenty of his crew, were secured, and are now safely lodged in the prison of this place.

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

ROBERT ADAMS.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 11, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral the Earl St. Vincent, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, June 16, 1797.

SIR,

I DESIRE you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Lieutenant Hardy, in the French Republican corvette La Mutine, cut out of the bay of Santa Cruz by the boats of his Majesty's ships Lively and La Minerve, has this moment joined.

The gallantry of this action, recited in the public and private letters of the Captains Halliwell and Cockburn, has prompted me to take La Mutine into his Majesty's service, and to appoint Lieutenant Hardy to the command of her. A measure so necessary to encourage a continuance of daring enterprize, I am confident will merit the approbation of their Lordships.

Lively, off S. W. End of Tenerife, May 31, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on standing into the bay of Santa Cruz, in the island of Tenerife, on the afternoon

afternoon of the 28th, in company with La Minerve, I discovered an armed brig lying in the road, which, on our nearer approach, hoisted French colours. Capt. Cockburn agreeing with myself in opinion that she might be taken from her anchors, I ordered all the boats of the two ships, with a Lieutenant in each, the next night to bring her out. Lieut. Hardy, of La Minerve, being the Senior Officer, the command fell on him. At about half past two in the afternoon, he made a most resolute attack, in which he was gallantly supported by Lieuts. Bland, Hopkins, and Bushby, and Lieut. Bulkeley of the Marines, in the Lively's boat, and Lieuts. Gage and Maling in La Minerve's boats, and, under a smart fire of musquetry from the brig, boarded and carried her almost immediately. This gave an alarm to the town, and a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry was opened from every part of the garriſon, and from a large ship lying in the Road immediately, which continued without intermiſſion for near an hour, during which time they were very much exposed in getting the brig under weigh, and towing her out, there being very little wind, and a little before four o'clock they had got out of reach of the batteries with La Mutine French National corvette, of twelve ſix pounders, and two thirty-ſix pounder carronades, and one hundred and thirty-five men, one hundred and thirteen of whom were on board at the time, commanded by Citizen Xavier Paumier, Captain de Frigate. She ſailed from Breſt on the 8th for L'Isle de France, and had put into the bay of Santa Cruz three days before ſhe was captured to take in water. The Captain was on ſhore at the time ſhe was cut out.

Lieutenant Hardy having commanded the boats on this expedition, I have ſent him in with the prize, and cannot recommend him, or the Officers and Seamen employed on that ſervice with him, in too ſtrong terms. Incloſed is a liſt of the wounded belonging to both ſhips.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BENJ. HALLOWELL.

Liſt of the Petty Officers and Seamen belonging to His Maſteſty's Ship Lively, who were wounded on the 29th of May, in taking La Mutine French National Corvette, ſo as to render them incapable of doing their Duty for the preſent.

Mr. Ralph Standiſh, Maſter's Mate.

William Allen, Quarter Maſter.

Peter Lawrence, }
Glenville Newberry, } Seamen.

Return of Officers and Men belonging to his Maſteſty's Ship Minerve wounded on the 29th of May 1797, taking the National Brig La Mutine.

Lieutenant Hardy.

Warrant Officer.

Mr. J. Coulton, Gunner.

Petty Officers.

Mr. Eagar, Midſhipman.

Mr. Carpenter, ditto, dangerously.

Matthew Veſley, Gunner's Mate.

Davis Lewis, Second Maſter's Mate.

Robert Sloper, Cockſwain.

Seaman.

Anthony Hull, dangerously.

Soldiers of the 11th Regiment.

James Dunlap, Corporal.

John Milton, Private.

Samuel Clark, ditto.

Total—Eleven.

GEORGE COCKBURN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 11, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl St. Vincent, Commander in Chief of his Maſteſty's Ships and Veſſels employed on the Coaſt of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board His Maſteſty's Ship Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, June 15, 1797.

I INCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, two letters from Captain Morris, of his Maſteſty's ſhip the Boſton, giving an account of his capturing El Principe de Paz, Spaniſh brig privateer, and El Enſante, Spaniſh packet.

Boſton, off Vigo, June 4, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, his Maſteſty's ſhip this morning, after a chace of three hours, captured El Principe de Paz, Spaniſh brig privateer, of twenty guns and one hundred men. She ſailed laſt evening from Vigo on her firſt cruize. It is with extreme concern I have to add, that the only one of her ſhot that took effect killed Mr. Mainwaring, Midſhipman, a very amiable young Gentleman, of great promiſe as an Officer.

His Maſteſty's ſloop Kingsfiſher being in fight, I have directed Captain Maitland to proceed to Liſbon with the prize and priſoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. N. MORRIS.

Sir John Ferriſ, K. B. &c. &c.

Boston, off Vigo, June 10, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that yesterday at noon his Majesty's ship under my command gave chase to a brig, and at six o'clock brought her to, close in with the Bayona Islands, at the entrance of Vigo. She proves to be his Catholic Majesty's packet *El Enfante*, and sailed the evening before from Corunna, and was bound for the Havannah.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. N. MORRIS.

Sir John Fervis, K. B. &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 11, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Royal George, in Torbay, July 9, 1797.

HEREWITH you will receive the copy of a letter from Sir Harry Newle Bart. to me, stating the capture of the *Castor* French lugger privateer, by his Majesty's ship *St. Fiorenzo*, under his command, on the 1st instant, six leagues west of Scilly.

I am, &c.

BRIDPORT.

*St. Fiorenzo, Torbay,
July 8, 1797.*

MY LORD,

I BEG to inform you, that I captured the *Castor*, a French lugger privateer, on the 1st instant, sixty leagues west of Scilly, pierced for fourteen guns, and manned with fifty-seven men. She had been out from St. Malo's eighteen days, and had taken the *Resolution* brig belonging to Tinmouth laden with salt. She threw her guns overboard during the chase.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servant,

H. NEALE.

*Right Honourable Lord Bridport,
K. B. Commander in Chief,
&c. &c.*

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

General La Fayette, it appears, is at length released from his confinement. The Emperor wished him to enter into a sort of compromise upon his enlargement. This produced from the General the following declaration.

Olmütz, July 26, 1797.

"The Commission with which the Marquis de Chasteller is entrusted, appears to relate to three points :

"1. His Imperial Majesty wishes to ascertain the true state of our situation at Olmütz—I am not disposed to prefer any complaint upon the subject; the detailed circumstances respecting it may be found in the letters received or sent back, which were transmitted by my wife to the Austrian Government; and if his Imperial Majesty is not satisfied by reading over the orders sent in his name from Vienna, I am willing to give the Marquis de Chasteller any information he may think proper to desire.

"2. His Majesty the Emperor and King wishes to be assured that, upon my release, I shall immediately set out for America.—I have frequently signified this to have been my intention. But, as an answer under the present circumstances might seem to admit the right of exacting such a condition, I do not judge it proper to comply with this demand.

"3. His Majesty the Emperor and King does me the honour to signify to me, that the principles which I profess being incompatible with the security of the Austrian Government, it is his pleasure that I should not re-enter his dominions without his special permission. I have duties from which I am not at liberty to withdraw myself. I am under obligations of duty to the United States; above all, I am under obligations of duty to France, and I can contract no engagement inconsistent with those rights which my country holds over me. With these exceptions I can assure the General Marquis de Chasteller, that it is my invariable resolution never to set foot on any territory subject to his Majesty the King of Bohemia and Hungary; consequently I, the undersigned, engage myself to his Majesty the Emperor and King, never at any time to enter into any of his hereditary dominions, without having first obtained his special permission, provided this engagement is not understood to contravene the right my country holds over me.

(Signed)

"LA FAYETTE."

OFFICIAL PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE
DEATH OF GENERAL HOCHÉ.

General Debelle to the Directory.

*Wetzlaer, 3d. Sup. Day, 5th Year,
5 in the Morning.*

"The news which I have to announce to you must afflict all the Republic.
General

General Hoche, whose health had been long affected by his fatigues, has just expired in my arms, after a crisis of six hours. This unexpected loss deprives the Government of one of its most zealous defenders, and leaves the army without a Chief. Till you shall have given orders for replacing him, General Lefebvre, as the oldest General of division, takes the command. My pen refuses to proceed. I weep for a brother and a friend; the Country must lament one of its firmest supporters."

Another Letter, dated the same Day.

"Citizens Directors,

"I wrote to you this morning in tears, in the midst of a weeping family and friends, and I could not then give you a detail of the circumstances which have deprived France of General Hoche. Of a robust and hardened constitution, although of an extraordinary sensibility of nerves, his sensations were lively and warm; the least sentiment affected him beyond all expression, and this disposition had been increased by the events of the Revolution. Thrown upon a great theatre, Hoche employed all his faculties to fill meritoriously the eminent part which he was destined to play.—The difficulties which he met with during his imprisonment in the time of Robespierre, the extraordinary fatigues which he underwent in the departments of the west, the ill success of the expedition to Ireland, the dangers which he incurred at sea, the accusation made against him at the national tribune by the last conspirators, the warmth with which he strove to confute them, all these circumstances wasted his strength, and increased, within the last month, a cold and oppression on the chest, which he laboured under at Brest, and then too much neglected. All the succours of art could not save him.

"During the last seven or eight days, he underwent several crises of suffocation, which ceased only after great care and extreme suffering. The least employment produced one of these crises. At length, last night at ten o'clock, after having passed a tranquil day, being occupied by some business, his sufferings redoubled; an horrible suffocation deprived him of his senses, and, after six hours indescribable sorrow on my part, he died in my arms. Tomorrow his body will be opened, in order to refute the reports, which are already in circulation, of his having been

poisoned. The day after it will be removed from Wetzlaar with all suitable pomp, to be transferred to Coblenz, where it will be interred by the side of General Marceau, in the fort of Peterburgh."

Decree of 2d Vendemaire of the 6th Year.

"The Executive Directory, informed of the death of General Hoche, Commander in Chief of the armies of the Sambre and Meuse, the Rhine and Moselle, who died at Wetzlaar, on the 3d supplementary day of the 5th year of the Republic in the thirtieth year of his age, decrees that a funeral ceremony shall take place, next decadi, in the Champ de Mars, in memory of that General. The Minister of war and the Interior shall concert the plan of it, and present it to the Directory."

"The Executive Directory decrees, that the General of Division Angerau, is appointed General in Chief of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, Sambre and Meuse."

OCT. 1. The funeral ceremonies, in honour of General Hoche were celebrated with much pomp. The following inscriptions were placed on the sides of the pedestals of the funeral columns which had been raised round the altar of the country.

- 1st. He lived sufficiently long for his glory, but too short a time for the country.
- 2d. He was humane in war, and merciful in victory
- 3d. His name alone terrified the despots of Ireland, and the French conspirators.
- 4th. Distances, rivers, the Ocean itself, nothing impeded his boldness in enterprise,
- 5th. He was about to be the Buonaparte of the Rhine.
- 6th. Weissembourg, Landau, and Quiberon, will attest his glory, and La Vendee his virtues.

ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY,

September 11.

The Executive Directory order that Citizens Trielhard and Boniere, Commissioners to Negotiate a peace with England, shall transmit, on their first conference with Lord Malmesbury, Plenipotentiary Minister of the King of England, a Note, the object of which shall be to know, whether this Mini-

ster has sufficient powers to restore to the French Republic and its Allies all the possessions which have fallen into the hands of the English since the commencement of the war. The Plenipotentiaries will require his answer within the day.

The Executive Directory farther order, that if Lord Malmesbury shall declare that he has not full powers to establish this basis, which the laws and treaties that bind the Republic render indispensable, or if within a space prescribed he does not return an answer, he shall depart, within twenty-four hours, to his Court to obtain them.

ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY,

September 19.

The Executive Directory decree, that the Armies of the Rhine and Moselle, and Sambre and Meuse, the chief command of which is entrusted to General Angerau, shall be united under the denomination of the army of Germany.

The Minister of war is charged to carry into execution the present order, which shall be printed in the *Bulletin de Lois*.

COPY OF THE NOTE TO LORD MALMESBURY, BROUGHT OVER BY M. DE LA CLUE.

Lisle, Oct. 1.

The Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, charged to negotiate a peace with England, have the honour to communicate to Lord Malmesbury, that having addressed a Copy of his last Note, of the 23d of September 1797, to their Government, the Executive Directory has instructed them to declare in its name, that it has not ceased to be desirous of peace; that it gave an unequivocal proof of the sentiment by which it is animated, when it ordered the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the Republic to demand a categorical explanation of the powers given by the English Government to its Minister Plenipotentiary; and that this proceeding neither had nor could have any other object than that of bringing at length the negotiation to a speedy and successful issue.

That the order given to the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the Republic to remain at Lisle, after the departure of Lord Malmesbury, is a new proof that the Directory, had wished for and

anticipated his return with powers which would not be illusory, and the limitation of which would be no longer a pretext to retard the conclusion of peace.

That such are invariably the intentions and hopes of the Directory, which enjoins the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the Republic not to quit Lisle until the moment when the prolonged absence of the Negotiator shall no longer leave any doubt as to the intention of his Britannic Majesty to break off all negotiation.

That, consequently, the 25th of the present Vendemiaire (October 16, old stile) is the fixed term for the recal of the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, provided that at that epoch the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty shall not have repaired to Lisle.

The Executive Directory will feel a strong regret, if a reconciliatory step, already twice taken, should not terminate favourably; but its conscience, as well as all Europe, will testify, the English Government alone will have caused the scourge of war to afflict the two Nations.

The Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the French Republic beseech the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to accept the assurances of their high consideration.

(Signed) "TRIELHARD, BONNIER,

"The Secretary of Legation,
(Signed) "DERCHE."

LORD MALMESBURY'S ANSWER.

London, Oct. 5.

The undersigned, having laid before his Majesty's Minister the Note of the Plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, has received orders to observe to them, that it was in consequence of the formal and positive injunction of the Directory that he quitted Lisle; that his powers were neither illusive nor limited; that nothing on his part was omitted to accelerate the Negotiation; that it was only retarded by the delays of the Directory; and that it is only by its act that it is now suspended.

As to what relates to the renewal of the conferences, the undersigned can only refer to his last Note, in which he stated, with frankness and precision, the only means that remain for continuing the Negotiation, observing at the same time, that the King cannot again treat in an enemy's country, without the

the certainty of seeing respected, in future, in the person of his Plenipotentiary, the usages established among all civilized nations, in regard to public Ministers, and particularly towards such as are labouring for the re-establishment of peace.

"He prays the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to accept the assurances of his high esteem.

(Signed) "MALMESBURY."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SEPT. 23.

IN consequence of an information received by Fugion and Revett, two of the Bow-street officers, that a manufactory for forged Bank Notes was carried on at a house in Well-street, Oxford-street, and in which a foreigner was the principal, they went thither on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by the engraver of the Bank. The person on being interrogated, said he was an engraver, but denied any knowledge or concern in making Bank Notes. The officers, however, learning that he occupied a garret in the house, proceeded to search it, when they discovered a copper-plate press, and some instruments that the Bank Engraver declared could only be used for the purpose of forging Bank Notes. This induced them to pursue their search, and on laying hold of an old trunk, the foreigner fell on his knees, and begged for mercy. The contents of the trunk proved to be two copper-plates for forging one and two pound notes.

He was committed to the House of Correction, Cold-Bath Fields. On the keeper visiting his cell yesterday morning, the foreigner was found dead, with his brains dashed out, and the iron bedstead lying on him. His name was Joseph Gallet, a French emigrant, and a very ingenious artist.

29. Sir Benjamin Hamer was chosen Lord Mayor for the year ensuing; but on account of his ill state of health has been excused, paying a fine of one thousand pounds, since which Alderman Anderson has been chosen in his stead.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 17, 1797.

LIEUT. BRODIE, of the *Rose* cutter, arrived early this morning with a letter from Admiral Duncan, Comman-

der in Chief of his Majesty's ships &c. employed in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, Esq. of which the following is a copy:

Venerable, off the Coast of Holland, the 12th of October, by Log (11th) three P. M. Camperdown, E.S. eight miles, wind N. by E.

SIR,

I Have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at nine o'clock this morning I got sight of the Dutch Fleet; at half past twelve I passed through their line, and the action commenced, which has been very severe. The Admiral's ship is dismasted and has struck, as have several others, and one is on fire.

I shall send Captain Fairfax with particulars the moment I can spare him.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
ADAM DUNCAN.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY:

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 16.

CAPT. FAIRFAX, of the *Venerable*, arrived early this morning with dispatches from Adam Duncan, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships, &c. employed in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty, of which the following are copies:

Venerable at Sea, 13th Oct. 1797, off the Coast of Holland.

SIR,

Be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, judging it of consequence their Lordships should have information as early as possible of the defeat of the Dutch fleet under the command of Adm. De Winter,

I dispatched the *Rose* cutter at three P. M. on the 12th (11th) inst. with a short letter to you immediately after the action was ended. I have now further to acquaint you, for their Lordship's information, that in the night of the 10th instant, after I had sent away to you my letter of that date, I placed my Squadron in such a situation as to prevent the enemy from returning to the Texel without my falling in with them. At nine o'clock in the morning of the 11th I got sight of Captain Trollope's Squadron, with signals flying for an enemy to leeward; I immediately bore up, and made the signal for a general chase, and soon got sight of them, forming in a line on the larboard tack to receive us, the wind at N. W. As we approached near I made the signal for the Squadron to shorten sail, in order to connect them; soon after I saw the land between Camperdown and Egmont, about nine miles to leeward of the enemy, and finding there was no time to be lost in making the attack, I made the signal to bear up, break the enemy's line, and engage them to leeward, each ship her opponent, by which I got between them and the land, whither they were fast approaching. My signals were obeyed with great promptitude, and Vice-Admiral Onslow, in the *Monarch*, bore down on the enemy's rear in the most gallant manner, his division following his example, and the action commenced about forty minutes past twelve o'clock. The *Venerable* soon got through the enemy's line, and I began a close action, with my division on their van, which lasted near two hours and a half, when I observed all the masts of the Dutch Admiral's ship to go by the board: she was, however, defended for some time in a most gallant manner; but being over pressed by numbers, her colours were struck, and Admiral De Winter was soon brought on board the *Venerable*. On looking around me I observed the ship bearing the Vice-Admiral's flag, was also dismasted, and had surrendered to Vice-Admiral Onslow; and that many others had likewise struck. Finding we were in nine fathoms water, and not farther than five miles from the land, my attention was so much taken up in getting the heads of the disabled ships off shore, that I was not able to distinguish the number of ships captured; and the wind having been constantly on the land since, we have unavoidably been much dispersed, so that I have not been

able to gain an exact account of them, but we have taken possession of eight or nine; more of them had struck; but taking advantage of the night, and being to near their own coast, they succeeded in getting off and some of them were seen going into the Texel the next morning.

It is with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction I make known to their Lordships the very gallant behaviour of Vice-Admiral Onslow, the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the Squadron, who all appeared actuated with the truly British spirit, at least those that I had an opportunity of seeing.

One of the enemy's ships caught fire in the action, and drove very near the *Venerable*; but I have the pleasure to say it was extinguished, and she is one of the ships in our possession. The Squadron has suffered much in their masts, yards, and rigging, and many of them have lost a number of men; however, in no proportion to that of the enemy. The carnage on board the two ships that bore the Admirals' flags has been beyond all description; they have had no less than 250 men killed and wounded on board of each ship; and here I have to lament the loss of Captain Burgess, of his Majesty's ship the *Ardent*, who brought that ship into action in the most gallant and masterly manner, but was unfortunately killed soon after. However the ship continued the action close, until quite disabled. The public have lost a good and gallant officer in Captain Burgess, and I, with others, a sincere friend.

Captain Trollope's exertions and active good conduct in keeping sight of the enemy's fleet until I came up, have been truly meritorious, and, I trust, will meet a just reward.

I send this by Captain Fairfax, by whose able advice I profited much during the action, and who will give their Lordships any further particulars they may wish to know.

As most of the ships of the Squadron are much disabled, and several of the prizes dismasted, I shall make the best of my way with them to the Nore.

I herewith transmit you a list of killed and wounded on board such of the Squadron as I have been able to collect; a list of the enemy's fleet opposed to my Squadron; and my line of battle on the day of action.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ADAM DUNCAN.

A List

A List of Killed and Wounded on board the Ships of Admiral Duncan's Squadron in an Action with the Dutch on the 11th of October 1797.

Venerable—13 seaman, 2 marines killed; 6 officers, 32 seamen, 4 marines, wounded. Total 77.

Monarch—2 officers, 34 seamen, killed; 9 officers, 79 seamen, 12 marines, wounded. Total 136.

Bedford—2 midshipmen, 26 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 1 lieutenant, 37 seamen, 3 marines, wounded. Total 71.

Powerful—8 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 4 officers, 74 seamen and marines wounded. Total 88.

His—1 seaman, 1 marine, killed; 3 officers, 18 seamen, wounded. Total 23.

Ardent—2 officers, 33 seamen, 6 marines, killed; 8 officers, 85 seamen, 11 marines, 3 boys, wounded. Total 148.

Agincourt—None killed or wounded.

Belliqueux—2 officers, 20 seamen, 3 marines, killed; 3 officers, 63 seamen, 12 marines, wounded. Total 103.

Lancaster—3 seamen killed; 2 officers, 13 seamen, 3 marines, wounded. Total 21.

Triumph—25 seaman, 3 marines, 1 boy, killed; 5 officers, 50 seaman and marines, wounded. Total 84.

[Here follows a list of the names of the Officers killed and wounded; list and disposition of the Dutch fleet; and the disposition of the English Squadron in the order of battle.]

Venerable, off Orfordness, Oct. 15.

SIR,

In addition to my letter of the 13th instant, containing the particulars of the action of the 11th, and which I have not been able to send away until this day, I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that from the wind continuing to blow on the Dutch coast, the ships have had great difficulty in keeping off the shore, and that we have unavoidably been separated. On Friday last the wind blew strong from the W. S. W. to W. N. W. and continued so to do until Saturday morning; it then shifted to the North, when I made the signal to wear, stood to the Westward, and fortunately anchored here last evening, the *Venerable* being so leaky, that, with all her pumps going, we could but just keep her free. This morning I observed the ships named in the margin* at anchor near us; three near the Kentish Knock, and three in Hooley Bay. The wind is at N. W. and much against the disabled ships: I have therefore sent the *Lancaster* and *Beaulieu* out to render them assistance.

Sir Thomas Williams, in the *Endymion*, who joined me the day after the action, I also sent in shore, to keep by and assist the disabled ships; and I am informed that, in the course of the night, he fell in with a Dutch ship of the line off the Texel, and had engaged her; but I have not heard the particulars. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ADAM DUNCAN.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

SEPTEMBER 4.

THE Rev. James Dyer, pastor of the Baptist Church, in Devizes, in his 53d year.

7. C. Bethell, esq. in Grosvenor-square.

At Falkirk, the Rev. John Stewart, Minister of the Associate Congregation there.

9. At Huntington, East Lothian, in his 80th year, Alexander Earle, late captain in the 1st dragoon guards.

11. At Dundee, in Scotland, Mr. Francis Siewewright, school-master, in his 86th year.

Lately, Alexander Lindefay, surgeon, and captain lieutenant of the Roxburghshire light dragoons, aged 28.

Lately, Godfrey Taylor, esq. of Roan, in the county of Tipperary.

12. At Charlton, in Worcestershire, the Rev. Henry Crompton Dinely, B. D. in his 79th year. He was the oldest prebendary of the cathedral of Worcester.

13. Lately, at Brant Broughton, in Lincolnshire, the Rev. Mr. Arnold, curate there.

14. At Glasgow, Nicol McGregor, esq. late from Morant Bay, Jamaica.

15. At Clifton, Duncan Campbell, esq. of the island of St. Vincent's.

In the Isle of Wight, Mr. William Bott, surgeon.

Lately, at Brook Green, Hammer-smith, aged 30, Nathaniel Draper, esq. late of the General Post Office, and formerly secretary to Lord Grantham.

* *Monarch, Powerful, Lancaster, Beaulieu.*

17. At Brighton, Godfrey Offley, esq. late of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Lately, at Kingstanley, Gloucestershire, Mr. Anthony Keck, architect.

18. Mr. Fisher, of Alcester-lodge.

Lately, at Edinburgh, William Charles Little Gilmour, esq. advocate.

19. In Paradise-row, Rotherhithe, George Russell, esq. in the 98th year of his age. He had formerly been a commander in the East Country trade.

At Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, Mr. Robert Harper, attorney at law.

Henry Martin, esq. of East Pinnard, near Shepton Mallet.

20. Mr. John Wyatt, surgeon, of Mansell-street, Goodman's fields.

22. At Chelsea, the lady of Sir Walter Farquhar.

James Lister, esq.

At Hollen Close Hall, near Rippon, in his 87th year, Richard Wood, esq. first secondary of his majesty's court of exchequer; and on the same day his wife, in the 70th year of her age.

23. At Portsmouth, Rear Admiral George Gayton.

The Rev. Sir Thomas Edwardes, bart. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Salop.

Josiah Paul Paul, esq. of Tetbury, in Gloucestershire.

24. In Prince's-square, Kennington, Mr. Benjamin Taylor.

William Porter, esq. of Shepperton.

At Buxton, Lady Dorrer.

Lately, Mr. Kendrick, of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Lately, the Rev. Henry Greene, M. A. rector of Little Burstead and Laingdon, in Essex.

25. At Clifton, John Vassell, esq. of the Crescent, Bath. He had a very considerable property in America, where he lived in a princely style. Some time after the disturbances took place, having taken a very active part, and spared no expence to support the royal cause, he left his possessions there; and having fortunately very large estates in Jamaica, he came with his family to England. He carried his loyalty so far, as not to use the family motto—*Sæpe pro Rege, semper pro Republica*.

26. At Norwich, in his 83d year, Mr. Gardiner Harwood, attorney at law; and on the 29th, Mr. Charles Harwood, his brother.

At Hurley, in his 33d year, Samuel Heathcote, Esq. third son of the late, and uncle to the present Sir William Heathcote, bart.

William Dilke, jun. esq. of Maxwick Castle,

and cornet in the earl of Aylesford's, or 1st troop of Warwickshire yeomanry.

27. The Rev. George William Lemon, in his 71st year, upwards of forty years rector of Geytenhorpe, and vicar of East Waiton, in Kent. He was also ten years high master of the Free Grammar School, in Norwich.

28. At Wandsworth, in his 85th year, Mr. Humphrey Webb.

Mr. William Topham, jeweller, and one of the common-council-men of Micklegate Ward, York.

At Culrofs, Lieutenant-Colonel George Preston, of the marines.

Lately, in James-street, Grosvenor square, aged 77. Mr. John Price.

29. At Margate, Miss Cobb, sister to the Dramatic Writer.

Near Plymouth, the Rev. Benjamin Love, rector of Hittersley, and vicar of Wemworth, in Devonshire.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. Washby Miles.

At Newport, Mr. Richard Morgan, attorney at law.

Mr. William Vincent, watch-maker, and corn-inspector of the city of York.

Lately, at Scarborough, in his 67th year, Richard Sollit, esq. ordnance store-keeper of that garrison.

Lately, Stanhope Hervey, esq. of Wormsley, near Pomfret.

30. Henry Broadley, esq. alderman of Hull.

At Wollensthal, in Worcestershire, in his 78th year, Edward Hanford, esq.

Mr. Thomas Keyse, of Appleton, Worcestershire.

Lately, at Margate, Mr. Joseph Shapland, hosier, Cheapside.

OCT. 1. John Irving, esq. of Paper-buildings, Inner Temple.

At Hingham, in his 77th year, Capell Bringlee, gent. one of the coroners for the county of Norfolk.

At Bilston, aged 74, the Rev. Mr. Samuel Lea, vicar of Audlom, in Cheshire.

Lately, in Harcourt-street, Dublin, in his 75th year, John Hatch, esq. seneschal of St. Sepulchre's, and many years member for the borough of Swords.

2. At St. Paul's College, in his 84th year, the Rev. William Fitzherbert, sub-dean of St. Paul's, and one of the priests of his majesty's chapel royal.

At Rotherhithe, Captain Maynard, sen. formerly in the West India trade; and within an hour after his wife.

Lately, Mr. George Burgum, of Feckenham, Worcestershire.

3. Henry Watts, esq. second son of Hugh Watts, esq. of Bank buildings, Cornhill.

At Canterbury, John Carling Hatch, esq. Mr. Sebastian Thomas, master of the Spaniards at Hampstead. He dropped down on the Heath, and died immediately.

At Felton, Robert Alnwick, esq.

Charles Williams, esq. of Tedenham, Gloucestershire.

Lately, at Rathfarnham, John Charles Fleury, M. D.

4. Thomas Chauntrell, esq. Highbury-place, Islington.

The Hon. Mrs. A. King, aunt to the present Lord King.

At Preston Montfond, Mr. Francis Yate, late of Petton.

5. At Thirke, in Yorkshire, Mrs. Smelt, wife of Cornelius Smelt, esq.

6. At Pyrton, in Oxfordshire, in his 71st year, Sir John Stewart, bart. of Grand Tully, in the county of Perth.

7. At Clifton, Bristol, the Rev. Pierce Dod, son of Dr. Dod, formerly physician to St. Bartholemew's Hospital.

8. At Hockerill, Christopher Hand, esq. of Cheveley, in Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. Mr. Freeman, of the Lower Clofe, Norwich.

9. At Sandwich, in Kent, Mr. John Curling, farmer.

At Brechen, Mr. John Bisset, minister of the gospel there.

Lately, at Chesterfield, Mr. John Peters, of the Nottingham and Derby company of comedians.

10. Mrs. Toller, wife of Samuel Toller, esq. barrister at law.

Dr. Foster, of Beverley, Yorkshire, by a fall from his horse on visiting a patient.

Mr. Joseph Lister, of Wakefield.

Mrs. Catherine Palmer, sister of Sir John Palmer, bart.

Lately, at Dublin, Mr. Kirwan, a celebrated preacher.

11. J. Jackson, esq. alderman of Doncaster.

12. At Ipswich, Lieutenant Colonel Munley, of the Somersetshire militia.

Lately, at Hardwick, near the Hay, Oxfordshire, in his 66th year, the Rev. Richard Lloyd, rector of Norton and Cascob. He had been blind above thirty years, but had uninterruptedly done duty, till within the last four or five. By having the lessons and sermon read to him on Saturday, he was able, from memory, to perform the service every Sunday.

13. At Portman chapel, whilst at prayers, Mrs. Ward, wife of Mr. James Ward, of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman square.

At Tattenhall Regis, Staffordshire, the Rev. John Ravenhill.

The Hon. Robert Rochfort, member for the county of Westmeath, in Ireland.

14. Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. Roberts, of the Worcester Theatre.

15. At Mill Hill, near Hendon, John Edgar, esq. partner in the house of Messrs. Childs, Temple-bar.

Francis Hutton, esq. of Red-lion-square, in his 75th year.

Mrs. Cowper, relict of William Cowper, esq. of Hertidgbury-park, Herts, in her 71st year.

16. At Woodhay, Berks, Mrs. Sloper, relict of William Sloper, esq. daughter of Governor Hunter, and mother of General Sir Robert Sloper, K. B.

Mr. Berry, master of St. Paul's coffee-house.

At Charing-cross, Mr. Richard Hodges, a person well-known on the Turf, by which he is supposed to have acquired and left 50,000l.

Lately, the Rev. Thomas Gibson, A. M. late of Balliol College, Oxford, and vicar of White Parish, in the county of Wilts.

17. At Hurton, in Kent, the Hon. George Murray, vice admiral of the white.

William Philip Holder, esq. of Dorking, Surry, in his 23d year.

Mr. Humphreys, one of the common council of Aldgate Ward.

Lately, at Scarborough, the Rev. Thomas Morrell, D. D.

18. Montagu Lind, esq. Fitzroy-square.

Edmund Armstrong, esq. of Forty Hill, near Enfield, Middlesex.

19. J. Bradshaw, esq. of Portland-place.

At Bristol, Mrs. Bosanquet, wife of Jacob Bosanquet, esq. deputy chairman of the East India Company, and daughter of the late Sir G. Armytage, bart.

DEATHS ABROAD.

AUG. 3. At Barbadoes, Henry Laurie, esq. captain of the Surat Castle, of Bombay.

31. At Lisbon, Mr. Richard Buller.

In St. Domingo, Lieut. Arthur Stanley, of the 66th reg.

On his passage from Martinique to England, Mr. James Dornford.

MAY 25. At the Cape of Good Hope, Charles Anguish, esq. youngest brother to the duchess of Leeds.

JULY 17. In the island of Trinidad, Mr. James Norman, eldest son of Mr. Norman, surgeon, at Bath.

In the East Indies, Major John Cox.

SEPT. 2. At Naples, Lieutenant General Gunning, colonel of his majesty's 65th regiment of foot.

JULY 1. At Fort Royal, Martinique, in his 35th year, Major Ronald Hamilton, of the 14th regiment of foot. He was author of the "Sketch of the present State of the Army."



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR OCTOBER 1797.

Bank Stock	per Cent. Reduc.	per Cent. Consols	per Cent. Scrip.	per Cent. 1777.	per Cent. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	per Cent. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds. 5 dis.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
		49 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 5			73												11l. 15s. 6d.	
		49 a $\frac{3}{8}$			72											$\frac{3}{8}$ dis.	11l. 14s. 6d.	
		49 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$			72 $\frac{1}{4}$											$\frac{1}{2}$	11l. 14s. 6d.	
		47 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 49 $\frac{1}{8}$			71 $\frac{5}{8}$													
		48 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$																
		49 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$			72 $\frac{3}{8}$											$\frac{3}{8}$		
Sunday																		
		48 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 49 $\frac{1}{8}$			72 $\frac{1}{4}$												11l. 13s. 6d.	
		48 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 49 $\frac{1}{4}$			72 $\frac{1}{4}$											$\frac{1}{2}$	11l. 13s. 6d.	
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Sunday																		
		49 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$			72 $\frac{1}{2}$							152 $\frac{1}{2}$					11l. 13s. 6d.	
		49 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$			72 $\frac{1}{4}$							151					11l. 13s.	
	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{1}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 7-16												
	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{1}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6											
	49 $\frac{1}{8}$	50 a $\frac{1}{8}$		60 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$												
	49 $\frac{1}{8}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 50 $\frac{1}{4}$		60 $\frac{1}{8}$	73	13 11-16												
Sunday																		
	48 $\frac{7}{8}$	49 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 50		59 $\frac{7}{8}$	73	13 $\frac{5}{8}$												
	49	49 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$		60	72 $\frac{7}{8}$												11l. 13s. 6d.	
	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{8}$	49 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 50 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{8}$	73	13 11-16						151 $\frac{1}{2}$						
		48 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	62 $\frac{1}{8}$	72 $\frac{7}{8}$	13 $\frac{5}{8}$												
		48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 9-16	6 1-16											
Sunday																		
	118	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 49 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 9-16											11l. 13s. 6d.	
	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	48 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 49 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 7-16											11l. 13s.	

N. B. In the 2 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given ; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.